



INDUS ACTION

BRIGHT SPOTS REPORT 2023

Status of Social Inclusion
through RTE Section 12(1)(c)

A 10-Year Reflection

■ ABOUT INDUS ACTION

At Indus Action, we are at the frontline in solving the entrenched challenge of poverty and systemic barriers that keep large sections of the Indian population unable to access their welfare entitlements. Our guiding beacon is a simple yet powerful conviction: every family in India, particularly those subsisting on an income of less than Rs. 10,000 (\$135) per month, should have unrestricted access to their welfare entitlements, entitlements that grant them a path to quality education, robust health, and secure livelihoods, amongst others.

As we navigate the intricate web of policies and regulations, we are faced with the towering figure of 890 million citizens, a segment that continues to live below the poverty line, trapped in a maze of systemic inefficiencies that hinder access to welfare rights anchored in education, health, and livelihood security. The journey to upliftment is anchored to over 500 schemes, a wide range of opportunities that unfortunately culminate in low-impact delivery, leaving a substantial portion of the populace grappling with poverty.

At the core of our work lies the transformative Portfolio of Welfare and Entitlement Rights (PoWER). It is not just a portfolio but a testament to our unwavering commitment to redefining the boundaries of welfare in India, translating the 500+ fragmented low-impact schemes into a consolidated set of 5-10 high-impact, accessible welfare schemes. Through PoWER, we aspire to unlock welfare benefits across various dimensions, assisting 1,000,000 families and helping them reclaim their entitlements and navigate their way out of poverty by 2025.

Since 2013, our work has contributed towards:

1. Facilitating 558,506 admissions under the Right to Education Act.
2. Empowering 172,446 mothers with maternity benefits under the National Food Security Act.
3. Supporting 63,218 workers to avail entitlements per state-specific labour welfare provisions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Authors: Madhuri Dhariwal and Mansi Middha

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act was enacted by the Parliament of India this month (August) fourteen years ago in 2009. Indus Action was founded ten years ago on the values of justice and inclusion with the intent to support the implementation of section 12(1)(c) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act. This section mandates private unaided schools to reserve 25% seats for children from Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and marginalised communities to ensure inclusion in school education. In the past decade, Indus Action has worked across 14 states to support the implementation of section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act.

While approximately 5 million students' across the country have subscribed to private schools under RTE section 12(1)(c), there is limited understanding and monitoring of these students as well as state-level processes for this provision.

Through the Bright Spots Reports, coupled with an annual Retention Survey done by Indus Action and partnerships with research partners, including J-Pal, we hope to create an ecosystem for understanding state-level processes and monitoring students studying under the provision.

The Bright Spots Report (BSR) began in 2018 to capture best practices from across the country and share them forward so that they could be institutionalised within systems. Each year, the report highlights citizens' experience of welfare access, policy implementation gaps and mechanisms that improve state and citizens' experience and government's efficiency. The RTE Act is implemented at the state level. Hence, the requirements for admission under Section 12(1)(c) differ from state to state, whether in the definition of age limit, income limit, requirements of documents or the application process itself. Therefore, it becomes all the more important to underscore what's working across states. For education officers across state departments, it offers an opportunity to learn, adapt and implement as per the needs of their context while becoming aware and learning from the provisions in other states. The information that is publicly available on RTE Section 12(1)(c) implementation has been categorised into two distinct sections in the report.

Section I offers insight into key trends across states and recommendations by Indus Action on addressing some of the emergent gaps at the national level. It brings forth factors that enable the implementation of the RTE Act as intended in the law. Key learnings from section I include the need to delve deeper through research and improve the rates of

allocated seats, as there is undersubscription even in the best-performing states. There needs to be a push from states to have recognised schools as per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) registered for 12(1)(c) implementation. This is seen in states like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Delhi, which show a high percentage of private school participation. Reimbursement processes continue to be a pain point for registered schools and therefore the RTE ecosystem. There is a need for the integration of the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) with the reimbursement to schools by the state under the Act. Currently, no state has integrated their RTE portal with the PFMS system. Indus Action's on-ground experience and percentage of approved reimbursements as per the PAB minutes show that the centre-to-state conversion of reimbursements is higher with increased transparency of an online system and having verified bank accounts of schools leading to a reduction in wrongful claims. This section also draws attention to the important but often overlooked inclusion of children with special needs (CWSN) under the RTE Act. Pointing toward Delhi and Odisha as bright spot examples, the recommendations include the identification of schools that specifically cater to the needs of CWSN as well as microtargeting of families who may need support in the application processes. Reducing transaction fees for parents is another recommendation to remove barriers to application. While the process of applying in theory, is free, limited digital literacy of parents means that they seek the services of private internet cafe owners.

Data on the number of students studying under RTE 12(1)(c), reimbursements and schools participating are added to the Appendix of Section I.

Section II of the report offers in-depth analysis across seven critical criteria of implementing Section 12(1)(c) across the 18 states and UTs where the law is enforced. The criteria have been selected based on their relevance to implementation, previous research and similar exercises followed by the State of the Nation reports in [2015](#) and [2017](#).

The current status of each state is presented across these seven criteria, which include:

(1) **Eligibility Criteria and Documentation:** These are based on the state-specific definitions of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Disadvantaged Groups (DG) categories and the respective documents required to confirm their eligibility.

(2) **Annual Notification Release and Dissemination:** Includes timelines and information dissemination for the annual admission cycle by the state government education department. This also includes communication of state-level changes to the implementation to the public.

(3) **Admission Process:** State-specific process from the registration of schools to the admission of children, which can be broadly categorised as online or offline processes.

(4) **Reimbursement Criteria and documentation:** This includes the per-child cost specified by the states and the process of disbursement to schools and reporting numbers to central authorities through the PRABANDH portal of the Government of India (GoI) for reimbursement purposes.

(5) **Grievance Redressal:** Citizen and school-level grievance redressal mechanisms as defined by state rules.

(6) **Other Sustainability Measures:** States' initiative to ensure focus on the most vulnerable groups within the eligible population.

(7) **Data & Reporting:** Reporting of state-level data on admissions and applications is reported, through the state government's website and PAB minutes.

State governments can check their performance levels on these criteria based on their current status of implementation. This can help not only to provide a benchmark for implementation but also establish precedence, which makes it easier for states to adopt policy and process changes and enable cross-learning. The information regarding these seven criteria has been sourced from the State/UT government notifications, their education website and the PAB minutes of each state. There are bright-spot examples of the states that are already doing well in these areas that other states can learn from.

Data presented in this report can support policy decisions, for instance, setting a Grievance Redressal mechanism, Per-Child-Cost calculation or revising the EWS criteria. Our hope is that this report serves as a guidebook for states to improve their implementation, as well as for researchers and practitioners to delve deeper into the data and draw insights that would support the overall education policy and practice ecosystem.

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ABBREVIATIONS

APSERMC:	Andhra Pradesh School Education Regulatory and Monitoring Commission
BEO:	Block Education officer
BSR:	Bright Spots Report
CICL:	Child In Conflict with Law
CNCP:	Children in need of care and Protection
CSCs:	Common Service Centres
CWC:	Child Welfare Committee
CWSN:	Children with Special Needs
DG:	Disadvantaged Groups
EWS:	Economically Weaker Section
GOI:	Government of India
GR:	Grievance Redressal
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation.
MDGs:	Millennium development goals
MIS:	Management Information System
NCPCR:	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NEP:	New Education Policy
OBC:	Other Backward Classes
PAB:	Project Approval Board
PFMS:	Public Financial Management System
RTE:	Right to Education
SC:	Scheduled Caste
SCPCR:	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
ST:	Scheduled Tribe
UDISE:	Unified District Information System for Education
UT:	Union Territories
WCD:	Women and Child Development
U-DISE:	Unified District Information System for Education

DEFINITIONS

Seat-Fill Rate: The number of seats filled against the overall number of available seats.

School Participation Rate: The total number of schools participating in providing admissions under the RTE 12(1)(c) provision.

Ghost Schools: Schools which report admissions and claim reimbursement under Section 12(1)(c) but either are not functional at all or don't have students under the provision.

Ghost Children: Children whose names are enrolled in private schools under Section 12(1)(c) but are either double-counted in multiple schools or have dropped out of the said school.

Per Child Cost: The State government notifies an upper limit for fee reimbursement to the schools for every child admitted under section 12(1)(c). The State collates the data on school fees and reimburses the school fee or the notified per child cost, whichever is less.

PFMS: Public Finance Management System (PFMS) is a web-based online software application developed and implemented by the Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. PFMS started in 2009 with the objective of tracking funds released under all Plan schemes of the Government of India and real-time reporting of expenditure at all levels of Programme implementation. Subsequently, the scope was enlarged to cover direct payment to beneficiaries under all Schemes.²

SECTION I



INTRODUCTION

The Right to Education Act (RTE) of 2009 marked a monumental stride for India, placing the nation alongside 135 other countries that recognise education as a fundamental right for children³. This seminal legislation not only assures the availability of government-run primary schools within a one-kilometre radius of a child's residence but also pioneers a unique public-private collaboration in the educational sphere.

The most widely discussed and emblematic facet of the RTE Act is Section 12(1)(c)⁴. This notable clause obligates private, unaided schools to reserve 25% of their admissions to children from economically and socially disadvantaged backgrounds⁵. Due to garnering extensive attention through media coverage, academic research, and practical application, this provision has become nearly synonymous with the RTE Act.



In concert with global aspirations, such as the "Education for All" initiative and the Millennium Development Goals aimed at achieving universal primary education, India's RTE Act is a pivotal step toward educational equity and inclusion.

Incorporating this specific provision within the broader framework of the RTE Act was motivated by a dual purpose: firstly, to mitigate the escalating issue of socioeconomic segregation within educational institutions and, secondly, to expand schooling options for underprivileged children⁶.

3. Indus Action 2021, 2020 BSR

4. [India's new mandate against economic apartheid in schools](#)

5. RTE Act, 2009

6. [India's New Mandate against Economic Apartheid in Schools: Nalini Juneja](#)

7. [Private schooling in India: A new educational landscape](#)

Before the enactment of the RTE Act, the burgeoning landscape of private schools in India was contributing to a glaring divide in educational access. These schools often catered solely to students from specific socioeconomic backgrounds, determined mainly by fee affordability and exclusive selection criteria.

Additionally, schools had the latitude to expel students based on academic performance or financial constraints, further entrenching disparities. The RTE Act prohibits expulsion and selective admission of students. Furthermore, innovative clauses like Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act aim to counteract these inequities by ensuring that private educational establishments open their doors wider, welcoming students from diverse economic and social spheres. In doing so, the Act promotes a more inclusive educational environment in alignment with its overarching goal of educational equity⁷.

RTE Section 12(1)(c) dictates explicitly that private, unaided, non-minority schools must reserve at least 25% of their seats for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Socially Disadvantaged Groups (DG). This group includes children from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, those with special needs or disabilities, and children of HIV-infected parents. The criteria for this reservation are subject to variation from one state to another.

There needs to be a push from states to have recognised schools as per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) registered for 12(1)(c) implementation. This is seen in states like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Delhi, which show a high percentage of private school participation.

Financially, schools are compensated by the state for the students enrolled under this provision. The reimbursement cost is typically divided between the Central and State governments in a 60:40 ratio. For Northeastern states, the Central Government shoulders 90% of the expenses related to this clause. In the case of Union Territories, the entirety of the cost is borne by the Central Government⁸.

As of 2023, 18 states and Union Territories have taken strides to implement Section 12(1)(c), while 11 are yet to announce its enactment officially. A range of approaches tailored to the respective states' unique circumstances have been followed within jurisdictions that have adopted this provision.

This report aims to elucidate the varying processes undertaken by different states, thereby

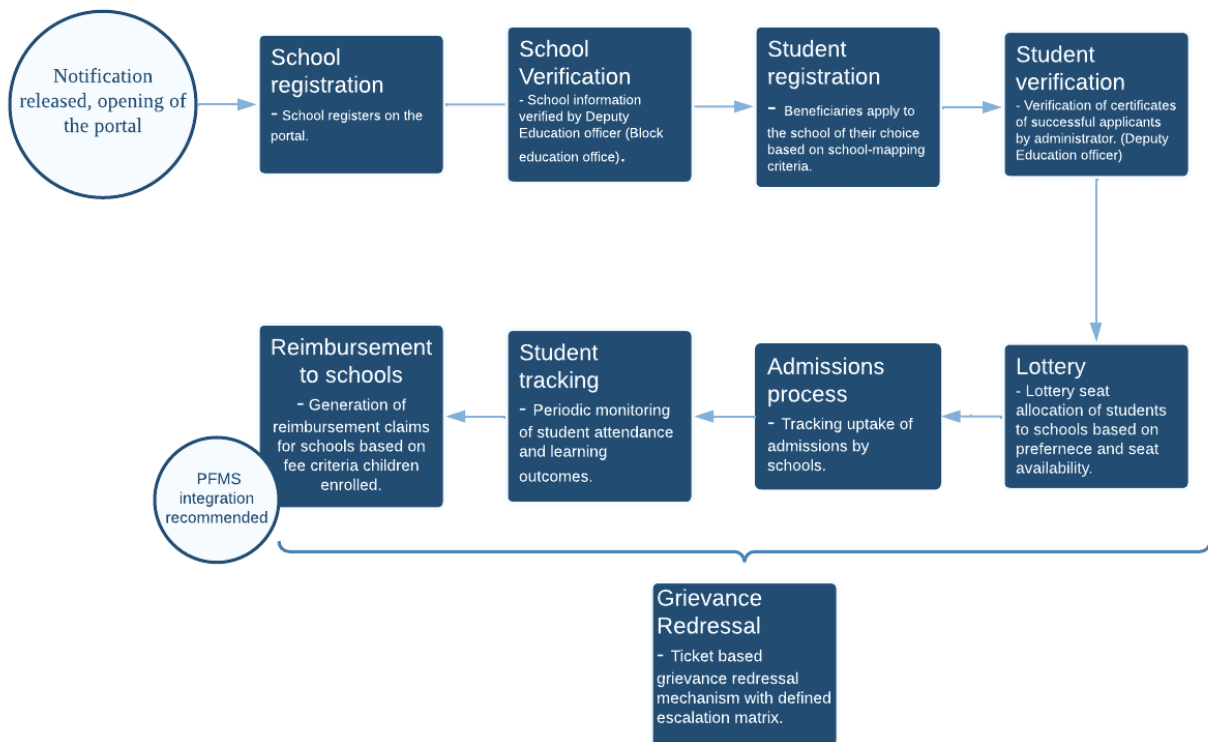
⁸ Reimbursements under RTE Section 12(2): Too Little, Too Late

offering a more precise understanding to governmental bodies and educational bureaucrats. Furthermore, it delves deeply into performance metrics, best practices, challenges, and recommendations pertinent to Section 12(1)(c), all within individual state landscapes.



IMPLEMENTATION OF RTE 12 (1)(C)

Figure 1: Flowchart for Section 12(1)(c)



Indus Action’s on-ground experience and percentage of approved reimbursements as per the PAB minutes show that the centre-to-state conversion of reimbursements is higher with increased transparency of an online system and having verified bank accounts of schools leading to a reduction in wrongful claims.

A SNAPSHOT OF COUNTRY TRENDS

The present state of affairs regarding implementing Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act reveals a mixed landscape. The policy has been enacted in 18 states and Union Territories, whilst 11 others have yet to put this landmark provision into practice.

Table 1: Status of implementation of RTE Sec 12(1)(c) in 2023

Implementing	Implementing partially/ with conditions	Non-implementing	Notified/ notification under process
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assam 2. Andhra Pradesh 3. Bihar 4. Chandigarh 5. Chhattisgarh 6. Dadra and Nagar Haveli 7. Daman and Diu 8. Delhi 9. Gujarat 10. Haryana 11. Himachal Pradesh 12. Jharkhand 13. Madhya Pradesh 14. Maharashtra 15. Odisha 16. Rajasthan 17. Tamil Nadu 18. Tripura 19. Uttar Pradesh 20. Uttarakhand 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Karnataka⁹ 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands¹⁰ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Goa 3. Kerala 4. Meghalaya 5. Mizoram 6. Nagaland 7. Punjab 8. Sikkim 9. Telangana 10. West Bengal 11. Jammu and Kashmir 12. Puducherry 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manipur 2. Ladakh

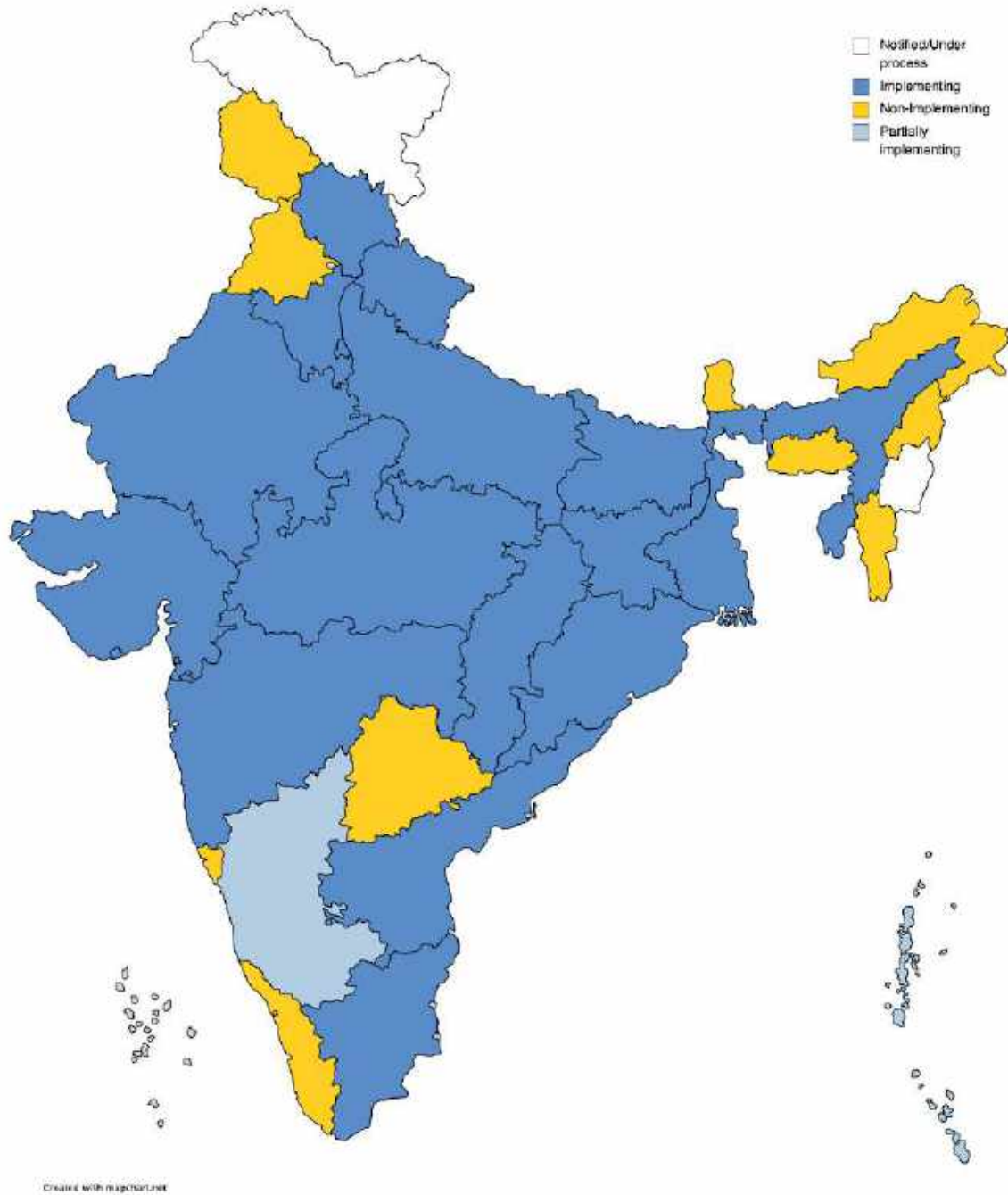
Note: UT of Lakshadweep has no private schools therefore, the policy is not applicable there.

9. [Karnataka rule 4 amendment, 2019](#)

10. As per a [Supreme court notice](#) in 2023, Andaman and Nicobar is not implementing but the [UT has notified the rules](#), and was implementing RTE as per the [PAB minutes of 2016-17](#), however the monitoring was not done.

Figure 2: States and UT's implementing RTE 12(1)(c)

11



11. Partially implementing: Implementation is restricted either through the state rules or implementation.

LIMITATIONS

This year's Bright Spots Report takes an expansive view of implementation across 18 states and Union territories. There is a general dearth of publicly accessible data on 12(1)(c) implementation. The limitation with data collection is that much of the essential data on implementation, such as the number of seats available and filled each year, is not publicly available on the State education website for most states.



The sparse data that is publicly available is through the Project Approval Board (PAB) minutes of each state and UT, Lok Sabha questions on RTE 12(1)(c), or the state education/RTE website and notifications. Through this report, we collate this data, which can supplement the implementation, policy and process decisions for states and UTs. The tables in the appendices showcase the data available within different public documents which would be a tedious task for practitioners or researchers to look for or find in one place. Within the tables, some of the data are missing which indicates the lack of information furnished by the state/UTs on any public portal. One example to highlight the challenge with data collection is the calculation of the total number of students from publically available records. PAB minutes capture only the reimbursement information, which may include information spread across years, and thus may not be unique to a given year.

Furthermore, there are instances where there is a discrepancy in the data available from different government resources. For instance, for schools participating in RTE 12(1)(c), the information is collected from Lok Sabha questions, and to draw a percentage of schools participating the total number of private unaided schools was taken for the corresponding year from the UDISE database. However, we find more than 100% participation of private schools in Bihar, which is contradictory. This indicates a discrepancy in reporting the number of schools in different government databases.

Similarly, for Section 2, we use state-level notifications and other information available publicly to report on the aspects of implementation available as per the latest notification. However, information on certain aspects of implementation, such as information dissemination and grievance redressal mechanisms which may not be explicit in these notifications would be missed in this report.

Last but not least, the scope of this report remains limited to the collection and presentation of secondary data available publicly. While it would be worthwhile to examine the implementation of this policy through primary data collection and analysis, it lies beyond the scope of this report. However, we hope state government functionaries, independent researchers and organizations would be encouraged to identify the gaps at state or national levels and deep dive to ensure equitable and just implementation of the said section.

DATA TRENDS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Notes for Figures 3,4,5,6,7

- The states which have no data/non-implementing are not shown in these figures
- All details of these numbers are present in the graphs below in Annexure - Table A-1, A-2, A-3.

Figure 3: Reimbursement and Number of Students, Proposed and Approved 2019-20

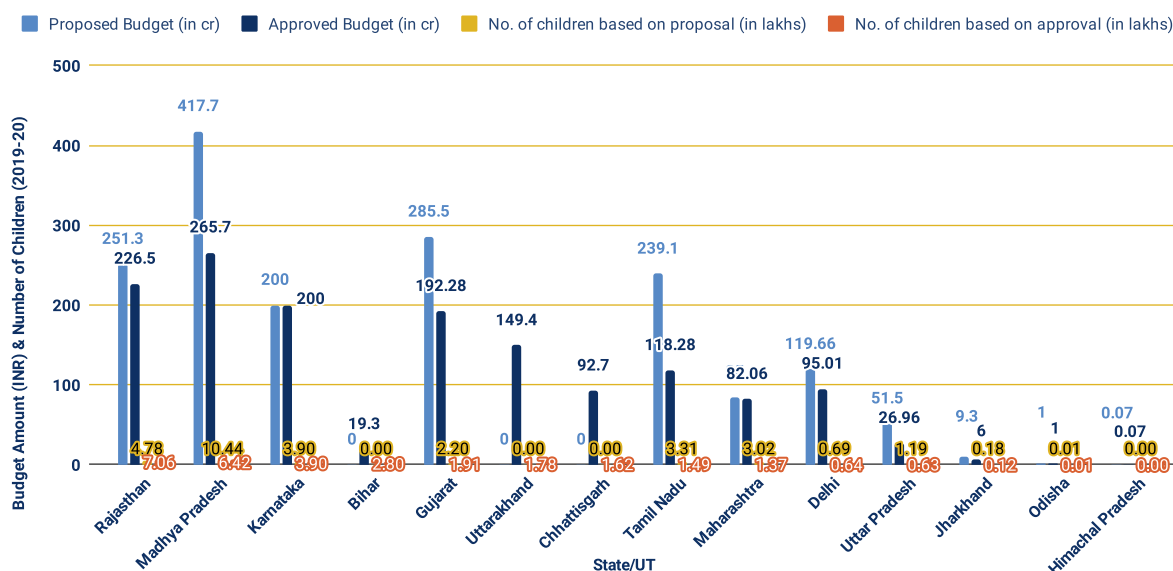


Figure 4: Reimbursement and Number of Students, Proposed and Approved 2020-21

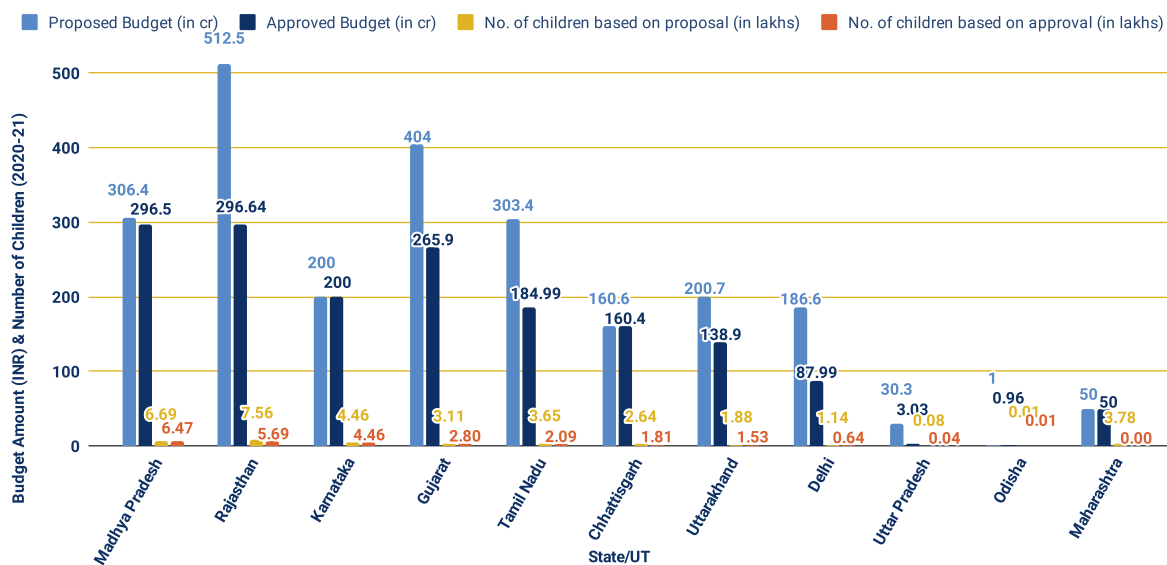


Figure 5: Reimbursement and Number of Students, proposed and Approved 2021-22

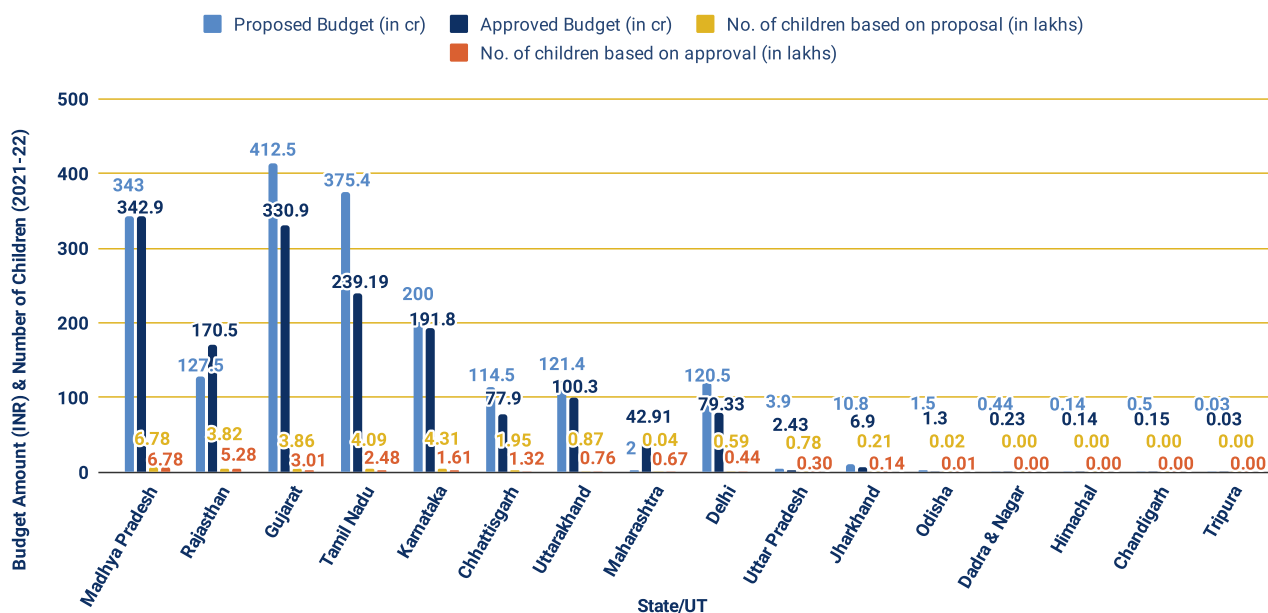


Figure 6: Reimbursement and Number of Students, proposed and Approved 2022-23

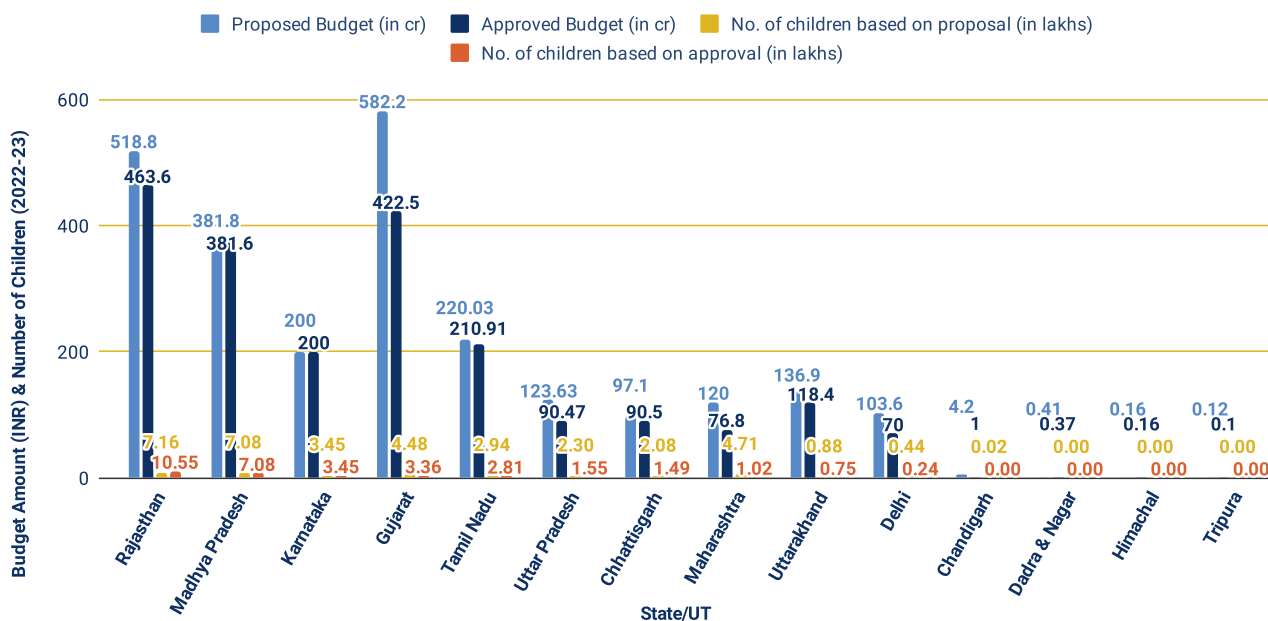
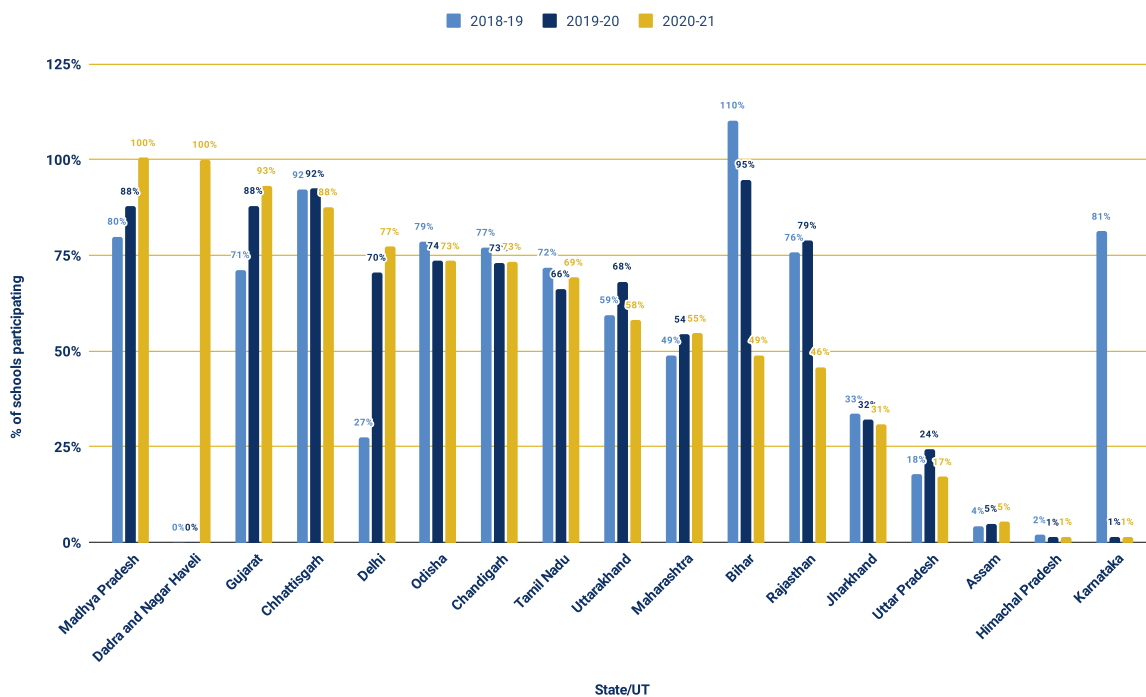


Figure 7: Private schools participating in Section 12(1)(c) implementation



Note: Estimation of participating schools is based on Lok Sabha unstarred questions and estimation of total number of schools is based on the UDISE data of the corresponding year.



ANNEXURE

Table A-1: Number of Students Studying Under Section 12(1)(c)

*	Not mentioned in PAB minutes
0	Found to be 0 as per PAB minutes
NA	RTE 12(1)(c) not implemented in that year

Source: [Proposed number of children in the PAB minutes of the respective State in the given year.](#)

	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	233	233	394	540	725	1,017
2	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
3	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	NA	NA
4	Assam	0		4,653	3,242	15,062	20,731
5	Bihar	4,306	19,804	61,887	97,717	139,418	167,039
6	Chandigarh	672	1,530	2,145	2,825	3,487	3,915
7	Chhattisgarh	25,693	59,955	100,927	128,639	167,044	196,146
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli						
9	Daman and Diu	*	*	*	*	*	*
10	Delhi	20,440	-	33,201	49,043	51,254	124,605
11	Goa			NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Gujarat	0	449	13,033	41,586	83,734	141,365
13	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Himachal Pradesh						
15	J&K	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Jharkhand	0	6,690	8,237	10,489	13,244	10,539
17	Karnataka	49,282	116,734	217,306	316,115	414,106	523,139
18	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Ladakh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	168,770	423,000	637,123	795,225	851,538	936,255
21	Maharashtra	0	38,025	65,719	104,945	142,112	197,044
22	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Odisha	0	-	31,150	31,994	38,820	44,519
27	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Punjab *NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	Rajasthan	100,002	238,811	436,070	555,966	600,666	622,271
30	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

31	Tamil Nadu	1,179	49,864	131,566	197,369	287,068	346,510
32	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Tripura	*	*	*	NA	0	NA
34	Uttar Pradesh	0	60	108	3,278	21,598	46,188
35	Uttarakhand	17,246	51,798	66,851	83,450	95,427	102,736
36	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	387,823	1,006,953	1,810,370	2,422,423	2,925,303	3,484,019

	State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*	*	*	*	*
2	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	*	*
3	Arunachal Pradesh	*	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Assam	0*		NA	2,504	*
5	Bihar	225,597	2,76,000	2,95,000	3,45,667	*
6	Chandigarh	4,597	*	*	6,268	1656
7	Chhattisgarh	236,400	233,538	263,068	2,98,639	328,584*
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		NA	NA	260	414
9	Daman and Diu	*	*	*	*	*
10	Delhi	158,242	69331	89291	1,47,372	43951
11	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Gujarat	215,820	219602	310785	4,47,287	447827
13	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	
14	Himachal Pradesh		100	NA	155	157
15	J&K	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Jharkhand	14,913	11766	NA	28,406	*
17	Karnataka	639,398	390140	446304	4,18,364	345057
18	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Ladakh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,118,433	1044283	668913	10,65,381	707919
21	Maharashtra	254,351	301609	377526	4,36,668	471359
22	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Odisha	20,650	1005	985	30,275	*
27	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Punjab *NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	Rajasthan	675,907	705,550	756254	9,18,231	
30	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

31	Tamil Nadu	394,032	330502	365168	4,17,327	294371
32	Telangana	NA	*	*	21178	*
33	Tripura	NA	NA	*	15	60
34	Uttar Pradesh	72,428	118719	7695	250292	230145
35	Uttarakhand	104,147	177937	187933	83302	87714.00
36	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	4,135,015	3,604,082	3,473,922	2,950,342	3,685,627

Table A-2: Reimbursements

*	Not mentioned in PAB minutes
0	Found to be 0 as per PAB minutes
NA	RTE 12(1)(c) not implemented in that year

Source: [Proposed finance in the PAB minutes of the respective State in the given year.](#)

	State	Proposed 12.1.c Budget (in Crores)				Approved 12.1.c Budget (in Crores)			
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	*	NA	NA	NA	*
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Assam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
5	Bihar	*	*	*	*	19.3	*	*	*
6	Chandigarh	*	*	0.5	4.2	*	*	0.15	1
7	Chhattisgarh	*	160.6	114.5	97.1	92.7	160.4	77.9	90.5
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	0.44	0.41	NA	NA	0.23	0.37
9	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	*	*	NA	NA	*	*
10	Delhi	119.66	186.6	120.5	103.6	95.01	87.99	79.33	70
11	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Gujarat	285.50	404	412.5	582.2	192.28	265.9	330.9	422.5
13	Haryana				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.07	*	0.14	0.16	0.07	*	0.14	0.16
15	J&K	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Jharkhand	9.3	*	10.8	*	6.0	*	6.9	*
17	Karnataka	200	200	200	200	200	200	191.8	200
18	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Ladakh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	417.7	306.4	343	381.8	265.7	296.5	342.9	381.6
21	Maharashtra	85	50	2	120	82.06	50	42.91	76.8
22	Manipur		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

23	Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Odisha	1	1	1.5	*	1	0.96	1.3	*
27	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Punjab *NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	Rajasthan	251.3	512.5	127.5	518.8	226.5	296.64	170.5	463.6
30	Sikkim	NA	*	NA	*	NA	*	NA	*
31	Tamil Nadu	239.1	303.4	375.4	220.03	118.28	184.99	239.19	210.91
32	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Tripura	NA	NA	0.03	0.12	NA	NA	0.03	0.1
34	Uttar Pradesh	51.5	30.3	3.9	123.63	26.96	3.03	2.43	90.47
35	Uttarakhand	*	200.7	121.4	136.9	149.4	138.9	100.3	118.4
36	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

	State	No. of children based on Proposal				No. of children based on approval			
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	*	NA	NA	NA	*
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Assam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	Bihar	*	*	*	*	280000	*	*	*
6	Chandigarh	*	*	291	1656	*	*	74	449
7	Chhattisgarh	*	264438	195365	208148	162177	180823	132368	148907
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	443	414	NA	NA	247	414
9	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	*	*	NA	NA	*	*
10	Delhi	69331	114270	58794	43931	64251	64053	44416	23571
11	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Gujarat	219602	310785	385537	447827	190848	280259	301109	335640
13	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Himachal Pradesh	100	*	155	157	100	*	155	157
15	J&K	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Jharkhand	18296	*	21178	*	11766	*	14169	*
17	Karnataka	390140	446304	430957	345057	390140	446304	160810	345057
18	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Ladakh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	1044283	668913	677934	707919	642365	647241	677758	707915
21	Maharashtra	301609	377526	4085	471359	136824	0	66881	101710
22	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

23	Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Odisha	1005	985	1529	*	999	943	1278	*
27	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	Punjab *NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	Rajasthan	477588	756254	381676	715749	705550	569042	527990	1054997
30	Sikkim	NA	*	NA	*	NA	*	NA	*
31	Tamil Nadu	330502	365168	408875	294371	148724	209343	247887	280769
32	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Tripura	NA	NA	15	60	NA	NA	15	50
34	Uttar Pradesh	118719	7965	78409	230145	63408	4193	30153	155101
35	Uttarakhand	*	187933	86898	87714	177937	152795	76467	74862
36	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table A-3: List of Participating Schools for RTE Sec 12(1)(c)

Blank	No information
Highlighted red	over 100%
Highlighted yellow	below 50%

Source: Lok Sabha ; Unstarred question no. 2176¹²

	State/UT	2018-19	Total number of private unaided elementary schools as per the UDISE data	% of private schools participating
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			
2	Andhra Pradesh			
3	Arunachal Pradesh			
4	Assam	238	5512	4.3
5	Bihar	5830	5288	110.2
6	Chandigarh	57	74	77
7	Chhattisgarh	6118	6645	92.1
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	23	0
9	Daman and Diu			
10	Delhi	731	2664	27.4
11	Goa			
12	Gujarat	7775	10924	71.2
13	Haryana			

¹²Gol, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY ; LOK SABHA ; UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2176 ; TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.08.2021 | Right to Education 2176. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU”

14	Himachal Pradesh	53	2759	1.9
15	J&K			
16	Jharkhand	368	1099	33.5
17	Karnataka	12165	14981	81.2
18	Kerala			
19	Ladakh			
20	Madhya Pradesh	22964	28741	79.9
21	Maharashtra	8166	16708	48.9
22	Manipur			
23	Meghalaya			
24	Mizoram			
25	Nagaland			
26	Odisha	3364	4281	78.6
27	Puducherry			
28	Punjab			
29	Rajasthan	27013	35676	75.7
30	Sikkim			
31	Tamil Nadu	8921	12420	71.8
32	Telangana			
33	Tripura	0	343	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	13936	78659	17.7
35	Uttarakhand	3227	5433	59.4
36	West Bengal			

	State/UT	2019-20	Total number of private unaided elementary schools as per the UDISE data	% of private schools participating
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			
2	Andhra Pradesh			
3	Arunachal Pradesh			
4	Assam	270	5515	4.9
5	Bihar	6286	6633	94.8
6	Chandigarh	54	74	73
7	Chhattisgarh	6317	6838	92.4
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	23	0
9	Daman and Diu			
10	Delhi	1868	2650	70.5
11	Goa			

12	Gujarat	9775	11115	87.9
13	Haryana			
14	Himachal Pradesh	36	2765	1.3
15	J&K			
16	Jharkhand	383	1196	32
17	Karnataka	219	15106	1.4
18	Kerala			
19	Ladakh			
20	Madhya Pradesh	26976	30739	87.8
21	Maharashtra	9195	16927	54.3
22	Manipur			
23	Meghalaya			
24	Mizoram			
25	Nagaland			
26	Odisha	3866	5255	73.6
27	Puducherry			
28	Punjab			
29	Rajasthan	28358	35955	78.9
30	Sikkim			
31	Tamil Nadu	8180	12362	66.2
32	Telangana			
33	Tripura	0	352	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	20719	85129	24.3
35	Uttarakhand	3672	5386	68.2
36	West Bengal			

	State/UT	2020-21	Total number of private unaided elementary schools as per the UDISE data	% of private schools participating
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			
2	Andhra Pradesh			
3	Arunachal Pradesh			
4	Assam	292	5472	5.3
5	Bihar	3360	6870	48.9
6	Chandigarh	55	75	73.3
7	Chhattisgarh	6105	6970	87.6
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63	63	100

9	Daman and Diu			
10	Delhi	2038	2639	77.2
11	Goa			
12	Gujarat	10288	11043	93.2
13	Haryana			
14	Himachal Pradesh	40	2733	1.5
15	J&K			
16	Jharkhand	374	1213	30.8
17	Karnataka	221	15201	1.5
18	Kerala			
19	Ladakh			
20	Madhya Pradesh	31201	31067	100.4
21	Maharashtra	9225	16905	54.6
22	Manipur			
23	Meghalaya			
24	Mizoram			
25	Nagaland			
26	Odisha	3866	5263	73.5
27	Puducherry			
28	Punjab			
29	Rajasthan	16477	35926	45.9
30	Sikkim			
31	Tamil Nadu	8569	12382	69.2
32	Telangana			
33	Tripura	1	360	0.3
34	Uttar Pradesh	15063	88153	17.1
35	Uttarakhand	3085	5312	58.1
36	West Bengal			

Note: This table reports the number of unaided private schools in the state based on the UDISE data, and the number of schools participating from the Lok Sabha unstarred questions. This table has some values showing some states with more than 100% participation of the total private schools in the entire state, which is contradictory, indicating discrepancy in reporting of number of schools in different government databases. (U-DISE report and Lok sabha minutes)

Note: Lack of official, public data for Total Seats under Sec 12(1)(c), Total Applications and Total Admissions

SECTION II



METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

Data for this report has been sourced from different government portals, including UDISE, PAB minutes, State and UT notifications, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha questions and State education website, as well as sourced through previous Brights spots reports as published by Indus Action in 2021 and 2020.

Criteria for implementation

We collate and present the data on 7 criteria for implementation. These criteria are inspired by the State of the Nation Reports [2015](#) and [2017](#), which cover RTE 12(1)(c) implementation and present the data in a rubric-like format, indicating the state's performance on various indicators. However, there are additions and changes to the rubric based on the implementation indicators and nuances that Indus Action has found to be relevant for the work on 12(1)(c) implementation over the past 10 years.



	Category	Criteria	Level of implementation
1.	Annual Timelines Release & Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timelines for the admission cycle are defined and released in time for admissions. Information dissemination is being done in a timely manner by the government. 	<p>Level 1: Timelines are not defined.</p> <p>Level 2: Timelines are defined, and outreach is done but delayed as per the academic year timelines.</p> <p>Level 3: Timeline notification is released timely and allows sufficient time for parent awareness, document preparation, application and grievance redressal.</p>
2.	Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<p>The 12(1)(c) State Rules present clear eligibility criteria and document requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of EWS and DG (EWS criteria at par with other state schemes of the state) List of accepted documents Age criteria Entry level class Neighbourhood criteria 	<p>Level 1: Rules notification is not released.</p> <p>Level 2: Rules define eligibility criteria and accepted documents.</p> <p>Level 3: Rules have the details of the documents required and EWS criteria, entry-level classes along with age criteria, and neighbourhood mapping so as to ensure maximum students benefit from the policy.</p>
3.	Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation process is online There are 7 stages of the admission process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. School registration b. Student registration c. Student verification d. Lottery: the method used and level at which it is conducted (if microtargeting is done) 	<p>Level 1: No transparency or clarity in the admission process, with a possible offline process, if any.</p> <p>Level 2: The admission process is done online to ensure that the process of admissions is transparent, including the number of seats available, lottery and reimbursements to schools.</p> <p>Level 3: Online and transparent implementation of the admission process. Includes best practices such as the choices provided to students for schools, fair lottery logic and tracking of students done on admissions and</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Admissions f. Student Tracking g. Reimbursement 	learning outcomes and reimbursements.
4.	Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per-child cost (PCC) is defined, with the logic for calculation given • The state provides reimbursement for - tuition, books, uniforms, and mid-day meal • A PCC Calculation Committee exists and the PCC is revised every year • Reimbursement criteria is clearly provided to schools • Timely reimbursements are provided to schools and updated on the PRABANDH portal. • The complete amount of the proposed budget is approved by GOI, as seen in the PAB minutes • PFMS Integration is completed • GOI guidelines for reimbursement are being followed 	<p>Level 1: Per child cost is not defined and/or the documentation required by the schools is not clear.</p> <p>Level 2: Per-Child-Cost is defined, but it is not at par with the best practices and/or the basis of this cost calculation is not clear. PCC has not been revised in the past 3 years.</p> <p>Level 3: Per-Child-Cost is defined and the basis of the calculation PCC is clear and revised in the past 3 years. Documentation required by the schools is made clear. There is a Committee created for PCC calculation.</p>
5.	Grievance Redressal ¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authority for GR is defined • There is a clear escalation matrix • SCPCR is involved in the GR process 	<p>Level 1: Grievance Redressal authority is not defined. The process for GR is not clear.</p> <p>Level 2: Grievance redressal authority is defined, and the process is made clear. Escalation and timelines of GR are not</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recording of grievances is done at different levels of governance. 	<p>clear. Timely actions and follow-ups are not maintained by the state.</p> <p>Level 3: Grievance redressal authority is defined, and escalation and process for GR are clearly defined. Timely follow-ups and documentation of GR are maintained. SCPCR is involved in the process.</p>
6.	Other Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Participation Rate. Microtargeting is done to check if the policy is reaching the poorest There is gender parity in admissions Application: Seat Ratio and Seat Fill Rate are above 75% Non-discriminatory measures are followed within schools 	<p>Level 1: The school participation rate is less than 25%, and no measures are taken to ensure gender parity or access to the most disadvantaged. The seat fill ratio is less than 25%.</p> <p>Level 2: School participation and seat fill ratio are between 25%-50%. There are measures to ensure gender parity and/or means for the inclusion of particularly disadvantaged populations.</p> <p>Level 3: School participation and seat fill ratio are between 50-75%. The state ensures access to the most disadvantaged populations through micro-targeting.</p>
7.	Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly information on student admissions and attendance numbers are reported by the state and available in the public domain Reimbursement to schools is reported to the schools and made available publicly 	<p>Level 1: The state does not report the information of children studying in RTE 12(1)(c), schools participating and reimbursements.</p> <p>Level 2: The state reports the information of children studying in RTE 12(1)(c), schools participating and reimbursements only in PAB minutes.</p> <p>Level 3: The state publicly reports information on children studying in RTE 12(1)(c), including attendance and learning outcomes. Information is available on schools participating, including seats, quality and the number</p>

13. Checking the status of the implementation of grievance redressal is not within the scope of this report, hence details are mentioned on the basis of the publicly available notifications

			of students admitted in the RTE 12(1)(c) category as well as reimbursements for the current year and any pending reimbursements.
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Data presented in this report can support policy decisions, for instance, setting a Grievance Redressal mechanism, Per-Child-Cost calculation or revising the EWS criteria.

STATE-WISE DETAILS:

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

UT context:

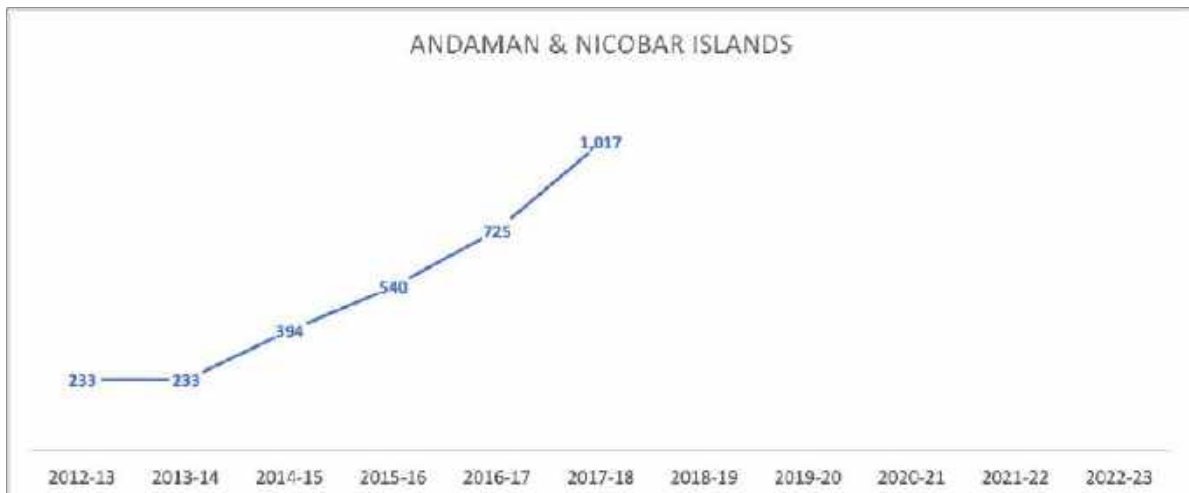
As per the UDISE data, 33.6% of elementary school-going students in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
94,251	31,622	33.6%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

As per the PAB minutes of [2018](#), [2020](#), and [2022](#) the UT started the implementation of the policy but has not initiated reimbursements to schools. UTs are reimbursed entirely by the Union government. As per the PAB minutes for 2023, the UT has not shared information regarding the 12(1)(c) implementation for the past 3 years.

Figure 8: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Source: PAB minutes¹⁴

14. PAB minutes

Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release & dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released in 2020-21 ◦ Timelines for as per the academic year: January to March <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Last date for communicating the details of reserved seats by School to DEO/Directorate of Education 01/01/2020 ▪ Notification inviting applications 03/01/2020 ▪ Last date of submission of application form in schools 23/01/2020 ▪ Last date for displaying first list of selected candidates (including wait list) 15/02/2020 ▪ Last date for displaying second list of candidates if any including wait list 29/02/2020 ▪ Closure of Admission process 31/03/2020 • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation 15 —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released with clear eligibility criteria and document requirements. • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Children belonging to the ST and OBCs as notified by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. Orphans, children of Scavenger families, children with special needs and HIV-affected or infected children are eligible for application. Income limit for EWS category is not defined by the state. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ST, OBC (Non-creamy layer category): Caste certificate issued by Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tehsilder. ▪ BPL Ration Card/Food Security card issued by Civil Supplies ▪ EWS certificate issued by the Tehsildar. ▪ Documentary evidence of Orphan/Transgender/children of scavenger ▪ Medical certificates issued by any Government Hospital in respect of children with special needs/disabled. ◦ (B) Proof of Residence (any one of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domicile certificate of child or of his/her parents. ▪ Voter I-card of any of the parents.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electricity bill/ BSNL telephone bill/water bill ▪ Unique Identity card (Aadhaar) of Mother/Father/child ▪ Passport either of the parents or child. ▪ Ration card with the name of the child. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Less than 4 years for Nursery/Pre-nursery, less than 5 years for KG/Pre-primary, and less than 6 years for Class 1. There is also a relaxation of 1 year for children with disabilities and special needs. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ School's entry class (Nursery/Pre-School, KG /Pre-Primary and class I). • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Admission shall first be offered to eligible students belonging to disadvantaged groups residing within 1 KM of the specific school. ◦ If the vacancies remain unfilled, the students residing within 3 KM of the school shall be admitted. ◦ If there are still vacancies, then admission shall be offered to other students residing within 6 km of the institution. ◦ Students residing beyond 6 km shall be admitted only in case vacancies remain unfilled even after considering all the students within 6KM
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The implementation process is offline • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The number of seats is displayed by the school to DEO. ◦ Parents Fill out the Common admission form. ◦ The DEO distributes the filled application forms to the concerned school for further processing. ◦ Schools conduct a lottery in the presence of parents of the applicants and a nominee of the Education Department if the number of eligible applications is more than the seats available. ◦ Schools forward applications to DEOs for reimbursement purposes. However, no tracking mechanism for the admitted students is made through the UT. All the steps are mentioned for an offline implementation process which reduces the transparency of data and is prone to human errors and possibly corruption.
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The per-child cost is Rs. 4283/- per annum. ◦ The basis for PCC calculation is not defined. There is no mention of the committee for the PCC calculation or revision.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electricity bill/ BSNL telephone bill/water bill ▪ Unique Identity card (Aadhaar) of Mother/Father/child ▪ Passport either of the parents or child. ▪ Ration card with the name of the child. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Less than 4 years for Nursery/Pre-nursery, less than 5 years for KG/Pre-primary, and less than 6 years for Class 1. There is also a relaxation of 1 year for children with disabilities and special needs. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ School's entry class (Nursery/Pre-School, KG /Pre-Primary and class I). • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Admission shall first be offered to eligible students belonging to disadvantaged groups residing within 1 KM of the specific school. ◦ If the vacancies remain unfilled, the students residing within 3 KM of the school shall be admitted. ◦ If there are still vacancies, then admission shall be offered to other students residing within 6 km of the institution. ◦ Students residing beyond 6 km shall be admitted only in case vacancies remain unfilled even after considering all the students within 6KM
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The implementation process is offline • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The number of seats is displayed by the school to DEO. ◦ Parents Fill out the Common admission form. ◦ The DEO distributes the filled application forms to the concerned school for further processing. ◦ Schools conduct a lottery in the presence of parents of the applicants and a nominee of the Education Department if the number of eligible applications is more than the seats available. ◦ Schools forward applications to DEOs for reimbursement purposes. However, no tracking mechanism for the admitted students is made through the UT. All the steps are mentioned for an offline implementation process which reduces the transparency of data and is prone to human errors and possibly corruption.
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The per-child cost is Rs. 4283/- per annum. ◦ The basis for PCC calculation is not defined. There is no mention of the committee for the PCC calculation or revision.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ While the PCC is defined, it is much lower than that of other states/UTs. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The documentation required from schools to be reimbursed is mentioned. However, only 10 days post-admission are provided for the submission post the closure of admissions. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursements are not being provided to schools regularly, the same is also not updated on the PRABANDH portal, as per the PAB minutes.
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The local authority for grievance redressal is the Zonal Admission Monitoring Committee. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The notification mentions maintaining a database of grievances and setting up a helpdesk.
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information on the number of schools participating is not available. • Micro-targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Age limit relaxation is provided for students with disabilities. • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is no information regarding the seats available.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reporting of students taking admissions is not done in the last 5 academic sessions. UT has been recommended by the Union government to report the same.

2. Andhra Pradesh

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 37% of elementary school-going students in Andhra Pradesh are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,18,65,045	43,89,929	37.0

Source: UDISE 2021-22

As per the PAB minutes of 2018, 2020, and 2022 the UT started the implementation of the policy but has not initiated reimbursements to schools. UTs are reimbursed entirely by the Union government. As per the PAB minutes for 2023, the UT has not shared information regarding the 12(1)(c) implementation for the past 3 years.

Figure 9: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

The policy was not implemented in the State until the year 2022-23 and has been in consideration since 2015-16, as per the PAB minutes. The online application process was notified on 8th August 2022. In the first year of implementation, the State had 5600 registrations, and 3200 applicants were eligible as per the GSWS¹⁶ verification process. 2800 of these eligible children were allotted seats, and 2157 children were admitted. The State released their notification for the policy implementation for the Academic year 2023-24 on 26th February 2023. This analysis is based on the notification released by the State in [2023](#) and the status of the application.

16. GSWS: Gram Sachivalaym Ward Sachivalayam

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release & dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Annual notification for the 2023-24 session was released on 26/02/2023. ◦ This notification was released in time for the admission cycle in AP, allowing parents sufficient time for application. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The dissemination of information was done through local figures and support from NGOs for campaigning.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released with clear eligibility criteria and document requirements. • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ EWS criteria include those with family income up to Rs. 1,20,000/- per annum in rural areas and Rs. 1,44,000/- per annum in urban areas. ◦ Disadvantaged groups include Orphan, HIV-affected and disabled, SC, ST. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children with disabilities: Disability Certificate issued by a designated person, as per the Guidelines for Evaluation and Procedure for Certification of Various Specified Disabilities notified under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 (SADAREM Certificate is to be uploaded). ▪ Children infected or affected with HIV/AIDs: medical certificates of parents (issued by the DMHO concerned). ▪ Transgender children: Medical certificate issued by Civil surgeon/ Superintendent of Government notified hospitals. ▪ Children from SC, ST families: Caste Certificate ◦ (B) Proof of Residence (any one of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UID- Aadhaar Card of Parent / Guardian /Child, Voter Identity card, Electricity Bill, Driving License, Copy of Rent Agreement, Rice Card, Certificate from Tahsildar/Local Authority, Certificate from Child Welfare Committee (CWC), in case of children declared CNCP or CICL are residing in a Child Care Institution (CCI). ◦ The Aadhar number can be sought as per provisions under the Aadhaar. ◦ (C) Proof of age (any one of the following):

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth certificate includes all proof valid under the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016; ▪ Hospital/Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) register record; ▪ Anganwadi record; ▪ Declaration through an affidavit by the parent/guardian. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The child should be more than 5 years old and less than 6 years. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Admissions are done in Class 1 the entry-level class. • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Criteria are 0-1 km and 0-3 km. ◦ First consideration for applicants whose residence tagged Grama Sachivalayam is within 1 km of the radius from the school. ◦ Thereafter, applicants residing within the range of a 3 km radius from the schools are taken into consideration.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2022-23 was the first year of implementation, and 2023-24 is the first year of online implementation. • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The following processes are happening online on http://cse.ap.gov.in/RTE/: School registration & verification, Student verification, Lottery, Admissions data tracking.
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Per child cost is defined as Rs. 8000/- for urban, Rs. 6500/- for rural Rs. 5100/- for tribal/scheduled area ◦ The basis of PCC calculation is not specified. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The reimbursement for RTE 12(1)(c) is mapped to another existing state scheme, Ammavodi¹⁷, and requires the parent to pay the schools. ◦ While the per child cost is provided, it is quite low as compared to other states. Additionally, the parents are supposed to pay for the fee through the benefit transfer provided via the Ammavodi scheme, which may be difficult to track. ◦ Revision of PCC is not available. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Since 2022-23 is the first year of implementation for the state, historical information on reimbursements, applications, and seats filled is not available.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Governing body for grievance redressal is mentioned in the state notification as the District Admission Monitoring Committee (DAMC). ◦ Escalation: Escalation of grievance to be appealed to before the APSERMCI¹⁸. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Helpline number is provided for grievance redressal for citizens.
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per the state notification all private un-aided schools that follow IB/ICSE/CBSE/State syllabus in Andhra Pradesh. Total number of schools participating is not available in the public domain. • Micro-targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The policy notification has provision for microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disadvantaged groups: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orphan, HIV affected and disabled = 5% 2. SC = 10% 3. ST = 4% ▪ Weaker sections which include others viz., BC, Minorities, OCs (whose annual Income does not exceed Rs.1,20,000/- per annum in Rural and Rs.1,44,000/- per annum) in Urban Area = 6% • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is a provision for admission of transgender students. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Seats filled in 2022-23 was 2153 (2.4% of the available seats) as it was the first year of implementation, in 2023-24 the seats filled increased to 18,769 (20.3%).
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ N/A as this 2023-24 is the first year of online implementation.

3. Arunachal Pradesh

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 29.3 % of elementary school-going students in Arunachal Pradesh are studying in private unaided schools.

Arunachal Pradesh is one of the Northeastern states in India, which means that the central government and the state government reimbursement to schools are in the ratio 90:10.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
5,24,058	1,53,349	29.3%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

4. Assam

State context:

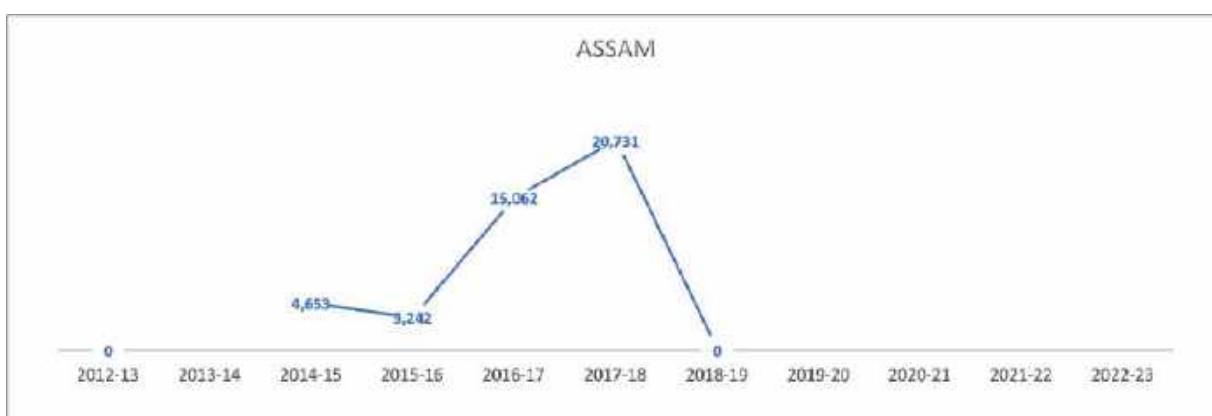
According to the UDISE data, 20.2% of elementary school-going students in Assam study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,15,45,664	23,35,223	20.2%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

As per the PAB minutes of 2018, 2020, and 2022 the UT started the implementation of the policy but has not initiated reimbursements to schools. UTs are reimbursed entirely by the Union government. As per the PAB minutes for 2023, the UT has not shared information regarding the 12(1)(c) implementation for the past 3 years.

Figure 10: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Assam is one of the Northeastern states in India, which means that the central government and the state government reimbursement to schools is in the ratio 90:10, i.e.

As per the PAB¹⁹ minutes, the State is yet to start reimbursements to private schools through a transparent system of admissions and reimbursements. The guidelines for the admission procedure and the reimbursement procedure have been finalised. The data submitted by the concerned schools through UDISE 2019-20 have been verified at the school level to finalise eligibility. The State is advised to enter the details on PRABANDH Portal.

¹⁹ Assam PAB minutes

Status of implementation²⁰:

Criteria	Update/Notes
<p>Annual notification release &</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Timelines of the admission cycle have been defined in the notification released in September 2021. ◦ Timelines are mentioned for every year not specific to the notification year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schools prepare details of entry class and intake: 15 March ▪ Seats displayed on the school notice board: 15 March ▪ Issue of notice by State education department and schools announcing admissions: 17 March ▪ Issue of application form for admission: till 25 March ▪ Submission of filled forms, issue of receipt: 28 March ▪ Admission of eligible children: 1st April ▪ Uploading information of children by school: 30 April ▪ Approval of children by district committee: 15 May ▪ Name of admitted children uploaded on website: 20 May • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information unavailable
<p>Eligibility Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released with clear eligibility criteria and document requirements in September 2021. • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Children belonging to disadvantaged groups defined as SC,ST, Children with special needs, Orphans (An orphan in need of care and protection), migrants and street children, HIV-affected, transgender and OBC (Below Poverty line). EWS criteria include all children with a family income of less than 2 lakh rupees from all sources. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For orphans, CWSN and HIV-infected children, and transgender: Certificate from the Health Department. ▪ For migrant and Street children: Certificate of the labour department. ▪ For identification of Children belonging to the weaker sections, a certificate issued by the state revenue department to the parent

²⁰ Assam notification 12(1)(c)

	<p>or the guardian of the child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ (B) Proof of Residence (any one of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proof of address from the Village head in rural areas and ward commissioner in town committees. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Age criteria for entry class is not defined in the state notification: Children within the age group of 6-14 years. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Entry-Level Class: Class-I or pre-primary class as per the school's entry class. • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Private schools admit children as per neighbourhood criteria, which is 1 km for classes I to V and 3 km for classes VI to VIII.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The admission process defined is currently done at the school level offline • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Schools to display the number of free seats available at the entry-level, the date for the issuance and submission of admission forms, the date of the lottery and date of display of eligible applicants and the last date of admissions. ◦ The preference order in which the admissions are to be determined. ◦ The verification of the admitted children by the District level authority. ◦ Reimbursement claim declaration that is to be followed by the school. Details are to be submitted by the school. ◦ The District level Inspection committee is required to assess the children's learning outcomes and non-discriminatory processes being followed by the schools. ◦ The steps in the process are tedious as it is done in an offline format, which increases the possibility of human error in cases of document verification by the schools, lottery, timely submissions of reimbursement claims or delays in the admissions process.
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Per-child-cost is not declared yet. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For reimbursements, schools are to submit a proposal about the claim amount on a dedicated software in the month of July every

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ claim amount on a dedicated software in the month of July every year. ◦ Detailed process for schools is available in the notification, which requires the school to submit their bank account details, affiliation number, PAN details and GPS location. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per the PAB minutes, schools are admitting children but reimbursements are not made to the schools by the state. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Grievance Redressal is managed by the district-level implementation & monitoring committee. ◦ The notification mentions the following “vide no. pma627/2010/289, Dispur notice” for grievance redressal. However, this document is not available in the public domain. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 38 private unaided schools are admitting children under Section 12(1)(c). • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per the policy, seats for DG and EWS are 50% each. ◦ Microtargeting: first priority will be given to the extreme DG category – CWSN, HIV+, orphans, migrant and street children. ◦ Second priority is given to those with income less than 2 lacs. • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information unavailable. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2,420 children are reported admitted as per the PAB minutes. Information on total seats is unavailable.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Data on admissions, and schools participating is available only on the PAB minutes.

5. Bihar

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 9.6% of elementary school-going students in Bihar are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
4,32,92,404	41,50,080	9.6%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 11: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of Implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ This year's admission cycle is delayed. Admissions are ongoing for the Academic year 2023-24. ◦ Bihar notice • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A detailed notification for the 2023-24 Academic year's admission is awaited but an initial notification for the online admission has been notified.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ EWS is defined as those with an income limit of up to 2 lakhs, and DG is defined as those with income less than 1 lakh rupees. ◦ ST/SC/OBC/HIV/CWSN/PVTG/minority/Forest dwellers/CNCP/Covid orphan/ children of army martyr status. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EWS Students: income certificate. ▪ ST/SC/OBC/PVTG²¹: Caste certificate. ▪ For forest dwellers: Land document. ▪ For HIV patients, CNCP and CWSN: WCD certificate. ◦ (B) Proof of Residence (any one of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A certificate of the hospital nurse or midwife. ▪ Anganwadi certificate. ▪ Declaration from parents. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Age criteria are 3-5 years for pre-primary and 5.5-6.5 years for class 1 (3-6.5 years overall). • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Entry level classes are Nursery, LKG/UKG, and Class 1. • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Children can apply for schools mapped according to neighbourhood criteria, 1 km for Primary and not more than 3 km for Class 6, 7, and 8.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The notification states that an online portal will be developed by the GOB, for the purpose of 12(1)(c) implementation. ◦ Previously, the admissions procedure varied from district to district, while in some districts schools register and admit students, whereas in other districts students' registrations and allotments of seats are done at the district level. • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The school registration for RTE is available on the website, and a portal for the end-to-end application to the admission process will be released by the Bihar Education Department. ◦ In the previous years the process varied for different districts.

21. PVTG: Particularly Vulnerable tribal group

<p>Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Per child cost (PCC): INR 11,869 as per notification dated 13-09-2022²², this was revised from Rs. 8,953 per child in 2017-18 by GOB. ◦ Basis of PCC calculation: not mentioned in the notification. ◦ Separate provision for books, uniforms and mid-day meals is not explicitly defined. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sanctioned amount will be withdrawn on the basis of a pre-receipt. The district program officer will ensure the reimbursements to the schools. ◦ Schools provide certificates of students enrolled under RTE to the District Education Officer. ◦ Based on the utilisation certificate of the previous amount, as per the enrolled children from the schools the amount is reimbursed to the school management in their bank accounts. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ State has released Rs 19.30 Cr. as reimbursement under Section 12 (1) (c) for the academic year 2017-18 on 26th March 2021, as per the PAB minutes. ◦ Reimbursements to schools have not been made entirely by the state. ◦ The PRABANDH portal is not updated with all the details for the disbursement. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done
<p>Grievance Redressal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No formal grievance redressal system in place.
<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Out of 9,094 Private Schools, 6,286 Private Schools (69%) are admitting children under Section 12 (1)(c). • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seat-Fill Rate:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Information on the number of seats is not available.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data being reported in the public domain:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ The State has not publicly reported the number of applications and overall enrollments in the previous years.◦ Some of the numbers of students reported in the notification are different from those reported in the PAB minutes.



6. Chandigarh

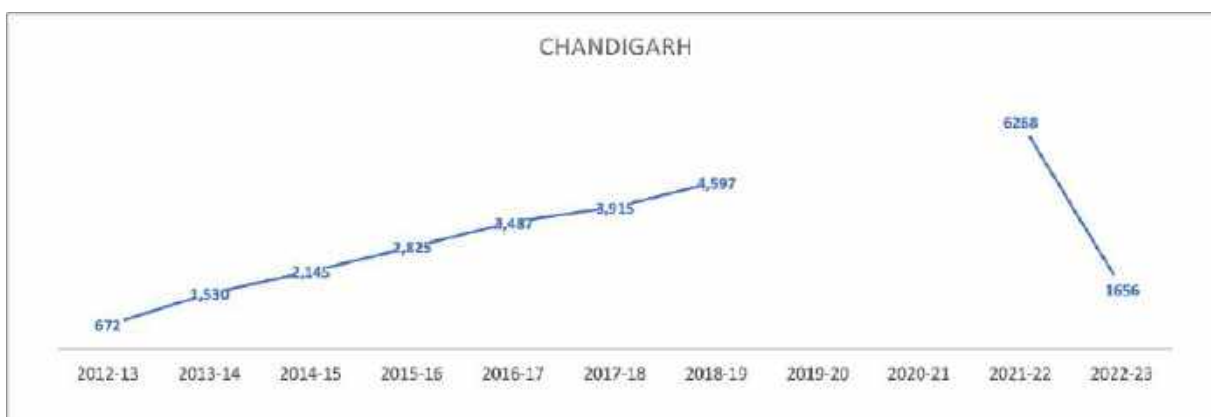
UT context:

As per the UDISE data, 34.1% of elementary school-going students in Chandigarh are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades. (2021-22)	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
3,42,159	1,16,712	34.1%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 12: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Chandigarh being a UT the reimbursement for RTE 12(1)(c) implementation is made by the Union government. RTE 12(1)(c) was being implemented in an offline application system till the academic year 2022-23. The NIC team of the UT has set up an online portal for the application and overall process of implementation. As per the PAB of 2023-24, the information regarding the total number of students is not updated on the PRABANDH portal hence the reimbursement approval percentage for the UT is low.

Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released in February 2023 with the following timelines for the admission ◦ Process, instructions for the application process are clearly mentioned on the website: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ School registration: 26 Nov 2023-30 Nov 2023 ▪ Student Application date: 19 Dec 2022-18 Jan 2023 ▪ Lottery date: 31 Jan 2023 ▪ Admission period: 1 Feb 2022-28 Feb 2023 ◦ These timelines allow sufficient time for students to apply on the portal and seek admission in schools. The process also aligns with the Academic year. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information regarding the admissions and the timelines is available on the website. ◦ The information regarding the vacant seats is also available on the website.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released with clear eligibility criteria and document requirements. • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ EWS is defined as those with income less than 1 defined as those with the status of: SC; Children of disabled parents (more than 60%); children who have cancer, AIDS, Thalassemia; those with HIV, children of war widows; children of defence, police, paramilitary personnel who died in service; orphans; children of families who lost their sole earning member; and child with a disability. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SC Certificate issued by DC/SDM/Tehsildar etc. ▪ Children of disabled persons having a minimum 60% disability for either of the parents or children who have cancer, AIDS and Thalassemia or children living with or affected by HIV: Cer issued by the Medical Board of General Hospital or Gov

	<p>Medical College Hospital or PGIMER.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate issued by District Sainik Welfare for Children of defence personnel, paramilitary Officers or concerned Defence Authorities personnel and police personnel who died while in service, and Children of war widows. ▪ Orphans and families who lost their sole earning member: Documents/Certificates issued by Competent authority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ (B) Proof of Residence (any one of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aadhar card of child. ▪ Aadhar card of parents. ▪ Ration card of parents, including the name of the child. ▪ Domicile of the child or parents ▪ Voter card of either of the parents ▪ Residence certificate of the child or his/her parents ▪ Electricity/water or telephone bill ◦ (C) Proof of age: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aadhar card of child. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Age criteria and entry-level classes: Pre-primary level 1 is 3-4 years, pre-primary level 2 is 4+ to 5 years, primary level 2 is 5+ to 6 years, class 1 is 6+ years • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pre-primary and class 1 • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Parents can fill application within the Neighbourhood criteria: 0 to 1 km, 1+ to 3 km and 3-6 km. ◦ First admission is offered to students in the 0-1 km range, if there are remaining seats students residing within 3 km will be admitted and thereafter in 3-6 km.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ All the processes, including School registration and verification, Student Registration, Student verification, and Lottery are done online on the website: http://online.chdeducation.gov.in/ • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Registration of Schools: All schools which come under RTE should register them self online on this portal ◦ Online Verification of Schools ◦ Online data submitted by Schools will be verified by the District Education Officer

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Online Applicant Registration and Application submission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the website complete the EWS/DG registration. ▪ Fill details of the child by creating a login ID and password which is received on the registered mobile number of parents. ▪ Create a profile page and upload the child's photo and documents. ▪ Filling in school choice by parents. ◦ Lottery & Seat Allocation
<p>Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Approved PCC is Rs. 23,132/-. ◦ PCC is calculated based on Rs. 103.8644 lakhs previously reimbursed to 64 private schools for 449 admissions/continuation. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Additional reimbursement: Rs. 600 for uniforms and Rs. 250-400 for textbooks. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 418.2 Lakh is proposed by the UT and 103.9 lakh is reimbursed according to the PAB mins of 2023-24²³. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done
<p>Grievance Redressal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Escalation matrix and timelines for resolution are not defined. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Grievances are handled by the Director of School Education (ewsgrievancescell@gmail.com, 0172-5021692) between 10.00 AM to 05.00 PM from Monday to Friday as provided on http://online.chdeducation.gov.in/Home.
<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 76 participating schools, List is uploaded to the website. • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information on the seats filled is available on the website for 2019-2020. Candidates can choose up to 10 private schools in the

23. https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/pab/PAB_Chandigarh_2023_24.pdf

	<p>2019-2020. Candidates can choose up to 10 private schools in the Area of Neighbourhood.</p>
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data being reported in the public domain:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ The UT publicly notifies the number of seats lying vacant in schools. 2021-22, 2022-23.◦ Allotted school and filled seat records is available on the website.



7. Chhattisgarh

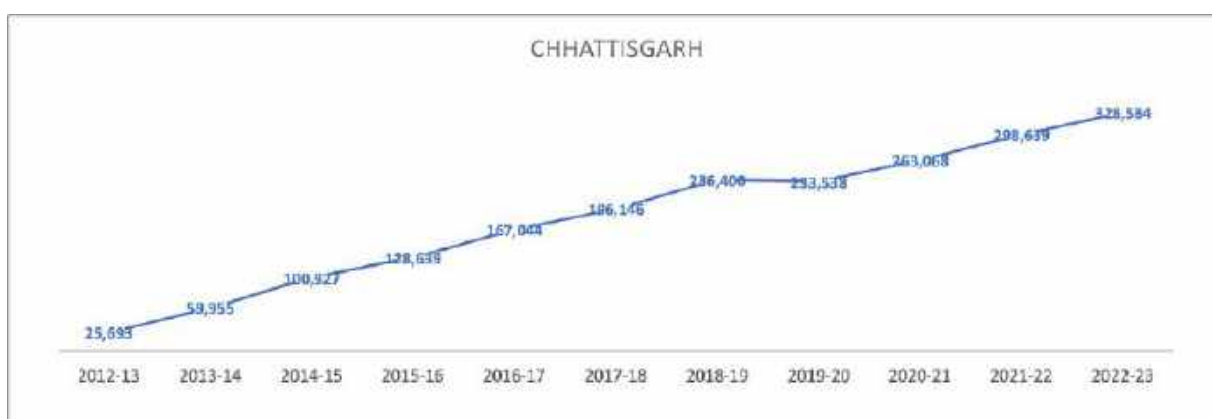
State context:

According to the UDISE data, 28.2 % of elementary school-going students in Chhattisgarh study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades. (2021-22)	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
85,85,829	24,20,185	28.2%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 13: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Timelines are mentioned as per the 2023-24 notification ◦ Annual notification is released in time for the academic cycle • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Newspaper advertisements are given out by the Dept. of School Education annually. The CM had advertised the provision 3 years ago. Most private schools and nodal officers also post pamphlets/flyers in their schools.

<p>Eligibility Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released with clear eligibility criteria and document requirements. • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ EWS is defined as a person who has their name in the BPL survey list, SECC 2011 list and has an Antyodaya Ration card. ◦ DG is defined as those with ST/SC/PVGT/Forest dweller/CWSN/CNCP/HIV infected & affected status. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Age proof: ANM registered card, Anganwadi card, Hospital birth certificate, Self-attested letter (signed by parents or guardians mentioning Date of Birth) ◦ (B) Identity Proof: Aadhar card, Voter ID, Driver's licence, Kisan Photo Passbook (KCC), Ration card, PDS Photo card, Photo Bank ATM card, PAN Card, MGNREGA Job card, Passport, Photo attested by State Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on their letterhead, Disability certificate issued by State or Central certified medical practitioner ◦ (C) Address Proof: Aadhar card, Ration card, Bank statement or passbook, Voter ID card, Driving licence, Gas connection bill (which is no more than 3 months old), Farmer Photo Passbook (KCC Card), Registered Lease / Sale / Rent Agreement, MGNREGA Job card, Passport, Certified address certificate can be issued by the Sarpanch or their equivalent authority (sub-sarpanch or secretary) (for rural areas), The certificate of address can be given with photo, which is verified by the MLA, MP, Tahsildar or Gazetted Officer (written in their letterhead) ◦ (D) Category Proof: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For EWS/BPL: Survey list 2002-03 for rural & 2007-08 for Urban, SECC 2011 list or Antyodaya ration card - any of these ▪ For ST/SC/PVGT: Caste certificate. ▪ For CWSN and HIV, CWC, CNCP: Medical certificate ▪ Forest dweller: Land record ▪ HIV/ CWSN: Government hospital attested certificate for 40% Mentally or Physically challenged /HIV Positive ▪ CNCP: Name in CWC list Orphan Name mentioned in the CWC list • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Age criteria 3-4 years for Nursery, 4-5 years for LKG, 5-6.5 years for class-1 as on 31 March. • Entry Class:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Entry level class: Nursery/LKG/Class-1 • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Neighbourhood criteria: Students can apply to the schools mark in the habitation of the school, by the respective DEO office. This ensures an equal oppor admission within the habitation area.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ All the processes are done online including admissions, reimbursement and lottery • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ https://eduportal.cg.nic.in portal hosts all information & proce sses
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ PCC for pre-primary & primary is Rs. 7000/-, Rs. 11,400/- for Upper middle and Rs. 15,000 for high and higher secondary. ◦ PCC basis or logic not mentioned. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursement is provided for Books and uniforms apart from tuition. ◦ A PCC calculation committee exists. However, it doesn't include any civil society members. ◦ PCC is not revised yearly. The PCC has not seen a major change in the past ten years of implementation for primary and upper primary grades. ◦ Reimbursement criteria/ documentation provided clearly to schools. ◦ Timely reimbursements provided to schools and updated on the PRABANDH portal (2021-22). • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 93% of the proposed reimbursement by the state has been cleared by the central government in the Academic year 2022-23. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The State is working towards PFMS integration, not done yet.
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Nodal officers and DEOs are the specified officials for grievance redressal. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ SCPCR is not officially involved via the education department. They tackle independent cases that get registered to them in person. • Recording of grievances:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is a statewide Helpline, grievance registration module on the portal, and grievance registration through Email. ◦ Resolution timelines are 48 hours for the helpline and 10 days for the portal.
<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per 2020-21 data 6105 out of 6970 private schools were participating in RTE 12(1)(c) admissions. ◦ Nodal officers (Principals of High and Higher-Secondary schools) are in charge of 7 schools each, to ensure participation • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No provision for targeting ◦ Classes 9-12 also included in the provision, helping with sustainability • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No official provision for gender parity. However, about 50% of the gender ratio was maintained across the state. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As of 2022-23 admissions - 70%
<p>Data & Reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Online student tracking takes place twice yearly ◦ Yearly reports on student admissions are available ◦ Pending reimbursement to schools is tracked but not available in the public domain



8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

UT context:

As per the UDISE data, 26.9 % of elementary school-going students in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,94,983	52,428	26.9%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 14: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released on 21 Jan 2022. Only the last date of application is mentioned as 21 Feb 2022. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information not available.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released with clear eligibility criteria and document requirements. • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ DG defined as slum dwellers, landless agricultural labourers, SC, ST,

	<p>OBC, Mangela, Mitna castes of Daman & Diu, others mentioned in RTE central act, and CWSN. EWS is defined as those with an annual income of Rs 1 lakh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of EWS, disadvantaged group (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caste certificate. ▪ Disability certificate. ▪ Father's income certificate ◦ (B) Proof of Residence (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domicile certificate, ▪ Birth certificate, affidavit of guardian ▪ Address proof, Entry class age criteria is not defined specifically. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Age limit for class 1 is stated as 6 years. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Entry level class is Class 1 or pre-school. • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Neighbourhood criteria: 1 km and, if seats are not filled then 3-6 km
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Application form is available offline. • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Steps for the manner of admission are shared. Schools are responsible for identifying students and ensuring admission ◦ Schools display the number of seats in class 1 or entry class. ◦ Common admission form to be filled by the parents including the preference for schools and submitted to the DEO's office by 21 February of the notification year (2022). ◦ DEO ensures the lottery is carried out in the presence of the parents of applicants and the admission committee. ◦ Schools forward the application to DEOs for reimbursement purposes. ◦ However, no tracking mechanism for the admitted students is made through the UT. All the steps are mentioned for an offline implementation process.
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The per-child cost is Rs. 10,000/- per annum²⁴. ◦ The basis for PCC calculation is not defined. • Reimbursement criteria & process:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is no mention of the committee for the PCC calculation or revision. ◦ The documentation required from schools to be reimbursed is mentioned in the UT notification. ◦ Reimbursement is not provided for admission to preschool classes. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursement is provided and updated. As per the 2023-24 PAB minutes²⁵ 90% of the proposed budget is approved. ◦ Rs. 37.5 lac has been reimbursed out of Rs. 41.4 lac proposed. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done.
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The authority of grievance redressal is the Education Officer/UT Commission for Protection of Child Rights. ◦ The timeline is 8 days to reply to the grievance. Submission is done through writing. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 29 schools participating • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No information on microtargeting • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Gender parity: 52% girls and 48% boys • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 414 students admitted/1123 seats, Seat filled ratio is: 36.8% (comparing state notification and PAB minutes).
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Data is available for the total number of seats (1123) in the state notification and reimbursement information is from PAB minutes

9. Delhi

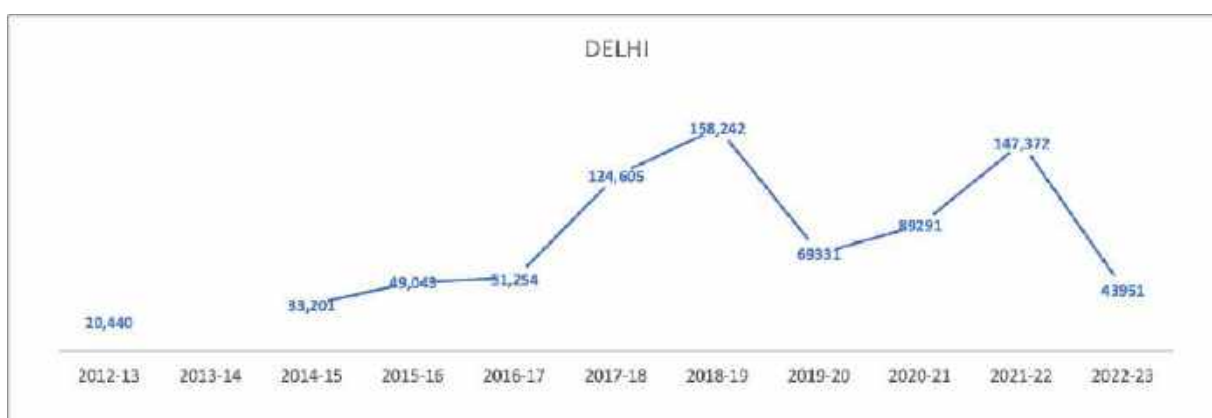
State context:

As per the UDISE data, 38.3% of elementary school-going students in Delhi are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
61,44,035	23,50,864	38.3%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 15: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released in February 2023. ◦ The timings are as per the admission cycle of the state. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applications open - 10.2.2023 ▪ Last date of application - 25.2.2023 ▪ First Lottery - 3.3.2023 • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information is disseminated through the website and NGOs.
Eligibility Criteria and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Latest Notification released in 2023 with clear eligibility criteria and

Documentation

document requirements.

- **Eligibility:**

- EWS defined as annual income less than 1 lakh and DG is defined as SC/ST/OBC Non-creamy layer/Orphan and transgender and all children living or affected by HIV(22%) and Children with Disabilities (3%).

- **Documents:**

- List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification.
- (A) Proof of EWS, disadvantaged group (any one):
 - Income Certificate, BPL/AAY (Ration Card/Food Security Card).
 - For children with disabilities, a disability certificate from a government hospital.
 - SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy layer) certificate issued by Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tehsildar of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
 - Orphan and Transgender: - Documentary evidence from Hospital.
 - For the Disadvantaged groups no income proof is required.
- (B) Proof of Residence (any one) of the following documents:
 - Ration Card issued in the name of parents having the name of the child.
 - Domicile certificate of child or parents.
 - Voter-I card of any of the parents.
 - Electricity bill /MTNL bill/ Telephone bill /Water bill.
 - Bank Passbook in the name of the child or parents.
 - Aadhar card of parents/child. (Optional)
 - Passport in the name of any of the parents/children.
- (C) Proof of age (any one):
 - Date of Birth Certificate issued by MCD or any other local body.
 - Anganwadi record.
 - Hospital/Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) register record.
 - An Undertaking by the Parents regarding Date of Birth

- **Age Criteria:**

- Age Criteria and entry-level class: 3-5 years for pre-school nursery, 4-6 years for pre-primary/KG and 5-6 Years for Class I. For Children with disabilities, the age limit is extended to age 9 years for all categories. 3-9 years for pre-school nursery, 4-9 years for pre-primary/KG and 5-9 Years for Class I.

- **Entry Class:**

- Entry level class of the school is considered.

- **Neighbourhood:**

- Students are allowed to choose schools within 0-3 km and 3-6 km radius, wherein preference is given to a 0-3 km radius, and students

	<p>will be eligible for schools in the range of 6km where seats remain unfilled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Previously minimum of 3 years of residency in Delhi was required for applying to the RTE 12(1)(c) provision, which is now waived off as per a high court order.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The application is filled out online, through the Delhi government website. • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Process defined on page 1 of this 2022 notification.
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Per child cost is Rs 26904 per annum, this was revised in 2018-19. The previous cost was Rs 19176. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The entire process is completely transparent online: ◦ All Pvt. unaided schools enter the details of students admitted under the EWS/DG category on the online module devised for this purpose. ◦ A duly signed copy of the online report is to be submitted to the DDE Zone for processing the proposal. ◦ DE nominee in the concerned Pvt. unaided school / any other designated officer physically verifies the presence of the children admitted in the schools. ◦ On the basis of the verification report DDE Zone approaches the proposal online. ◦ DDE District then sanctions and transfers the amount due directly into the bank account of the school concerned. A separate bank account is opened at the school level. ◦ Funds to districts are allocated on the basis of approval of proposals by the Planning Branch of DoE. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The most recent reimbursement for the Academic Year 2022-23 is 6994.6 lakhs against the proposed 10359.8, 68% of the budget is approved. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done

<p>Grievance Redressal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Monitoring cell is constituted for Grievance Redressal as per the guidelines issued by the Directorate of Education. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ DCPCR conducted an evaluation of the Retention of students studying under the RTE 12(1)(c) provision²⁶. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Complaints or queries registered at http://doepvt.delhi.gov.in or at helpline numbers 8800355192 and 9818154069 (between 10am - 5 pm on working days M-F) ◦ There is a specific provision on the website to record grievances related to the non-admission and high cost of purchase of books, uniforms etc by the school. ◦ This helps filter the reason and record the complaints so corrective action can be taken accordingly.
<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Number of schools participating: 2038 (2020-21) • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Delhi has a specific reservation of 3% for the CWSN category. A list of schools that support CWSN is also released by the department and available in the public domain. • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.
<p>Data & Reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Schools participating and Schools having resources for the CWSN category are reported on the website. ◦ Information regarding the lottery and seat allocation is published on the website. ◦ District-wise school list is available on the website.

26. <https://dcpcr.delhi.gov.in/dcpcr/education-0>

10. Goa

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 15.5% of elementary school-going students in Goa are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
5,24,058	1,53,349	29.3%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

11. Gujarat

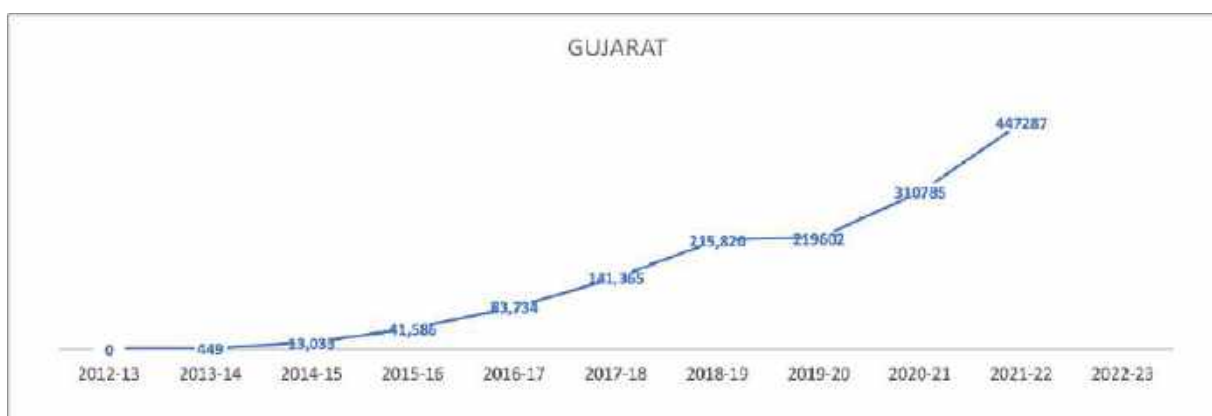
State context:

As per the UDISE data, 36.4% of elementary school-going students in Gujarat are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,71,21,041	62,40,023	36.4%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 16: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification for 2023 published on the portal on 31/03/2023 ◦ Advertisement published on 1/04/2023 ◦ First Round of RTE Admission Process: 10/04/2023 to 22/04/2023. ◦ Third round of admission under RTE dt. Released on 23/06/2023 ◦ 2nd and 4th rounds mentioned by dates not available. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The notification mentions the publishing of an advertisement.

<p>Eligibility Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ RTE GJ ◦ Latest Notification for 2023 published on the portal on 31/03/2023 • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ EWS mentions BPL in rules - In rural areas Rs. 1,20,000/- (for specified categories) and in urban areas Rs. Income limit of 1,50,000/-. ◦ Priority categories - Orphan, CINC&P, CWSN, children of labour/migrant, Children receiving ART, children of paramilitary/military/police personnel; Children of BPL families of all categories (SC, ST, SEBC, General and others) having 0 to 20 marks; SCT, ST, EBC, OBC, NT DNT • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of EWS, disadvantaged group (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caste/Tribal Certificate from social welfare officer or Taluka development officer. ▪ Income Certificate from Taluka development officer or BPL. ▪ Children in need of care and protection and orphans: certificate from the CWC. ▪ For Children with special needs: Civil Surgeon Certificate ◦ (B) Proof of residence (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aadhar Card ▪ Passport ▪ Electricity Bill/Water Bill/ ▪ Election Card ▪ Ration Card. ◦ (C) Proof of age (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth Certificate: Gram Panchayat/Nagar Palika, Metropolitan Municipality, Birth/Hospital Registration Certificate ▪ Anganwadi, Balwadi Registration Certificate ▪ Notarized Affidavit of Parents or Guardian.²⁷ • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Admission to Class-1 from 2023-24, the student must have completed 6 years for admission on 1st June • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Class 1 • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 km radial distance from the school. ◦ If sufficient schools are not available in the 1 km radial distance then students can apply radial distance up to 3km.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 6 km (if schools are not available in the 1km or 3 km radial distance). ◦ For ward based school selection parents can apply to schools in two wards, following the distance limit set. ◦ GIS mapping is done using Google maps.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Online • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Online application filled by parents. ◦ Approval of form by District ◦ Online seat allotment ◦ Admit Card printed ◦ School visit for admission
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: GJ RTE Rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Maximum Rs.13,500 per child or lesser cost given by school will be reimbursed 100%. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursement data is updated on the PRABANDH portal ◦ 72.6% of the total budget is approved for as per the PAB minutes of 2023-2024. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ District-wise helpline is present for recording of grievances. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ REPA - Right to Education Protection Authority to perform the same functions as SCPCR. The State has a child helpline as a forum for child/guardian/parent to register complaints against violations of provisions under RTE. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ District-wise helpline numbers are available ◦ Provision of feedback and frequently asked questions is available on the website.
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Yearly list of schools is shared on the website, including important information on schools.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The number of private schools participating is 10,288²⁸ in 2020-21, as per the Lok Sabha unstarred questions. • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The school allotment will be done according to the priority of the categories mentioned below as per the resolution. ◦ An orphan child ◦ A child in need of care and protection ◦ Kindergarten children ◦ Children of Child Labour/Migrant Labour ◦ Children with Mental Retardation/Cerebral Palsy, Children with Special Needs/Physically Handicapped and All Handicapped Children as mentioned in Section 34(1) of the Handicapped Act-2016 ◦ (ART) children receiving antiretroviral therapy ◦ Children of military/paramilitary/police personnel martyred in the line of duty ◦ A girl whose parents have only one child. ◦ Children studying in an Anganwadi of state government ◦ Children from BPL families of all categories (SC, ST, SEBC, General and others) having 0 to 20 marks ◦ Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) ◦ Children of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes / Other Backward Classes / Nomads and Free Castes ◦ General Category/ Unreserved Category Children • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ School list includes the information on the school medium of instruction, Affiliation board and Ward/village address. Making schools. ◦ Clear information on the different rounds of the lottery is available on the state website.

12. Haryana

State context:

According to the UDISE data, 54.2% of elementary school-going students in Haryana study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
83,62,847	45,32,083	54.2%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Haryana was previously implementing a state policy, 134 (a) which admits students in grades 2-12 of private unaided schools. The State has notified RTE 12(1)(c) in 2022-23, the process of admissions offline and at the level of the schools. Number of students reported studying under RTE 12(1)(c) is not reported.

Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released - 29.03.2023 with timelines for admission. ◦ As per the notification: Admission timelines for RTE 12(1)(c): 31.03.2023 to 15.04.2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lottery date: 17.04.2023 ▪ Last date for admission: 22.04.2023 ▪ Admission for waitlisted students: 24.03.2024 - 29.04.2023 • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rules - 2011. Notification released in: 2022, 2023 • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Eligible groups are: EWS - annual income of Rs. 1,80,000 as per the notification dated (11.05.2022). DG- SC/ST and Children with disabilities/Children with Special needs. • Documents:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The list of Documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of EWS, disadvantaged group (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caste certificate issued by competent authority. /EWS certificate. ▪ CWSN certificate if applicable. ▪ Income proof of parents issued by employer or revenue authority. ▪ Children with disabilities: certificate from civil surgeon. ◦ (B) Proof of Residence and distance to school: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aadhar card of parent ▪ Parivan Pehchan Patra. ▪ Self-declaration of the distance of residence from the school where admission is sought. ◦ (C) Proof of age (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate from notified area council/municipality/Corporation/Village Panchayat record. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 3-5.5: Pre-school/Nursery, ◦ 4-6.5: Pre-primary-KG, ◦ Class 1: 5.5 years and above (here the upper age limit is not defined). ◦ For Children with disabilities the age limit is extended to age 9 years for all categories. 3-9 years for pre-school nursery, 4-9 years for pre-primary/KG and 5-9 Years for Class I. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Entry-Level Class: Class 1 or prior as per entry class of school. • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Neighbourhood area defined as 0-1 km.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The admission happens as a mix of an online and offline process. • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The notification mentions that the student application form is filled offline and then uploaded to the website²⁹. However, the link is not clear on the website. ◦ Admissions process: Parents have to fill out the application form and is submitted to the school. ◦ The school provides a receipt to the parents on having received the form. ◦ Lottery: If the number of applications to the school is more than the school is supposed to have a draw of lots. Lottery to be used in case of applications more than seats available.

29. <https://harprathmik.gov.in/>

<p>Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ PCC is not defined. ◦ Basis of PCC calculation: As per the RTE rules³⁰ of the state: The total annual recurring expenditure incurred by the State Government, from its own funds, or funds provided by the Central Government or by any other authority, on elementary education in respect of all schools established, owned or controlled by it or by the local authority, divided by the total number of children enrolled in all such schools, shall be the per-child expenditure incurred by the State Government. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursement process is not clearly mentioned in the notification. ◦ RTE rules mention that schools should have a separate bank account to receive reimbursements for students studying under R 12(1)(c). • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The State has not started the reimbursements as per the 2023 PAB minutes³¹. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done
<p>Grievance Redressal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Zonal level monitoring cell to be set up as per the directions of the State which will address the grievances of the parents and ensure the school-wise draw of lots. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The 2011 RTE rules refer to section 31 of RTE 2009 for the constitution SCPCR for grievance redressal and implementation of RTE. No detailed mechanism was mentioned. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Done at the zonal level, the mechanism for the same is not clear.
<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.

Data &
Reporting

- **Data being reported in the public domain:**
 - Information not available as total applications and admissions are not available on the website.



13. Himachal Pradesh

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 41.5% of elementary school-going students in Himachal Pradesh are studying in private unaided schools.

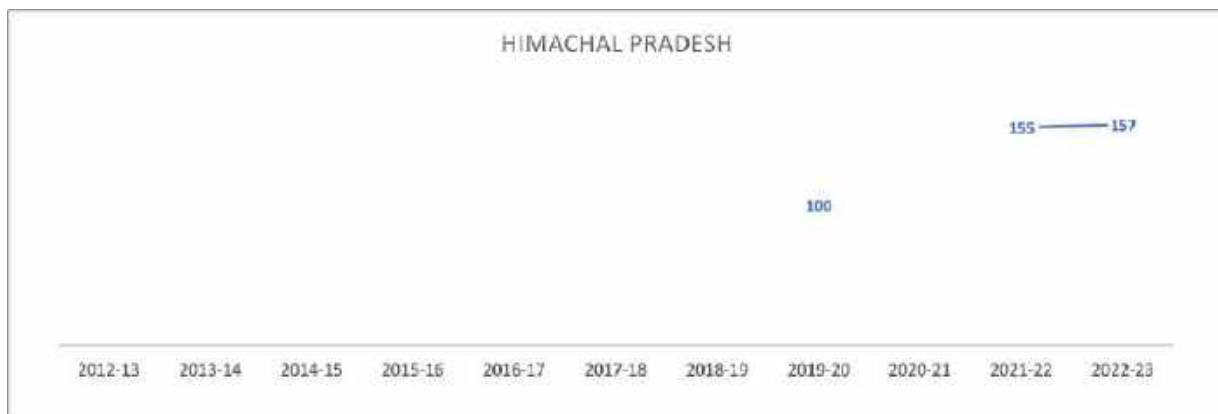
Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
18,92,250	7,85,118	41.5%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Himachal Pradesh's legislative context:

As per these guidelines in Notification No. EDN-C-A(3)-3/2013-Vol.I-L dated 06.06.2015, unaided private schools are to initiate the admission process only when a neighbourhood government school has enrolled more than 25 children. The Court ruled that the mandate of Section 12 is not contingent or dependent on any conditions like providing for initiation of the admission process only when the neighbourhood Government school has enrolled more than 25 children. However, the March 2023³² notification also reiterated that admissions under section 12 should be done only if a Government school has more than 25 children in all primary classes.

Figure 17: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



32. Himachal Pradesh Section 12 notification, 2023

Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Latest notification was released in March 2023. ◦ The notification mentions 30 days time to fill out the application. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The notification mentions that the schools and Municipal councils should post notices on the school notice board about the availability of seats.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rules- 2011. Notification: March 2023 • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ EWS - BPL families. DG- SC/ST/OBC and CWSN • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of Documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of EWS, disadvantaged group (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For SC/ST and OBC students: Caste certificate issued by competent authority. ▪ EWS: BPL certificate. ▪ Children with disabilities: Certificate issued by a competent authority and a certificate of neighbourhood issued by the officers, not below the rank of Naib-Tehsildar. ◦ (B) Proof of age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age proof certificate. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Age criteria- class 1: 5-6 years • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Entry-Level Class: Class 1 or prior. • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Neighbourhood criteria is defined as 1.5 km for Primary (Grade 1-5): if the number of students in the Govt. primary school within a 1.5 km radius is more than 25; similarly if the number of students in Government Middle school is more than 40.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and/or Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Offline • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per the notification dated: 6th March 2023

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ All private unaided schools have to put up notices on their notice boards informing the public about the number of available seats. ◦ A minimum of 30 days time is to be given to the students for submission of application before the start of admission. ◦ BEOs to supervise and submit reports to the DEOs on the issues of display of notices by the School and the percentage of students admitted against these categories. ◦ If the number of applications to the school exceeds the number of seats the admissions shall be done through a draw of lots in the presence of parents, SMC and a nominee of the DDEE.
<p>Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The per-child cost is Rs. 10,118 as per the reimbursement data available on PAB minutes however it is not separately notified. ◦ The basis for PCC calculation is not defined. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The procedure for fee reimbursement for schools is mentioned in the notification (pg 6). ◦ For schools: Obtaining U-DISE code and opening a separate bank account for fee reimbursement in a Scheduled Bank is mandatory to become eligible for fee reimbursement ◦ A half-yearly statement is submitted by the school to the Block Elementary Education Officer for claiming fee reimbursement. ◦ The BEEO verifies the fee reimbursement documents as per norms and submits to the DDEE. ◦ NOC from the neighbourhood Government Primary School must be enclosed with the fee reimbursement claim bill as per clause state clause. ◦ The authorised officer of the department verifies the the information submitted and makes the payment in two instalments. The first instalment of 50% is due after September of the academic year. The second instalment is due af year, whichever is later. ◦ Fee reimbursement for children admitted in the preschool is admissible when such child is admitted in class I. ◦ The Deputy Director of Elementary Education of the concerned district released the amount of 25% admission of the weak through RTGS after proper verification by the concerned Block Elementary Education Officer.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No committee is mentioned for the PCC calculation or revision. • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 157 admissions according to PAB minutes of 2023-24. ◦ 15.7476 lakh Rs is approved in the year 2023-24 for 157 children. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done.
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Any parent, aggrieved by the action of the school may file a complaint:in writing to the Deputy Director of Elementary Education (DDEE). ◦ DDEE to maintain a database of the grievances and shall.take immediate appropriate action for its redressal. (Timeline not defined)
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 according to PAB minutes 2022-2023 • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not specified. • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Specified • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not specified.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursement information on the PAB minutes.

14. Jammu & Kashmir

State context:

According to the UDISE data, 49.3% of elementary school-going students in Jammu & Kashmir study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
37,64,123	18,57,467	49.3%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

15. Jharkhand

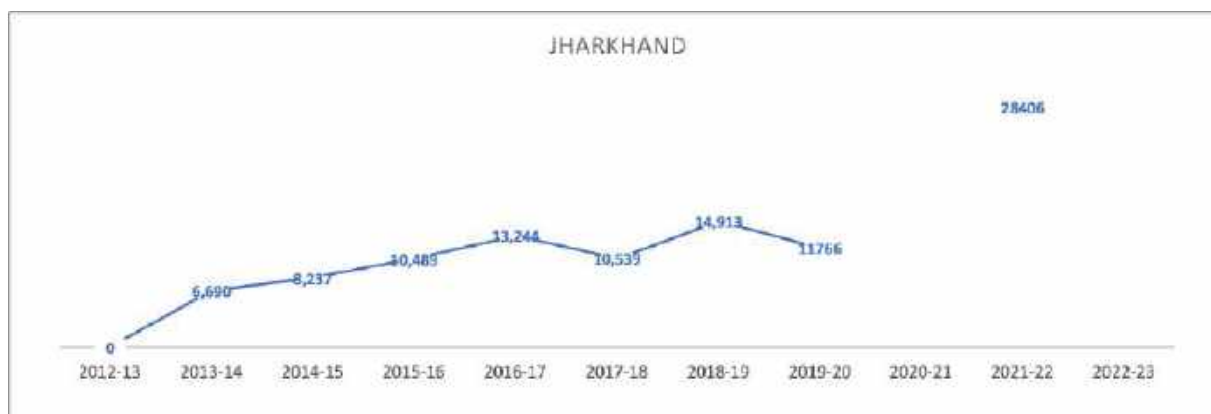
State context:

According to the UDISE data, 10.4% of elementary school-going students in Jharkhand study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,19,92,979	12,53,128	10.4%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 18: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Last notification released is in 2019 which details the recognition process for schools and a district level notification for Ranchi is released in 2022-23. ◦ For the Ranchi district applications in 2022, the time period for admissions is 10 Feb to 5 March for online form filling and 14 March for the submission of forms in the school. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Publication in local newspapers. ◦ Awareness in Anganwadis through support of the WCD department.

<p>Eligibility Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ District notification for Ranchi was released separately in 2022. • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ SC, ST, OBC, Orphan, Disabled (>40%), Minority, EWS with Rs 72,000 income or BPL Card. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of Documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of EWS, disadvantaged group (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SC/ST: Caste certificate ▪ EWS: Regular income certificate by district magistrate or BPL ration card. ▪ Children with disabilities: Medical Certificate ▪ Certificate from district magistrate/Ward Commissioner in case the child is orphaned. ◦ (B) Proof of age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth Certificate ▪ Hospital/Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) register record. ▪ Affidavit from parents ▪ Aanganwadi record ◦ (C) Proof of address (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aadhar card of the parent/Job card ▪ Voter ID card of parent ▪ Driving licence ▪ Electricity Bill ▪ Ration Card/MGNREGA job card • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LKG: 3 years 6 months to 4 years, 6 months ◦ Class 1: 5-7 years • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LKG and Class 1 • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Neighbourhood is defined as children living within 1km distance from school. If seats are vacant, the distance can be increased to 3 km and subsequently 6km.
<p>Admission Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The 2019 notification mentions that the Online application for schools will be deployed, and until then applications are made offline. ◦ For Ranchi district the admissions are done online through the district portal.

	<p>district portal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Offline admission system with variation from one district to another. ◦ If the number of applications exceeds the number of seats available, then a lottery is conducted by the school. ◦ There is no transparency around the seat calculation and lottery system ◦ Student tracking happens at the school level and information reaches the Education Department in hard copies ◦ The reimbursement process happens through an offline process
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Is defined as Rs 9760 as per the per child cost in state government schools or the fee of the school, whichever is less. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Schools maintain a separate bank account for reimbursement under the provision of Sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Act. ◦ 60% attendance of the child is required for the school to claim reimbursement. • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In 2022-23 the proposed budget was 1080 lakh of which 692 lakh was reimbursed. 64% of the budget is approved. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done.
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ District-level committee is set up under the Chairmanship of DEOs for monitoring enrollment. One SC/ST officer nominated by the Additional Deputy Commissioner and one Principal of a private school are the members. ◦ Grievances are resolved at the block level, if they are unresolved, parents can move the grievance to the district and finally state level. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information not available.
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per the 2022-23 PAB minutes 533 private schools were reimbursed in the year 2022-23. • Microtargeting:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The State rules mention that children studying under Section 12 shall not be segregated from other children in the classrooms nor shall their classes be held at places and timings different from the classes held for the other children. ◦ PVTG, HIV-affected and Orphan children shall be given priority as per the state policy. ◦ 5% of seats are reserved for differently abled children. • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 50% of seats are reserved for girls and 50% for boys. • Seat - Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information not available.
<p>Data & Reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reporting of the number of admissions to the central government for reimbursements: PAB. ◦ For Ranchi the number of seats for all schools is reported in the notification.



16. Karnataka

State context:

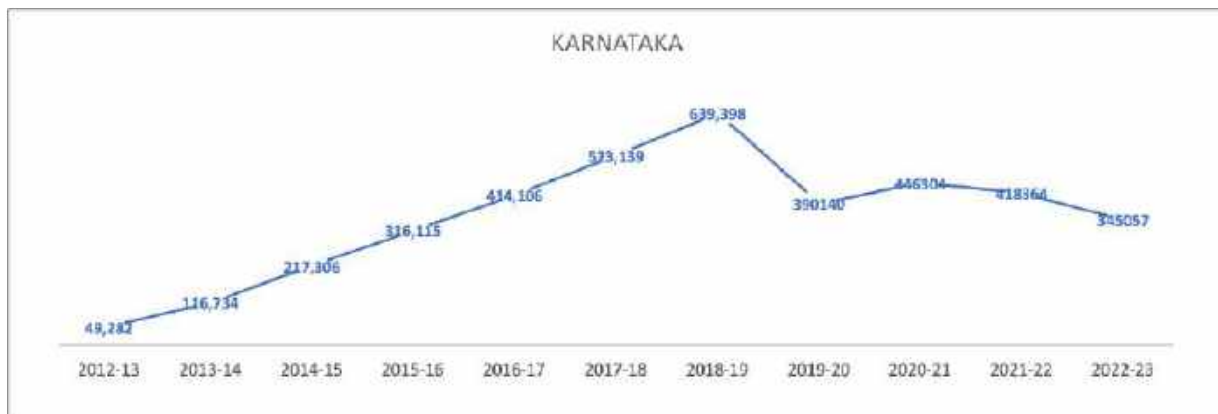
As per the UDISE data, 42.5 % of elementary school-going students in Karnataka are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,75,71,372	74,68,835	42.5%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

State context: As per the notification and Karnataka rules, admission is only given in private unaided schools if there are no govt or govt aided schools in the area mapped.

Figure 19: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The notification is released in February 2023 regarding the admission process. Timetable ◦ Timelines are mentioned. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application open for parents to apply online, (20-03-2023 to 10-05-2023) ▪ Verification of documents (21-03-2023 to 11-05-2023). ▪ Lottery (15-05-2023). ▪ First round of seat allotment (18-05-2023)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enrollment in schools (19-05-2023 to 25-05-2023). ▪ Uploading the details of the first round of children (19-05-2023 to 25-05-2023). ▪ Second round of seat allotment (06-06-2023) ▪ Enrollment for seats allotted in 2nd round (07-06-2023) ▪ Incorporating details of children in 2nd round, on software (15-06-2023). ◦ Sufficient time is provided for the application and enrollment process. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ SMS is sent to parents to inform them about the seats. ◦ Wherever the information provided by the parents is incomplete and cannot be verified, information is sent to the parents through SMS to provide correct/complete information.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Yes Notification is released in 2023, 2022 and preceding years. The admission circular was released in February 2023. • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For EWS limit is defined as 3.5 lakh, Orphans, HIV-affected children, migrant and street children, and children from farmer families who committed suicide on or after 01.04.2015. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of EWS, disadvantaged group (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The documents required for orphans, migrants and street children: Certificates issued by the WCD or Education department. ▪ For HIV-infected children these are issued from the Health department. ▪ The EWS certificate issued by the revenue authority. ▪ SC/ST: Caste certificate issued by Tehsildar. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Age criteria: 3 yr 10 months to 4 yr 10 months is the age criteria for LKG and 5 yr 10 months to 6 yr 10 months is the criteria for grade 1. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Grade 1 or Preschool (LKG) as applicable by age. • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Neighbourhood is defined for urban: Metropolitan corporations and each ward of Greater Bangalore Metropolitan ◦ Rural areas: Nagar Sabha, town municipal council and town panchayat where the school is located.

<p>Admission Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Online through school registration and student registration. • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ School registration and verification: Mapping of all Schools including government, private aided and unaided is done ◦ Schools listed under the minority status are dropped. ◦ Concerned local authority to identify that there are no government or aided schools in the neighbourhood before inviting applications of students. The official list of the schools and seats available is published on the district website. ◦ Student Registration: The application can be filled for free at the govt centres, District education offices, or directly online by the parents. ◦ Verification of the applications submitted is done through the Commissioners, Department of Education. ◦ Lottery is conducted for eligible candidates after verification. ◦ Online Lottery results are released on the website. ◦ Reimbursement is done through the Sats platform, where schools have to register with their details.
<p>Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The PCC is 11848 rs for Grade 1 and 5924 for Preschool. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursement timelines and the process is clear and communicated through the website to the schools. It is done by using the SATS software. ◦ Yes, all RTE fee reimbursement-related updates for schools are provided on the website. • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursements approved are 95%-100% in the last 3 years, which indicates that all the reimbursement-related data is uploaded on the PRABANDH portal. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done.
<p>Grievance Redressal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Can be done by Deputy Director (Administration), Field Education Officers, R.T.E. Strict implementation of the guidelines issued by the Government by the Nodal Officers. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Karnataka SCPCR has a state-level helpline for recording grievances

	<p>related to educational schemes/service delivery by the government on RTE. No other specific involvement is mentioned for RTE Section 12(1)(c).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Software has been developed to rectify the defects if there are problems while applying for admission under the Right to Education Act. ◦ The software records specific complaints with necessary documents, and provision is made for rectifying the defect. Parents make use of this software.
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Schools participating: 221 • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per a GoKA evaluation done in 2021 an analysis of education and occupation of fathers and mothers of students reveals that RTE 12(1)(c) seats have gone to the 'deserving poor'. ◦ The study is conducted on a sample of students wherein 27% are from SC/ST caste categories and 73% are from the OBC category. • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 48% of children are girls. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information not available
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reporting is done clearly for reimbursement purposes, and 95-100% of the reimbursement claims are approved. The government of Karnataka has also evaluated the implementation of the RTE policy. ◦ Information and notifications on the implementation are reported on the state education website.

17. Kerala

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 28.7% of elementary school-going students in Kerala are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
85,42,658	24,52,589	28.7%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

Kerala has not started the implementation of RTE 12(1)(c). In the PAB minutes of 2021-22 the state has reported that “no such demand has arisen in the State so far as government and aided schools are available everywhere.”

18. Ladakh

UT context:

As per the UDISE data, 56.3% of elementary school-going students in Ladakh are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
80,834	45,510	56.3%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

The UT has expressed interest in implementing 12(1)(c). The department is in the process of preparing and releasing an official notification from the UT for the implementation of RTE 12(1)(c)

Status of implementation: Non-implementing currently, however, notification is under progress.

19. Madhya Pradesh

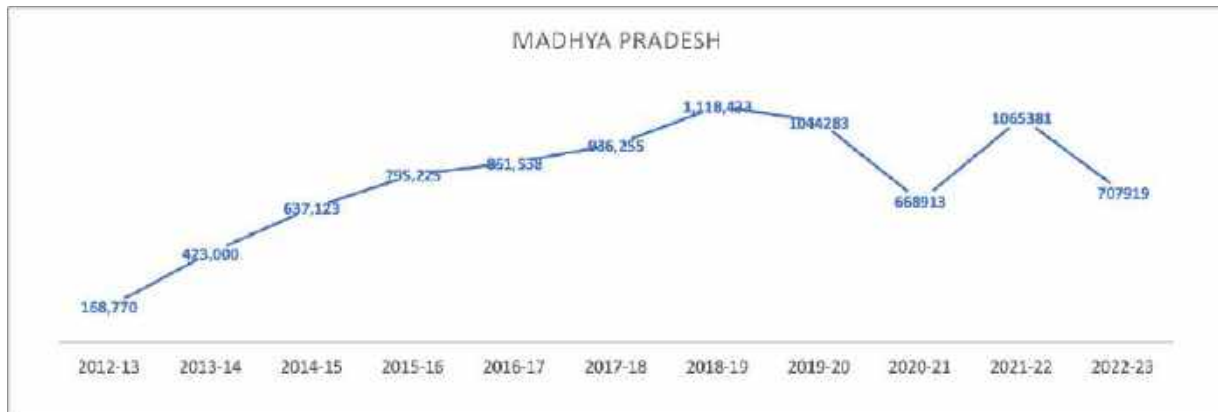
State context:

As per the UDISE data, 41.2% of elementary school-going students in Madhya Pradesh are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
2,39,05,195	98,53,796	41.2%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 20: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release & Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Annual notification for the AY 2023-24 was released on 7th March 2023, ◦ The notification is released in time for the academic cycle. ◦ Admission period is 13th March - 25th April. Clear timelines for each process including registration, verification at the block office, lottery and admissions are mentioned in the notification. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Publication in local newspapers. ◦ Schools are asked to display seat information on their display boards.

<p>Eligibility Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification released • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vulnerable groups: BPL/orphan children/covid orphan children ◦ DG: SC/ST/Denotified tribes/ Forest Dwellers/ CWSN/all children living or affected by HIV ◦ Children who were orphaned during COVID. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPL card/ Antyodaya card ▪ WCD certificate for vulnerable group ▪ Caste certificate ▪ For disabled children Medical cer ◦ (B) Proof of Residence (any one of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residence certificate issued by competent authority. ▪ BPL card address can also be used as address proof. ▪ An Aadhar card is also mandator • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pre-school nursery, KG 1, KG 2 = 3-5 years, Class-I = 5-7 Years • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Nursery/KG-1/KG-2/ Class I • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The first preference is giv to other villages and wards
<p>Admission Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Entire process is online • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ School Recognition Management ◦ Schools & School Profile ◦ Student Tracking and Management System ◦ Online Lottery ◦ Nodal Officer Management System ◦ Reimbursement process to school <p>Parents are informed by SMS if child is allotted seat in the lottery.</p>

<p>Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Per child cost is defined. This is Rs 5253 for pre-primary, Rs 5532 for primary (Classes 1-5), and Rs 6160 (Classes 6-8) for upper primary classes. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 38,157 lakhs approved by the central government against the proposed financial outlay of Rs 38,178. ◦ The PAB minutes state that the total expenditure includes the reimbursement towards nursery class as well. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified
<p>Grievance Redressal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In case of a grievance (Page 5) the parents can visit the Block resource centre, District education office or public education centre. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Toll-Free Helpline No: (0755)-2700800
<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As of 2022-23, 20,131 schools participated in providing admissions under RTE Section 12(1)(c)³³. • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat - Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.
<p>Data & Reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Number of seats per school (reported block wise) is displayed on the state education website.

20. Maharashtra

State context:

According to the UDISE data, 29.8% of elementary school-going students in Maharashtra study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
2,39,05,195	98,53,796	41.2%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 21: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release & Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification Link - MH Govt GR released on 25th Jan 2023 ◦ The date of lottery - 05-April-2023 ◦ Admission date for parents: 13th April 2023 - 25th April 2023 • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Publication in local newspapers.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification Link - MH Govt GR released on 25th Jan 2023 ◦ Link - RTE 25% Admission Portal

- **Eligibility:**
 - Definition of EWS - Less than Rs. 1 lakh annual income
 - SC, ST, OBC, SBC, NT-DNT, Orphan, Children living with HIV or HIV affected, Covid affected (1 or both parents death due to Covid), single mother (divorced, in the process of divorce, widowed) raising a child, CWSN
- **Documents:**
 - [List of accepted documents](#) required is mentioned in the notification.
 - (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following):
 - Caste Certificate
 - Ration Card;
 - Hospital medical certificate for children whose parents died because of COVID.
 - Certificate from Tehsildar for confirmation of income.
 - Certificate of disability from the government hospital.
 - Medical Certificate for HIV-infected children.
 - For child widowed mother: Husband's death certificate.
 - (B) Proof of Residence (any one of the following)
 - Domicile Cert
 - Driving License
 - Telephone Bill
 - Electricity Bill
 - Passport
 - Gas Book
 - Property tax payment proof
 - (C) Proof of date of birth (any one of the following)
 - Birth Certificate
 - Ananganwadi certificate
 - Self-declaration by the parents/
 -
- **Age Criteria:**
 - [Age criteria](#) - Minimum & maximum ages determined - To accommodate July to Dec born, age for 2023-24 admission cycle to be considered up to 31st Dec 2023.
 - Play group/Nursery - 3 to 4.5 years; Jr Kg - 4 to 5.5 years; Sr K 6.5 years; Class 1 - 6 to 7.5 years.
 - - Playgroup/Nursery - 3 to 8.5 years; Jr Kg - 4 to 9.5 years; Sr K

	<p>10.5 years; Class 1 - 6 to 11.5 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Playgroup/Nursery, Jr Kg, Sr Kg, Class 1 • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Schools within 1 to 3 KM range. if beyond 3 Km, parents are to bear commute expenses
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Admission Process - entirely online • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Part I: i) School registration & verification ◦ Part II: ii) Student Registration & iii) Student Verification ◦ Part III: iv) Lottery - The lottery will be drawn and generated by the district administration i.e. Education officer, Primary for the district. Lottery logic explained
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ MH RTE Rules ◦ Per Child cost notified in 2019 is Rs 17,670³⁴. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ MH rules do not include details of the committee responsible for estimating the per capita expenditure or the process for reimbursing the cost to private school. • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per 2023-24 PAB Minutes state proposed 112 cr and ~77 cr was reimbursed by the central government. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done.
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority³⁵: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Commissioner- Municipal Corporation, CEO- Zila Parishad (Rural Areas, Municipality, Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Council), Commanding Officer (Cantonment Board) • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ SCPCR to set up a child helpline as a forum for child/guardian/parent to register complaints against violation of provisions under RTE • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Feedback form on the RTE portal ◦ Parents FAQs are available on the website.

³⁴. India spend article on MH RTE 12(i)(c) implementation

³⁵. GR RTE redressal mechanism english (education.gov.in)

<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2356 private unaided schools are providing admissions under RTE Section 12(1)(c) as per PAB minutes. • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per the PAB minutes 2023-24: 55% boys and 45% girls • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Dashboard has Status on district-wise RTE Schools, RTE Vacancies, Applications, Selection and Confirmed Admissions for 2023-24
<p>Data & Reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ RTE Dashboard - Yearly info on student admissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of Application ▪ Number of Selections ▪ Waiting List ▪ Admitted in 1st Regular Selection List; in 1st Waiting Selection List; in 2nd Waiting Selection List ◦ Attendance numbers not published on RTE portal ◦ Pending payments not reported on RTE portal



21. Manipur

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 59.2% of elementary school-going students in Maharashtra are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
2,39,05,195	98,53,796	41.2%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

RTE 12(1)(c) was notified in 2023 following the Supreme court petition dated 13-02-2023, seeking the enforcement of the RTE section 12(1)(c) in non-implementing states. Hence there are no previous numbers to report for Manipur.

Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual Notification & Dissemination of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified - rules notification was just released for AY 2023-24. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified on the Education Department website
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ RTE Rules • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ EWS - children belonging to backward class, minorities, OBCs whose parent's income does not exceed INR 40,000 per annum. ◦ DG includes SC, ST, orphans, children of single parents, CWSN, HIV affected/infected children. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantage (EWS/DG) (any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caste Certificate ▪ Income Certificate (Only For EWS) ▪ Disability Certificate ▪ Death Certificate (In case of single parent or orphan)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical Certificate (In Case Of HIV) ◦ (B) Proof of Residence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Neighborhood as per clause 4(1) ◦ (C) Proof of date of birth (any one of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hospital / Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) register record; ▪ Anganwadi record; ▪ Declaration of the age of the child by the parent or guardian through affidavit / Local Authority; ▪ Horoscope. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Child should be more than 5 years old. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Class 1 • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Where there are no Govt schools but at least one or more private schools or specified category schools; ◦ If the neighbourhood govt school has an enrollment of more than 25 children at Class 1; primary school located within 1 km.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Offline. Procedure specified in 2023 notification. • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ School registration with Zonal Education Officer ◦ Student application through Admission Format Form II - ◦ School acknowledge and assigns unique registration number. If seats are vacant after the first round, re-notification of vacant seats is to be made. ◦ The lottery method is used only in case applications are greater than the number of free seats available. ◦ Authorised officer of the Directorate of Education and Head of school to verify admissions.
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Affidavit³⁶ states that a state-level committee will assess PCC, however, it is not notified for the current year. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ U-DISE code from Samagra Shiksha for eligibility ◦ Half-yearly statement by the schools to be submitted under form-IV to ZEO/DEO by 30th September. ◦ NOC by neighbourhood Government Primary School should be enclosed with a fee reimbursement plan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Verification by ZEO/DEO ◦ Per child expenditure will be fixed by the state ◦ Rule state- The first instalment of 50% will be reimbursed in the month of September and the balance will be reimbursed in the month of January. ◦ Separate bank account in a scheduled bank. • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No mention of budget in PAB minutes as the section is notified in 2023. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done.
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not Specified • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Parent to file written complaint to Directorate of Education, Govt of Manipur
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat - Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified on the Education Dept website, since 2023 is the first year of notification.

22. Meghalaya

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 20.5% of elementary school-going students in Meghalaya are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
17,63,578	3,61,657	20.5%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

23. Mizoram

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 45.2% of elementary school-going students in Mizoram are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
4,49,763	2,03,349	45.2%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

24. Nagaland

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 60.9% of elementary school-going students in Nagaland are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
6,25,409	3,80,901	60.9%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

25. Odisha

State context:

According to the UDISE data, 10.4% of elementary school-going students in Odisha study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,12,31,192	19,39,528	17.3%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 22: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual Notification Release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Timeline for admission is released every year prior to the academic cycle • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Schools, BEO office use to display awareness posters around RTE 12.1.c
Eligibility Criteria and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Released, 2023

Documentation

- **Eligibility:**
 - Disadvantaged Group (DG): 10% seats reserved for children belonging to SC, ST & SEBC categories.
 - 5% reserved for children without any home or settled place, no ostensible means of subsistence, found begging, child labour, street children, CWSN, children in foster care, children of manual scavengers, migrants, construction workers, road workers, landless agricultural labour, war martyr/war widow & HIV affected children.
 - Economically Weaker Section(EWS): 10% of seats are reserved for children whose parents belong to the BPL category or cardholders of other poverty alleviation programmes of the Government.
- **Documents:**
 - (A) Proof of disadvantage (EWS/DG) (any one)
 - Any poverty alleviation card issued by the Govt, Certificate of income issued by the competent authority
 - HIV positive certificate issued by competent authority(in case of Parents)
 - CWC Certificate issued by any CWC
 - Disability Certificate issued by Competent authority
 - Caste Certificate issued by competent authority
 - (B) Proof of Residence
 - Aadhaar card
 - Voter ID
 - Driving licence
 - Kisan Photo Passbook (XCC)
 - Ration card
 - PAN Card
 - MGNREGA Job card
 - Bank statement or passbook
 - Driving licence
 - Gas connection bill (which is not more than 3 months old)
 - Farmer Photo Passbook (KCC Card)
 - Registered Lease / Sale /Rent Agreement
 - Certificate in support of address given by the Sarpanch/Counsellor/ Corporator as the case may be
 - Labour Card
 - The certificate in support of address given local MLA/ Gazetted Officer(written on their letterhead)
 - Proof of date of birth (any one of the following)
 - Birth Certificate issued by a competent authority.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Voter ID Card ▪ ANM registration card ▪ Anganwadi card ▪ Hospital birth certificate ▪ Passport Photo attested by any Gazetted officer • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pre-primary classes: 3 to 5 years ◦ Class-1: 5 to 7 years as on 31st march of the respective calendar year. ◦ Children with Special Needs(CWSN): 3 to 9 years old can be admitted in any entry class as per the availability of seats in the neighbourhood school. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pre-primary or Class 1. • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pre-primary(Nursery, LKG) and Class 1- Children residing within a one-kilometre radius of a private unaided school; ◦ For Vacant Seats- Admission will be given to the children residing beyond the neighbourhood distance (online lottery process 3 km, 5 km and 10 km will be taken as reference).
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The entire admission process is online • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The first round lottery process is completed before the March end so that the child can go to school from April ◦ Schools and BEO offices extend help for the students registration
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is a defined per child cost of Rs 25,272 for school providing free entitlements (books, uniform and mid-day meal) and Rs 22,391 for schools excluding free entitlements • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Total per child cost includes child's uniform, books, mid-day meal. ◦ The PCC cost calculation committee exist at the state level. ◦ PCC revised annually. • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information is not clearly available • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done.

<p>Grievance Redressal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Local BEO, DEO • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Education Deptt. Helpline ◦ Directorate of Elementary Education
<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2Not specified. • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is specific allocation for EWS and DG students • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat - Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 50% as per open-access numbers.
<p>Data & Reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Live dashboard reporting total students, schools, seats available and allotted students.



26. Puducherry

State context:

According to the UDISE data, 53.7% of elementary school-going students in Puducherry study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
3,34,228	1,79,392	53.7%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

27. Punjab

State context:

According to the UDISE data, 48.5 % of elementary school-going students in Punjab study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
81,93,972	39,70,991	48.5%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

The education minister, Mr Harjot Singh Bains, has expressed interest in implementing this clause, in an interview³⁷. However, the policy has however not been notified yet.

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

³⁷ HT interview: Education Minister, Punjab

28. Rajasthan

State context:

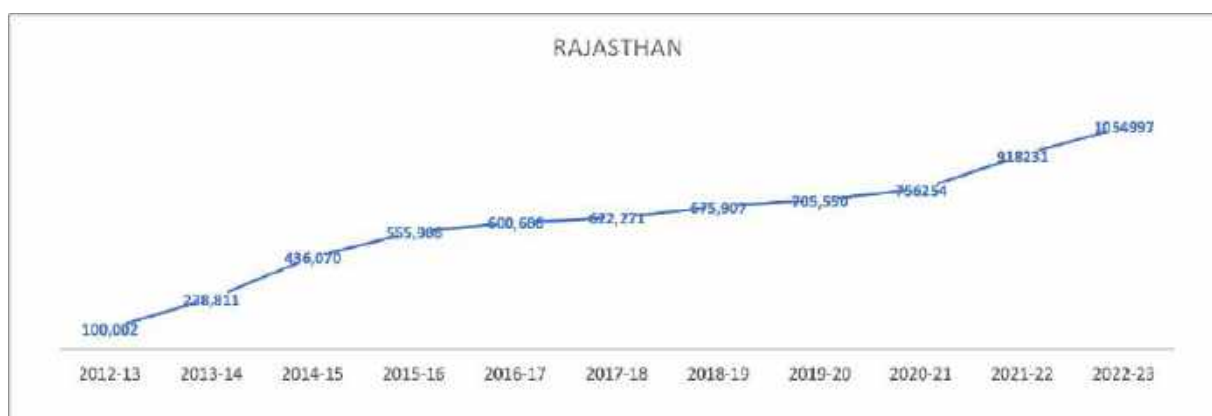
As per the UDISE data, 43.4% of elementary school-going students in Rajasthan are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,75,71,372	74,68,835	42.5%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Rajasthan is one of the best-performing states in RTE 12(1)(c) implementation in terms of the seats filled, applications, timelines and grievances redressal.

Figure 23: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Timely notification released every year ◦ Last Online Application 19 March to 18 April 2023 ◦ Application Ending 27 May 2023 • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Newspaper announcements are made.

<p>Eligibility Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification for 2023-24: Released • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ BPL- 2.5 Lakh ◦ DG: SC/ST/Denotified tribes/ Forest Dwellers/ CWSN/all children living or affected by HIV/orphan children • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ (A) Proof of Disadvantage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disability Certificate. ▪ Orphaned Certificate. ▪ Caste Certificate ▪ Proof Of Single Parent. ▪ BPL Certificate. ◦ (B) Proof of Identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth Certificate ▪ Aadhaar Card ◦ (C) Proof of Residence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aadhaar Card • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 3-7 years • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pre Primary 3+ = 3 years, < 4 years ◦ Pre Primary 4+ = 3.5years or more but <5 years ◦ Pre Primary 5+ = 4.5 years or more but <6 years ◦ First(1st)= 5 years or more but <7 years • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Parents must have a home near RTE Specials School
<p>Admission Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Online (RTE Student Application (rajpsp.nic.in)) • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Online application by the parent and uploading of documents ◦ Determining the order of preference of children for admission by online lottery. ◦ Online reporting by parents (changing school selection order) ◦ Selection on RTE seats available through the portal
<p>Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Approved PCC³⁸= Rs. 13,945 as of 2018. • Reimbursement criteria & process:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ PCC is calculated by dividing the total annual recurring expenditure incurred by the State through their funds, or funds provided by the Central Government, on elementary education, divided by the total number of children enrolled in all such schools. ◦ Two instalments of 50% in separate bank accounts maintained by the school starting from the month of August and January. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 518.7 cr is proposed by the state and 463.56 cr reimbursed according to PAB minutes of 2023-24. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done.
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority³⁹: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Directorate of School Education, Directorate of Secondary Education, Directorate of Elementary Education • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Jaipur Office: Room No.407 RTE Cell, 4th Floor, 5th Block, Rajasthan School Education Council, Shiksha Sankul, J L N Marg Office Phone No. - 0141-2719073 Email - rajpsphelp@gmail.com ◦ Bikaner Office-Primary Education: RTE Cell, Directorate of Elementary Education, Lalgarh Phone No.- 0151-2220140; Email - ddrtebknr@gmail.com ◦ Bikaner Office- Secondary Education: RTE Cell, Directorate of Secondary Education, Phone No. - 0151-2220140 Email - secedurte@gmail.com
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 35,955 schools were participating in 2019-20. Latest information is unavailable. • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat - Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Yearly information on the list of schools offering admission, lottery

results, and student admission status is reported by the State on the website.

- Reimbursement to schools is reported in PAB minutes.



29. Sikkim

State context:

As per the UDISE data, % of elementary school-going students in Sikkim study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,70,352	73,171	43.0%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of Implementation: Non-implementing

30. Tamil Nadu

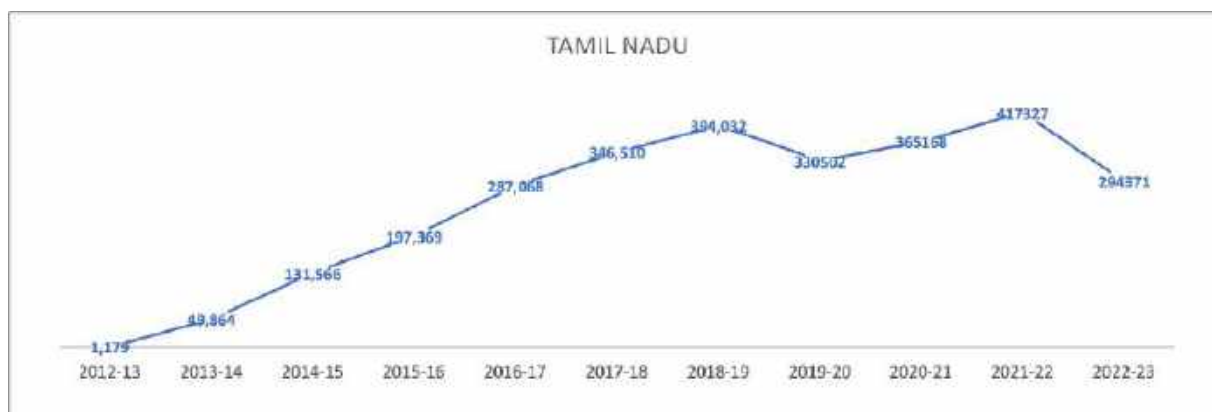
State context:

According to the UDISE data, 42.8% of elementary school-going students in Tamil Nadu study in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
1,72,12,007	73,63,922	42.8%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 24: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Based on 2022-23 cycle - Online application Form - 20th April to 18th May, Lottery - 23rd May, Admission - 29th May • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Advertisements are given in local newspaper.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notification - is available, clearly defining the required criteria. • Eligibility:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Definition of EWS - Less than 2 Lakhs per annum ◦ DG- Backward Class, Backward Class Muslim, Most Bakckward Class, Denotified community, SC, ST, SCA. • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of accepted documents is available ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For EWS: Income Certificate of parents (with child name in it) ▪ Disadvantaged category: Community Certificate of child. ▪ For Disadvantaged Special category: Special certificate of child. ◦ (B) Proof of age (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth Certificate ▪ Hospital, Auxilliary and Midwife register ▪ Anganwadi record ▪ Declaration through an affidavit of the age of the child by the parent/Guardian ◦ (C) Proof of Address (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aadhaar Card ▪ Ration Card ▪ Driving licence ▪ Passbook ▪ Voter Id ▪ Telephone bill - of parent • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LKG: 3-4 yrs, and 1st std: 5-6 yrs • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LKG/ 1st std • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Schools within 1KM range will be listed for selection. ◦ Beneficiaries can choose a maximum of 5 schools as per their choice through a single application. ◦ If the system does not list any school, then it might indicate no eligible school within the 1 KM neighbourhood area.
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mix of the online-offline process - admissions process is online, lottery is offline. • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Student registration: School selection is done through an online application portal. ◦ A map is integrated into the RTE online application portal. In that

	<p>map, beneficiaries have to choose their current residence address.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ If there are no schools within a 1 km radius, parents need to approach the District Education Officers or Chief Educational Officers ◦ Recently, the Madurai bench of Madras High Court stated that candidates residing within a 3-km or 6-km radius of schools can also be considered if RTE vacancies remain unfilled. (Link to the judgement)
<p>Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per the notification the per child cost is different fro different grade levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LKG, UKG and 1: Rs 12,459 ◦ Class 2: Rs 12,449 ◦ Class 3: Rs 12,579 ◦ Class 4: Rs 12,585 ◦ Class 5: Rs 12,831 ◦ Class 6: Rs 17,077 ◦ Class 7: 17,106 ◦ Class 8: 17,027 • Reimbursement criteria & process⁴⁰: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Expenditure incurred by the state government for a child in the government school, ◦ Fee fixed by the committee constituted under Tamil Nadu Schools Act, 2009. • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursement - The state has uploaded details of 8267 Pvt. Schools that have been reimbursed Rs. 220 cr for admissions or continuation of 2,94,241 children in classes 1-8. ◦ Uploaded data on PAB shows that Rs. 9.4 cr has been reimbursed in excess of 25% for 13,472 children in 1411 private schools. ◦ Recommendation= Accordingly, Rs. 210.91 cr for admissions or continuation of 2,80,769 children in classes 1-8.. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.⁴¹
<p>Grievance Redressal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Complaints are registered with the Chief Educational Officer (CEO) of the respective district or RTE District Coordinators, or District Educational Officer (DEO).

[40. G.O.-37-28.02.2019.pdf \(tnschools.gov.in\)](#)

41. We found a document that states that the reimbursement payment is done through PFMS. However, we have not been able to verify the authenticity of the same. Hence we've not used it as concrete evidence

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ CEO Details. ◦ RTE District Coordinators. ◦ DEO Details. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Has a robust system for registering grievances. ◦ Students Helpline: 14417 ◦ GR form: link ◦ Call centre for grievances is also present.
<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 8267 Pvt. Schools participating • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender Parity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat fill rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 61% (2020-21), 51% (2021-22).⁴²
<p>Data & Reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.



42. <https://www.ilavasakalvi.in/about-english/>

31. Telangana

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 50% of elementary school-going students in Telangana are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
98,36,664	49,21,573	50.0%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

There have been some advocacy efforts, and with AP implementing RTE there may be an influence on TS to adopt the policy because of the regional socio-political influence.

Status of Implementation: Non-implementing

32. Tripura

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 19% of elementary school-going students in Tripura are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
10,13,597	1,92,513	19.0%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 25: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified on the Education Department website
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ RTE Rules, Tripura • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ EWS - BPL; DG - SC, ST, OBC, religious minority

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not specified. ◦ (B) Proof of Address (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Photo ID Proof of the applicant ▪ Land ownership / Rental proof ◦ (C) Proof of age (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth Certificate: Hospital/Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) Register Record ▪ Anganwadi Centre record ▪ Declaration of the age of the child by the parent or guardian ▪ Others not specified. • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Class I • Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 km
Admission Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Registration of Schools under RTE - Form • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursement shall be done by the District Education Officer as per monthly statements to be submitted by Schools as per the amount notified by the State Government
Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Total annual recurring expenditure incurred by the State Government divided by the total no. of students enrolled in all such schools • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Tripura has reimbursed 10 lakhs to 4 Private Unaided Schools for the education of 50 children in classes 1-8(Pg 123). • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Local Authority for grievance redressal mentioned on the website,

	<p>and must be addressed within 3 months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) shall perform the duties entrusted to the commission under the Act. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Centralised Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) ◦ Not specified for 12(1)(c)
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 4 private unaided schools as per the PAB minutes. • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per the PAB minutes of 2023-24, 60 students have been admission under RTE Section 12(1)(c), however, the total number of seats is not available.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified.



33. Uttar Pradesh

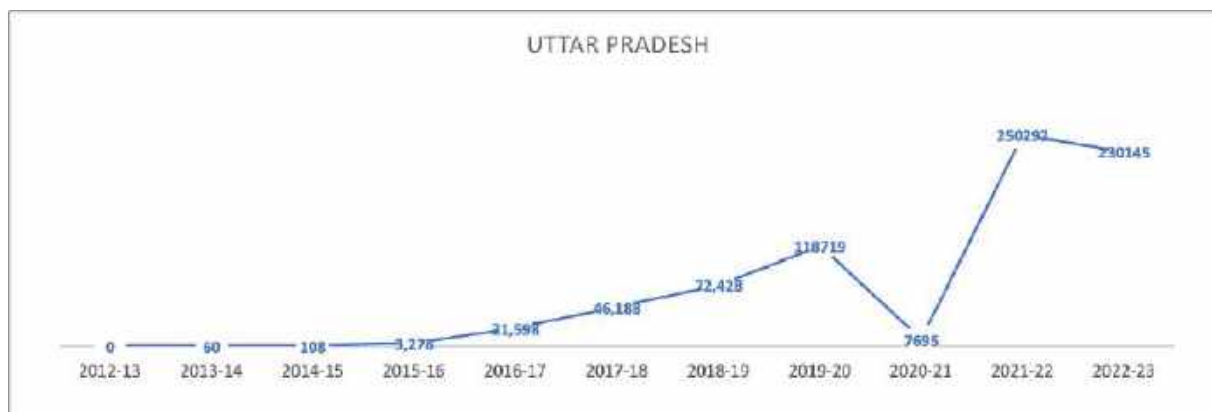
State context:

As per the UDISE data, 38.4% of elementary school-going students in Uttar Pradesh are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
7,19,52,492	2,76,30,927	38.4%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 26: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release & Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The notification is released in time for the AY beginning ◦ Admission Schedule: Link for timelines of 2023-24 admissions. ◦ The admission takes place in 3 rounds and the overall timeline for admissions is from February 2023 to July 2023. ◦ The notification for the past two years is not available on the website. 2017 notification found online. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Advertisements in local newspapers ◦ Ground awareness through NGOs

<p>Eligibility Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rules notification available ◦ The portal has a clear list of the GOs and notifications, which is very helpful. However, it needs to be updated beyond 2017 though. • Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ EWS: Parent/guardian's annual income does not exceed 1 lakh rupees ◦ DG: SC, ST, OBC, CWSN, Orphans, HIV+, Cancer-ridden, Widow • Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ List of valid documents required is mentioned in the notification. ◦ (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Income Certificate ▪ *Other category documents are not clearly available on the website of Government Order (GO). ◦ (B) Proof of Address (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aadhar Card ▪ Voter ID of parents. ◦ (C) Proof of age (any one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth Certificate from a hospital/Anganwadi ▪ Gram panji ▪ Parent's declaration of date of birth • Age Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The age criteria is defined between: 3-5 years • Entry Class: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pre-primary - class 1 • Neighbourhood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Class I-V - 1km ◦ Class VI - VIII - 3 km
<p>Admission Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The admissions process is conducted online but the lottery is a mix of online and offline processes • Process Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For schools' information UDISE data is utilised. ◦ All steps for online application are mentioned clearly - here⁴³. ◦ Parents are informed via SMS if the child is allotted a school through the lottery process.
<p>Reimbursement Criteria and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As per the 2013 Government order the per child cost is Rs 450/-

43. <https://rte25.upsdc.gov.in/pdf/Applicant%20User%20Manual%20Final.pdf>

Documentation (PAB Minutes)	<p>monthly (Rs 5400 annual).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ An update of the reimbursement amount is not mentioned in any subsequent notifications. • Reimbursement status from previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ School reimbursement reports are available on this link; ◦ The state proposed 123.63 cr to the central government of which 9046 lakhs is reimbursed by the state for 155101 students. (PAB 2023-24). • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done
Grievance Redressal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ GR is done via both a helpline and email - Help Line Number: 0522-2782853, Email: rteup25@gmail.com
Sustainability Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ School list is published on a publically accessible portal. ◦ As per information uploaded by the State on PRABANDH Portal, 13763 Private Unaided Schools are reimbursed for 155101 children studying in classes 1-8. • Microtargeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Gender Parity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not specified. • Seat-Fill Rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Data of seats filled is provided on the official website, but not the total number of seats available so we cannot determine the seat-fill rate.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being reported in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Yearly information on student admissions and reimbursement is available (link). ◦ Information on administrative wards having 0 schools mapped is also mentioned on the website.

34. Uttarakhand

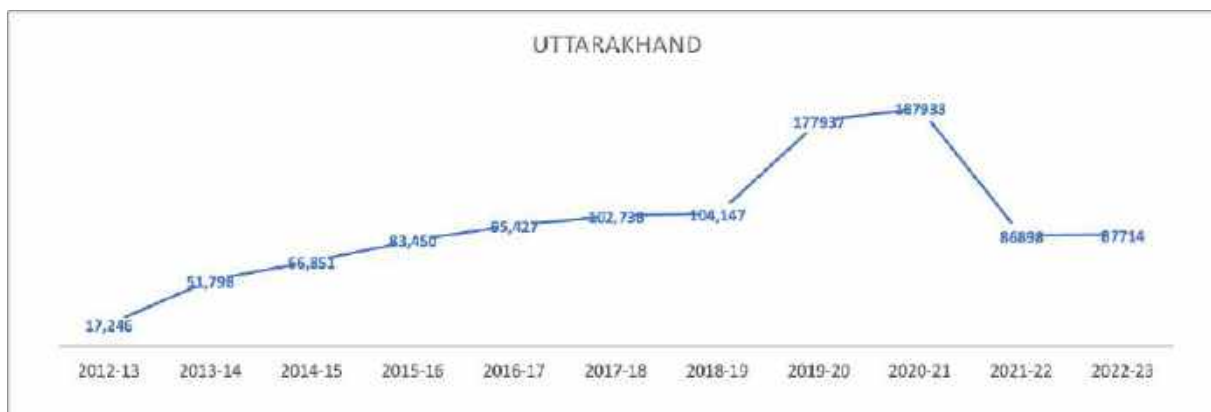
State context:

As per the UDISE data, 53.9% of elementary school-going students in Uttarakhand are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
34,09,510	18,37,301	53.9%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Figure 27: Students enrolled in RTE 12(1)(c) over the years



Status of implementation:

Criteria	Update/Notes
Annual notification release & Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last notification released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The last notification was released in April 2023. Notification is released annually prior to the start of the admission cycle. • Information dissemination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information dissemination is done through newspaper ads.
Eligibility Criteria and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Released on time annually. 2023-24 notification was delayed as per the regular admission cycle. The first round of admissions was from 1st May to 30th June.

- **Eligibility:**
 - The eligibility criteria are notified, with a clear mention of the categories.
 - (A) EWS - 55,000/- annual income or BPL card holder
 - (B) DG:
 - OBC category with <4.5 lakhs annual income.
 - Single mother with <80,000 annual income.
 - Children who are HIV+, children of parents with HIV+
 - SC/ST
 - Orphaned
 - Children with disabilities
- **Documents:**
 - (A) Proof of disadvantaged group (any one of the following):
 - EWS: BPL or Income certificate below 55,000 Rs.
 - Caste certificate
 - OBC (non-creamy layer) income certificate below 4.5 lakhs.
 - Category certificate
 - (B) Proof of Residence (any one of the following):
 - Aadhar card of parents
 - Ration Card
 - Driving licence
 - Bank Passbook
 - Electricity bill
 - Any other state document which mentions the address of the child.
 - (C) Proof of Age (any one of the following):
 - Birth certificate.
 - Aadhar card of child
 - Self-declaration by parents
- **Age Criteria:**
 - The age criteria is defined for pre-primary as 3 years completed, and grade 1 as 5 years completed.
- **Entry Class:**
 - Admissions are done in the entry-level class of the school.
- **Neighbourhood:**
 - Neighbourhood is defined as the ward where the school is based, and if there are not enough eligible children in the ward, the definition of the neighbourhood can be extended by the district education official.

<p>Admission Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/Offline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Admission process is conducted online. Portal link: https://rtel21c-ukd.in/uttarakhand • Process Steps: The whole process is done online. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ School registration, done by the school on the RTE portal. ◦ School verification is done by the Block level official. ◦ Student registration is done online by parents. Parents also need to submit documents physically at the block education office. ◦ Student verification is done by the block-level official. ◦ Lottery is done at the level of the state education department. ◦ Parents seek admission to schools. ◦ School updates enrollment status of students on the portal along with bank details of students.
<p>Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC Definition and Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reimbursement is Rs. 1,893/- per month = Rs. 22,716 per annum. ◦ The basis for fixing the PCC is the Consumer Price Index: Education Index issued by the labour ministry. • Reimbursement criteria & process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is separate reimbursement for the books, uniform, and mid-day meals as per attendance data. This is sent directly to the enrolled students' bank accounts. ◦ Information about a PCC deciding committee is not available. ◦ Last revision of the reimbursement amount was in the year 2022-23 ◦ Data required for reimbursement is collected at the school registration stage. • Reimbursement status from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 83% and 87% of the budget was approved by the Union Government in 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. • PFMS Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Not done.
<p>Grievance Redressal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is a local authority to raise grievances - BEO, DIET Principal • SCPCR involvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is no specification of involvement of SCPCR. • Recording of grievances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Grievance redressal helpline.
<p>Sustainability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private School Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 3,965 out of 4,923 schools (80.5%) are participating in 2023-24

	<p>admissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microtargeting:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 50% (of the 25%) seats are reserved for female students.• Gender Parity:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Gender parity is maintained as the 50% reservation for girls ensures an equal number of boys and girls, as application numbers for boys are generally higher.• Seat-Fill Rate:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Admissions: 50.8% seat-fill ratio as of 2022-23.
Data & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data being reported in the public domain:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Information on the state seats and student admissions is reported on the 12(1)(c) website.



35. West Bengal

State context:

As per the UDISE data, 11.6% of elementary school-going students in West Bengal are studying in private unaided schools.

Total number of students studying in elementary grades.	Students studying in Private unaided schools	% of elementary grade students studying in Private schools.
2,63,45,077	30,45,798	11.6%

Source: UDISE 2021-22

Status of implementation: Non-implementing

CONCLUSION

RTE Section 12(1)(c) has the potential to be one of the largest educational public-private partnerships in the world when implemented to its full capacity⁴⁴. Through this report, we present the status of implementation across India based on secondary data collection from publicly available government resources and notifications offering transparency and insights into the implementation of the said provision. This section of the report presents a reflection and recap of insights and recommendations from an operational perspective as well as through our findings from the data of different states.



In Section 1

of this report, we report the data and country-level trends on different aspects of RTE implementation across states. This includes the number of students enrolled each year, budgetary allocations for RTE 12(1)(c) and schools participating in implementing RTE 12(1)(c). The data is collected from different government sources, including PAB minutes, Lok Sabha unstarred questions, UDISE, and state government websites. This gives a robust foundation to the report, offering a detailed snapshot of the scenario across the nation over a period of time.

⁴⁴ Empirical Evidence from Implementation of India's National School Choice Policy

Findings:

- The data collected for different states alludes to the fact that even within the best-performing states, Section 12(1)(c) remains undersubscribed. This is also substantiated by research done by JPAL in Chhattisgarh⁴⁵.
- With many low-budget private schools closing during the pandemic years, the total number of children availing this right across the country has consequently marginally declined.⁴⁶
- The states using online processes for admission and monitoring of students are able to track students more effectively for the purpose of reporting and receiving reimbursements from the union government. States including Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, MP, Tripura, Karnataka and Uttarakhand show a high approval rate for receiving reimbursement from the central government against the proposed reimbursement by the state.
- Even after over a decade of enactment of the RTE, only 18 states were implementing RTE as of February 2023. The provision “has not yet been implemented in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana, and West Bengal, and the union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry, and Ladakh.”⁴⁷ After a Supreme Court notice in February 2023, Manipur has notified the policy, and UT of Ladakh is in the process of the same. However, the status of implementation is yet to be determined.
- Amongst the implementing states, school participation of private unaided schools in 12(1)(c) varies to a large extent. Moreover, there is a discrepancy within different data sources, as in this case, the Lok Sabha unstarred questions and UDISE data and some states like Bihar and Madhya Pradesh show participation of over 100% of the schools.
- As per 2020-21 estimates, over 70% of the private unaided schools participate in RTE 12(1)(c) admissions in Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Odisha. In Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, school participation is between 30-70% and in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh, there is very limited private school participation ranging from 0.3- 20%.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ JPAL Study

⁴⁶ <https://www.telegraphindia.com/india/coronavirus-outbreak-indias-budget-private-schools-stare-at-closure/cid/1822391>, UDISE estimates

⁴⁷ Live Law: RTE Act : Supreme Court Issues Notice On PIL To Enforce 25% Reservation In Private Schools For Disadvantaged Students

⁴⁸ Data from 2018-19 to 2020-21 UDISE and Lok Sabha unstarred questions.



Section 2

Section 2 of the report illuminates the varied status of participation and implementation of the RTE Section 12(1)(c) across different states and UTs in India from 2018-2021, identifying specific metrics for evaluating policy implementation. The report collates information from state-level notifications from all states, detailing state-level rules such as neighbourhood definition, entry class, eligibility, specific microtargeting of vulnerable populations, current processes for admissions and grievance redressal. This study elaborates on state-level implementation by reporting the different elements of implementation, such as state-level notification and rules categories into seven parts, including Annual Timelines Release and dissemination, Eligibility Criteria and Documentation, Admission Process, Reimbursement Criteria and Documentation, Grievance Redressal, Sustainability Measures adopted by the state and Data & Reporting. This ensures that the different aspects of implementation are documented together and the differences are understood within the context of the state while taking inspiration from the states that are implementing well in one or more aspects.

Findings:

- There are stark differences in the eligibility criteria for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in different states. While this could be because of the contextual differences in the states, the criteria need to be revised by governments in a timely manner to ensure that the criteria stays relevant to the changing circumstances.
- The categories within Disadvantaged Groups also vary from state to state. The key categories that cut across states are HIV-affected children, Children With Special Needs, Orphans, SC, ST and OBC.
- The priority neighbourhood criteria for most implementing states is up to 1 km distance. However, it is ideal to include schools within the 1-3 km and 3-6 km range in case of availability of seats after the first round of admissions. Many states determine neighbourhoods for the purpose of admission under RTE 12(1)(c), through the smallest administrative unit, such as wards or sub-wards in urban areas and village or gram panchayat in rural areas.
- For some states, entry class is the school's entry-level class (Pre-primary or Class 1); for others, it is Class 1. The RTE Act mentions pre-primary as the entry class in the event that the school has a pre-primary section. However, the Union Government reimburses states only for admissions in Grade 1 and above.
- Of the implementing states, 17 states have defined their per-child cost. The defined per child cost is highest for Chandigarh at Rs. 28,176, followed by Delhi, Uttarakhand and Tripura and lowest for Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh at Rs 5500 and Rs. 5400, respectively.⁴⁹
- States that have an active grievance redressal specific to RTE 12(1)(c) implementation include Chandigarh, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

The report assesses not only the foundational aspects, such as the release of annual timelines and clarity on eligibility criteria, but also ventures into nuanced dimensions, such as the role of SCPCR in grievance redressal and the engagement with sustainability measures, including gender parity and reaching the most disadvantaged populations. This also helps identify the scope of the policy and the areas of improvement for specific states vis-a-vis others. Moreover, the classification into different levels of implementation provides a granular view of the performance and the operational dynamics in other states, which could be a tool for benchmarking and encouraging improvements by learning from the best practices across states. Policymakers and bureaucrats can identify specific areas of improvement in implementing RTE section 12(1)(c) and initiate a state of district-level processes to ensure better implementation.

⁴⁹ [Tribune Article](#)

Key Trends and Recommendations

While there has been notable progress in the number of states implementing Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act and a corresponding increase in the number of beneficiaries, there remains considerable scope for optimisation within current implementing states. Furthermore, non-implementing states must prioritise implementation of RTE Section 12(1)(c), following the Supreme court notice issued in February 2023 for the same.

1. Transaction Costs for Citizens⁵⁰

Current Status: Though the state RTE portals do not charge fees, the application process is cumbersome for parents, who frequently rely on cybercafes or IT literate people⁵¹. Depending on access to documents, these visits might range from one to many, thereby increasing costs.

Recommendation: Block Education Officers (BEOs) should organise RTE awareness camps in low-income communities. Additionally, Common Service Centres (CSCs) should offer application support free of charge, particularly in rural areas. This is in accordance with the Statement of Purpose (SOP) of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) regarding the implementation of RTE 12(1)(c)⁵².

2. Reimbursements

Current Status: No state has yet integrated the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) into their RTE portals. Under Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs), the use of PFMS has been made mandatory for payment, accounting and reporting by the Union Government, which will ensure smoother reimbursement to the states for monies spent on Section 12(1)(c)⁵³. Reimbursements to the state from GOI are based on the annual data uploaded on GOI's Prabandh portal⁵⁴ and are subject to a ceiling of 20% of the overall state budget⁵⁵.

Recommendation: Incorporating PFMS would streamline fund tracking and disbursement, enhancing transparency and efficiency in the reimbursement process⁵⁶. The challenges of ghost children and ghost schools are one that many states face and are struggling to tackle. PFMS would help reduce some of that by making the documentation robust and reducing the leakages in the system.

3. Limited Access for Children with Special Needs

Current Status: Surveys indicate low application rates Children with Special Needs (CWSN) category and insufficient school inclusion measures lead to poor retention even in the case where admissions happen. Some numbers to back this up are CWSN applications over the past 4 years (AY 22-23, 21-22, 20-21, 19-20) from the following states where there was even access to this data:

50. EVALUATION of INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES and ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS of PRIVATE SCHOOLS as per RTE ACT-2009, in KARNATAKA

51. Report by the Karnataka government

52. NCPCR SOP

53. PFMS

54. Prabandh Portal

55. Figures 4,5,6,7 and Table A-2 in the appendix of this report show the budgets proposed by the state and approved by the Central government.

56. CG 10 year report.

CWSN category Admitted students	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Chhattisgarh	26	49	48
Odisha	-	73	221
Uttarakhand (no students in the CWSN category have applied)	0	0	0

Recommendation: Governments should identify schools with special needs services and prioritise inclusion through targeted campaigns and support for the applicants. Examples of states that have taken measures in this regard for Section 12(1)(c) are: Delhi Government has reserved [3% of their seats for the CWSN category](#)⁵⁷ and also released a list of [schools](#) that provide CWSN services⁵⁸. The Odisha government has reserved 5% of seats under the CWSN category within the overall 25% of seats. Age criteria must also be relaxed for CWSN students. In some states, including Delhi, the age limit for CWSN is relaxed.

The challenge with including children with special needs in mainstream schools has been one of demand and supply. There isn't demand from parents because the supply of schools and amenities to support the education of CWSN is poor and in most cases absolutely missing in private schools. Thus, there is no pressure on the schools to supply/cater to this low demand as well. There needs to be an attempt from both ends - schools have to start providing the required care and facilities, and parents have to be made aware as well as start demanding this of the schools and governments.

4. Limited Implementation in North-Eastern States

Current Status: Of the seven north-eastern states, only Assam, Manipur, and Tripura have made strides in implementing this provision⁵⁹. Assam has been implementing the provision offline, which brings challenges of its own with respect to tracking and reimbursements⁶⁰, whereas Manipur has notified the provision but has yet to implement it.

Recommendation: Focused efforts should be made to notify and implement the policy, especially given that the Central Government bears 90% of the reimbursement cost, thus reducing the financial burden on the North-Eastern states.⁶¹

5. Unfilled Seats within the 25% Provision

Current Status: Even in high-performing states, a significant percentage of the reserved seats go unfilled.⁶²

Recommendation: States/UTs yet to implement the policy should expedite the process, and those implementing it should focus on increasing public awareness, especially amongst the lowest income quintiles, along with providing application support and work towards moving their processes online for transparency, and ease of access.

⁵⁷ Delhi CWSN

⁵⁸ Delhi List of schools for CWSN

⁵⁹ Livewlaw article

⁶⁰ PAB minutes of Assam

⁶¹ Livewlaw article

6. Improvement in School Participation

Current Status: School participation in the provision varies widely across states, with certain states reporting less than 30% school participation.⁶³

Recommendation: BEOs should ensure that all eligible schools are registered on the RTE portal and accurately report the number of available seats.

7. Uniform Admission Cycles

Current Status: Some state governments follow timelines for admissions under 12(1)(c), which differ from private school admission timelines and also change year on year.

Recommendation: State governments should align the admission timelines for 12(1)(c) with private school timelines to prevent academic lag and social segregation⁶⁴. Multiple rounds of applications should be available to accommodate delays in form submission or document completion. States like Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and Delhi already employ this approach.

8. Community-Centric Awareness

Current Status: The states which do conduct awareness activities may or may not be doing so in the local language or in non-text manners, thus not reaching a large part of the population.

Recommendation: State governments should collaborate with civil society organisations and community leaders to spread awareness. Disseminate local-language pamphlets and engage local celebrities for short, impactful video messages with broad outreach.

9. Inclusion in Schools

Current Status: There are no explicit anti-discriminatory policies/guidelines given to private schools.

Recommendation:

Non-Discriminatory Measures: State governments should enforce policies that prevent discriminatory practices within schools. For example, Andaman and Nicobar's guidelines suggest no separate classes for students admitted under RTE 12(1)(c)⁶⁵.

Inclusionary Efforts: Schools should employ a buddy system where students across socio-economic strata assist one another. Additional academic support should be provided by teachers for RTE students, along with specialised counselling services for Children with Special Needs.

62. Rajasthan, one of the highest performing states has a seat-fill rate of 77%. Other high performing states of Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra have a seat-fill rate between 60-75% - BSR, 2021

63. The current status of the states on the number of schools participating is shared in this report in Figure 8 and Table A-3 below. The states where the school participation is higher than 60% are Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Odisha. Maharashtra and Uttarakhand are states where the school participation lies between 50-60%. The states where the school participation is lower than 30% are Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

64. [State of the Nation Report, 2017](#)

10. Grievance Redressal:

Current Status: Different states have different mechanisms of grievance handling, Some states including Delhi, Chattisgarh and Uttarkhand have an active grievance redressal mechanism in the state such as a helpline number or provision on the website during the admission timeline. Many states lack an accessible Grievance redressal process for aggrieved parents.

Recommendation:

Telephonic Support: Establish a helpline to assist parents with queries about applications, timelines, and documentation, as seen in Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh, among other states.

Escalation Mechanism: The state must institute a system for grievance escalation, starting at the Zonal/Block or district level. Additionally, there should be a feature on the state's website for recording these grievances.

By adopting these best practices, states can significantly improve the implementation and effectiveness of the RTE 12(1)(c) provision, ultimately achieving its core objectives of enhancing educational access and reducing socio-economic disparities.

In conclusion, while the report brings forth a detailed analysis of the status of RTE Section 12(1)(c) implementation across states in India, it also starkly highlights the uneven landscape of education accessibility in different states. As we advance, it would be essential to address the anomalies in data reporting to ensure a realistic and accurate representation of the ground realities.

Furthermore, a focused effort towards elevating the levels of implementation in various criteria through policy interventions and a renewed focus on community engagement could foster a more inclusive and effective educational landscape in India.

The role of persistent monitoring and a platform for knowledge exchange could be pivotal in realising a more uniformly progressive landscape in implementing RTE Section 12(1)(c) across the nation.

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**G-7 2ND FLOOR, LAJPAT NAGAR-III,
DELHI-110024**

www.indusaction.org

