

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Meghalaya	324	434	271
25.	Nagaland	184	113	111
26.	Odisha	1165	1127	1009
27.	Punjab	2926	2839	2902
28.	Puducherry	71	90	76
29.	Rajasthan	3369	2968	2856
30.	Sikkim	64	49	35
31.	Tamil Nadu	1657	1564	1520
32.	Telangana	1366	1330	1312
33.	Tripura	234	183	174
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5824	5435	5222
35.	Uttarakhand	1238	1201	1028
36.	West Bengal	2591	2842	2441
TOTAL		45950	44546	40862

Job opportunities for IITians abroad

1992. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 66 per cent of IITians have got job opportunities during 2016-17 as compared to 79 per cent in 2015-16 and 78 per cent in 2014-15;

(b) whether the above reflects stagnation or economic downturn;

(c) to what extent the protectionist steps taken by US, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and other countries impacted prospects of Indian IITians and others; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The placement in IITs was 72.82% in 2014-15, which went up to 75.79% in 2015-16. In the year 2016-17, the placement went down to 70.85% as compared to the previous two years. The growth and decline in the campus placement in IITs is contingent upon a number of factors such as prevailing market condition, preference for higher studies, renewed interest of students towards start-ups and entrepreneurship. However,

in order to facilitate better placement opportunities, each IIT has a placement cell, which establishes strong liaison with potential employers both from private and public sector. Some of IITs also have Career Development Centres, which provide support to students in choosing career opportunities. Workshops and seminars are also organised to develop soft-skills in students.

(c) and (d) The percentage of students in IITs opting for foreign placement in the year 2016-17 ranged from a minimum of 0% to a maximum of 3.84%. Hence, there was no impact on account of such steps.

Assessment of implementation of RTE

†1993. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any assessment of the implementation and of the Right to Education Act, its impact on the quality of education, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether a notable decline has been recorded in the number of out of school children belonging to 6 to 14 years age group after the implementation of the above Act and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized under this act particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates that every child of the age of 6-14 years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been designated as the vehicle for implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. The implementation of SSA has been reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission comprising independent experts and external funding agencies. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programme implementation. Educational data is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs was conducted on 13.11.2017 to assess the learning achievement of students of classes 3, 5 and 8.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.