

Quality of education

†1694. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the expected improvement in the quality of education has not been done despite having Quality Assurance Systems therein;
- (b) State-wise details of preliminary assessment of School Education Quality Index started for the assessment of quality of school education; and
- (c) the measures adopted for monitoring the bodies created for the purpose of ensuring the quality of education such as NAAC, NBA, NIRF, NAS?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (c) Improvement in quality is a continuous process. Following is the description of the mechanisms that work to ensure the quality of education in this country:—

Quality of school education

- (i) National Achievement Survey (NAS) in the year 2017 for the quality of school education.
- (ii) A 70 indicator based matrix Performance Grading Index (PGI) to grade the States/UTs.
- (iii) Initiative of School Education Quality Index-SEQI, in the year 2019 by NITI Aayog.

Quality of higher education

- (i) Assessment by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) based on the institution's own processes and procedures for the quality of higher education.
- (ii) System of annual ranking by National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) for determining *inter-se* rank of higher educational institutions.
- (iii) National Board of Certification (NBA) for assessment of quality in technical education.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

This system is working successfully. Under it, in the area of Higher Education, till the year 2019, a Total of 606 universities and 12709 colleges have been NAAC accredited. In 2019, the number of institutions which participated in NIRF is 4867. In 2019, the number of institutions which participated in NBA is 4867. The State-wise performance in PGI 2018-19 compared to PGI 2017-18 shows that 34 States and UTs have improved their PGI score in 2018-19 compared to the previous year.

(b) The NITI Aayog has published the report titled "School Education Quality index (SEQI) in 2019. The State/UT wise details of the report is available in public domain in https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-09/segi_document.pdf

Shortage of women teachers in schools

1695. SHRI SANJAY SETH:

SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of women teachers in primary, upper primary and secondary level schools in rural areas and a number of schools in rural areas operate out of tents and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has assessed the student-teacher/female teacher ratio in the country and if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the teacher-student ratio and recruit quality teachers for the betterment of education system in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the jurisdiction of the respective State and Union Territory (UT) Government. Hence, the recruitment, service conditions, deployment of teachers and management of the schools are primarily in the domain of the respective State Government and UT Administration. The recruitment of teachers is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. Further, as per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2018-19 (provisional), out of the Total number of teachers in Government primary, upper primary and secondary schools in rural areas, 40.56% are female teachers. Only at few places School are in tents till the construction of the school building.