10 Years of RTE 12(1)(c) in Chhattisgarh

December 2021
10 Years of RTE 12(1)(c) in Chhattisgarh

Summary

The opportunity to attain quality education plays a major role in ensuring the bricks and mortar with which a society is built on is intact. To this end, the Constitution mandates free and compulsory education for children from economically weaker and socially disadvantaged sections of the society in unaided private schools through Section 12(1)(c) of the Right to Education Act. Ten years since the provision was made, this report evaluates its performance in one of the country’s best performing states – Chhattisgarh.

Chhattisgarh, a young state, has been a pioneer in implementing the Act since its inception. This report aims to uncover the 10-year journey of the RTE 12(1)(c) in the state with the data available from the RTE portal established in the state. It assesses the success of the provision in increasing inclusion and also improving learning levels across categories of children. Lastly, based on our analysis, we suggest recommendations on how to improve current processes and create other systems through which the objective of inclusion can be achieved.

In the 10 years since the Act’s inception, the following developments have been observed:

• 60% of students enrolled under the Act are from economically weaker sections and 40% from socially disadvantaged groups in the state.
• An online MIS portal was established in 2017 for streamlining the admission process, initiating an online lottery system and addressing grievances from various stakeholders on time.
• Student enrollment has shown a growth over the years, with the seat fill rate climbing by 14.5% in three academic sessions since the inception of the portal. In 2019-20, the highest number of RTE seats were registered in Bilaspur and lowest in Narayanpur. The seat fill rate has been topped by Mahasamund with 85% and ironically, Bilaspur is at the bottom of the list with 35% of seats filled in the same session.
• Students in elementary classes in RTE seats score better grades in the academic assessments in comparison with those in higher classes as per the data entered on the portal by the school authorities.
• The dropout rate of students from the RTE seats over 10 academic sessions is 21.45%.
• The medium of instruction is a prominent factor in the academic performance of students in private schools. With 54% of students learning their curriculum in Hindi, 44% in English, and 2% bilingually across the state, students in Hindi-medium schools score better ranks than the others on average.
• A greater number of boys have been admitted under the provision as compared to girls in all the academic years. However, the gender gap to total students ratio has reduced from 10% in 2010-11 to 3% in 2019-20.
• The grievance redressal mechanism has been made more effective through three modes in the portal. Complaints are registered through the helpline number, emails, and directly on the portal that is consistently followed up and resolved each year since 2018-19.
The amount incurred for each 12(1)(c) seat is reimbursed by the state to the schools. The process has undergone interventions, especially since the last three years, to improve the delays and reduce the time lapsed in the transfer of the amount to the beneficiary. The approval rate by the Project Approval Board (PAB) was less than 30% for academic year 2019–20 and current. At present, in the session 2020–21, a total amount of Rs.161.5 crores has been paid directly from the state level to the accounts of the schools, that was the pending amount from the year 2014–15 to 2019–20.

Currently, 3,01,317 students continue to study under RTE 12 (1)(c) across Chhattisgarh. As per the state RTE portal, there are 6511 private schools registered under the Act with 83,006 seats for the academic year 2021–22. With the completion of the second and the final round of the lottery for AY 2021–22 in October 2021, 47,382 admissions have been processed recording a fill rate of 53.6%.

Through this report, we try to understand the impact of the provision over the years and analyze how deep the roots of Section 12(1)(c) of Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act run in the state of Chhattisgarh. Although there has been progress in terms of the number of children studying under RTE 12(1)(c) and the number of private schools registered, support for children to cope in the schools in age-appropriate classes, capacity building of teachers, promoting seats for Children with Special Needs and non-binary communities, active involvement of state authorized body in grievance redressal, optimized data collection and infrastructural development of schools to ensure the quality as promised in the act would be the required next steps to move the state in the right direction. This would help in understanding how to strengthen the status of the state in terms of ensuring social inclusion and plan for the next decade with quality interventions.
RTE Campaign

Glimpses of efforts to create awareness of the Act in the state.
Above is the screenshot of the RTE Online portal.
Given below is the pamphlet used for campaigns in schools and communities.
Training in Bilaspur, Training in Raigarh, Ground campaign in Rajnandgaon, Training of nodal officials in Balod, Training of nodal officers and private school administrators of Balrampur and Raigarh, Discussion with SHGs to form RTE helpline, Reimbursement being released by the Hn. Education Minister, Chhattisgarh, Indus Action’s team with nodal officials in Durg and DEO operator in Dantewada.