

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT (RTE), 2009

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
Long Title, Preamble, Enacting Formula	
The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009	<i>(No change required)</i>
An Act to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.	<i>(No change required)</i>
BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—	Enacted by Parliament as follows:—
CHAPTER 1. PRELIMINARY	
Section 1. Short title, extent and commencement	
(1) This Act may be called the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.	(1) This is the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
(2) It shall extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
(3) It shall come into force on such date ¹ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.	(3) The Central Government will appoint a date ¹ by notification in the Official Gazette on which the Act will come into force.
[(4) Subject to the provisions of articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, the provisions of this Act shall apply to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education.	[(4) Subject to the provisions of articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, the provisions of this Act will provide children with the right to free and compulsory education.
(5) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathshalas and educational institutions primarily imparting religious instruction.] ²	(5) This Act will not apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathshalas and educational institutions primarily imparting religious instruction.] ²
Section 2. Definitions	
In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—	In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
(a) “appropriate Government” means— (i) in relation to a school established, owned or controlled by the Central Government, or the administrator of the Union territory, having no legislature, the Central Government;	(a) “aided school” means any school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority (aa) “appropriate Government” means— (i) the Central Government, for schools established, owned or controlled by the Central Government or the administrator of the Union territory having no legislature;

¹ 1st April, 2010, vide notification No. S.O. 428(E), dated 16th February, 2010, see Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, sec. 3(ii).

² Ins. by Act 30 of 2012, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-8- 2012).

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>(ii) in relation to a school, other than the school referred to in sub-clause (i), established within the territory of— (A) a State, the State Government; (B) a Union territory having legislature, the Government of that Union territory;</p> <p>(b) “capitation fee” means any kind of donation or contribution or payment other than the fee notified by the school;</p> <p>(c) “child” means a male or female child of the age of six to fourteen years;</p> <p>(d) “child belonging to disadvantaged group” means [a child with disability or]³ a child belonging to the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe, the socially and educationally backward class or such other group having disadvantage owing to social, cultural, economical, geographical, linguistic, gender or such other factor, as may be specified by the appropriate Government, by notification;</p> <p>(e) “child belonging to weaker section” means a child belonging to such parent or guardian whose annual income is lower than the minimum limit specified by the appropriate Government, by notification;</p> <p>[(ee) “child with disability” includes,— (A) a child with “disability” as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996); (B) a child, being a person with disability as defined in clause (j) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999); (C) a child with “severe disability” as defined in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999).]³</p> <p>(f) “elementary education” means the education from first class to eighth class;</p> <p>(g) “guardian”, in relation to a child, means a person having the care and custody of that child and includes a natural guardian or guardian appointed or declared by a court or a statute;</p>	<p>(ii) the State Government, for schools established within the territory of a State, other than the school referred to in 2(aa)(i); (iii) the Government of the Union territory having legislature, for schools established within that Union territory, other than the school referred to in 2(aa)(i);</p> <p>(b) “capitation fee” means any donation, contribution or payment, other than the fee notified by the school</p> <p>(c) “child” means a child of the age of six to fourteen years;</p> <p>(d) “child belonging to disadvantaged group” means— (i) a child with disability (ii) a child belonging to a Scheduled Caste, a Scheduled Tribe, a socially and educationally backward class or (iii) any other group having disadvantage owing to social, cultural, economical, geographical, linguistic, gender or other similar factors, as specified by the appropriate Government by notification;</p> <p>(e) “child belonging to weaker section” means a child whose parents’ or guardian’s annual income is lower than the minimum limit specified by the appropriate Government, by notification;</p> <p>(ee) “child with disability” includes,— (A) a child with “disability” as defined in section 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995; (B) a child, being a person with disability as defined in section 2(j) of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999; (C) a child with “severe disability” as defined in section 2(o) of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999;</p> <p>(f) “elementary education” means the education from first class to eight class;</p> <p>(g) “guardian”, in relation to a child, means a person having the care and custody of that child. It includes a natural guardian and a guardian appointed or declared by a court or a statute;</p>

³ 3. Ins. by s. 3, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 1-8-2012).

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>(h) “local authority” means a Municipal Corporation or Municipal Council or Zila Parishad or Nagar Panchayat or Panchayat, by whatever name called, and includes such other authority or body having administrative control over the school or empowered by or under any law for the time being in force to function as a local authority in any city, town or village;</p> <p>(i) “National Commission for Protection of Child Rights” means the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (4 of 2006);</p> <p>(j) “notification” means a notification published in the Official Gazette;</p> <p>(k) “parent” means either the natural or step or adoptive father or mother of a child;</p> <p>(l) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;</p> <p>(m) “Schedule” means the Schedule annexed to this Act;</p> <p>(n) “school” means any recognised school imparting elementary education and includes— (i) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or a local authority; (ii) an aided school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority; (iii) a school belonging to specified category; and (iv) an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority;</p> <p>(o) “screening procedure” means the method of selection for admission of a child, in preference over another, other than a random method;</p> <p>(p) “specified category”, in relation to a school, means a school known as Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sainik School or any other school having a distinct character which may be specified, by notification, by the appropriate Government;</p> <p>(q) “State Commission for Protection of Child Rights” means the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (4 of 2006).</p>	<p>(h) “local authority” means a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, Zila Parishad, Nagar Panchayat or Panchayat, or other similar local authority called by whatever name. It includes any authority or body having administrative control over the school, or any body empowered by any law to function as a local authority in any city, town or village;</p> <p>(i) “National Commission for Protection of Child Rights” means the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005;</p> <p>(j) “notification” means a notification published in the Official Gazette;</p> <p>(k) “parent” means either the natural or the step or the adoptive father or mother of a child;</p> <p>(l) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;</p> <p>(m) “Schedule” means the Schedule annexed to this Act;</p> <p>(n) “school” means any recognised school imparting elementary education. It includes— (i) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or a local authority; (ii) an aided school; (iii) a specified category school; and (iv) an unaided school;</p> <p>(o) “screening procedure” means the method of selection for admission of a child, in preference over another. It does not include a random method;</p> <p>(p) “specified category school” means a school known as Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sainik School or any other school having a distinct character which may be specified, by notification, by the appropriate Government;</p> <p>(q) “State Commission for Protection of Child Rights” means the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005; and</p> <p>(r) “unaided school” means a school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority.</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
CHAPTER 2. RIGHT TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION	
Section 3. Right of child to free and compulsory education	
<p>[(1) Every child of the age of six to fourteen years, including a child referred to in clause (d) or clause (e) of section 2, shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education.]⁴</p>	<p>[(1) Every child of the age of six to fourteen years, including a child belonging to disadvantaged group or weaker section, will have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of their elementary education.]⁴</p>
<p>(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education. [...] ⁵</p>	<p>(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), a child is not liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent the child from pursuing and completing elementary education. [...] ⁵</p>
<p>[(3) A child with disability referred to in sub-clause (A) of clause (ee) of section 2 shall, without prejudice to the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996), and a child referred to in sub-clauses (B) and (C) of clause (ee) of section 2, have the same rights to pursue free and compulsory elementary education which children with disabilities have under the provisions of Chapter V of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995: Provided that a child with “multiple disabilities” referred to in clause (h) and a child with “severe disability” referred to in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) may also have the right to opt for home-based education.]⁶</p>	<p>(3) A child with disability should have the same rights to pursue free and compulsory elementary education which children with disabilities have under the provisions of Chapter V of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995.</p> <p>(4) A child with “multiple disabilities” referred to in section 2(h) and a child with “severe disability” referred to in section 2(o) of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 will also have the right to opt for home-based education.</p>
Section 4. Special provisions for children not admitted to, or who have not completed, elementary education	
<p>Where a child above six years of age has not been admitted in any school or though admitted, could not complete his or her elementary education, then, he or she shall be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age:</p> <p>Provided that where a child is directly admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age, then, he or she shall, in order to be at par with others, have a right to receive special training, in such manner, and within such time-limits, as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided further that a child so admitted to elementary education shall be entitled to free education till completion of elementary education even after fourteen years.</p>	<p>(1) A child must be admitted in a class appropriate to the child's age when --</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The child is above six years of age and has not been admitted in any school; or (b) The child has been admitted to a school but could not complete elementary education. <p>(2) A child directly admitted in a class appropriate to their age under sub-section (1) will have the following rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The right to receive special training to be at par with others within a prescribed time limit. (b) The child will be entitled to free education till completion of elementary education even after fourteen years of age.

⁴ Subs. by Act 30 of 2012, s. 4, for sub-section (1) (w.e.f. 1-8-2012).

⁵ Proviso omitted by Act 30 of 2012, s. 4 (w.e.f. 1-8-2012).

⁶ Ins. by s. 4, ibid. (w.e.f. 1-8-2012).

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
Section 5. Right of transfer to other school	
<p>(1) Where in a school, there is no provision for completion of elementary education, a child shall have a right to seek transfer to any other school, excluding the school specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2, for completing his or her elementary education.</p>	<p>(1) In a school where there is no provision for completion of elementary education, a child will have the right to seek transfer to any other school, except a specified category school or an unaided school, for completing elementary education.</p>
<p>(2) Where a child is required to move from one school to another, either within a State or outside, for any reason whatsoever, such child shall have a right to seek transfer to any other school, excluding the school specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2, for completing his or her elementary education.</p>	<p>(2) Where a child is required to move from one school to another, either within a State or outside, for any reason whatsoever, the child will have a right to seek transfer to any other school, except a specified category school or an unaided school, for completing elementary education.</p>
<p>(3) For seeking admission in such other school, the Head-teacher or in-charge of the school where such child was last admitted, shall immediately issue the transfer certificate: Provided that delay in producing transfer certificate shall not be a ground for either delaying or denying admission in such other school: Provided further that the Head-teacher or in-charge of the school delaying issuance of transfer certificate shall be liable for disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to him or her.</p>	<p>(3) For seeking admission in such other school, the Head-teacher or in-charge of the school where such a child was last admitted, must immediately issue the transfer certificate.</p> <p>(4) Any delay in producing a transfer certificate should not be a reason for delaying or denying admission in other schools.</p> <p>(5) The Head-teacher or in-charge of the school delaying issuance of transfer certificate will be liable for disciplinary action under the applicable service rules.</p>
CHAPTER 3. DUTIES OF APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PARENTS	
Section 6. Duty of appropriate Government and local authority to establish school	
<p>For carrying out the provisions of this Act, the appropriate Government and the local authority shall establish, within such area or limits of neighbourhood, as may be prescribed, a school, where it is not so established, within a period of three years from the commencement of this Act.</p>	<p>For carrying out the provisions of this Act --</p> <p>(a) The appropriate Government or the local authority must establish a school, within the prescribed area or neighbourhood limits, where a school is not yet established.</p> <p>(b) The school must be established within a period of three years from the commencement of this Act.</p>
Section 7. Sharing of financial and other responsibilities	
<p>(1) The Central Government and the State Governments shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of this Act.</p>	<p>(1) The Central Government and the State Governments will have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of this Act.</p>
<p>(2) The Central Government shall prepare the estimates of capital and recurring expenditure for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.</p>	<p>(2) The Central Government must prepare the estimates of capital and recurring expenditure for implementing the provisions of the Act.</p>
<p>(3) The Central Government shall provide to the State Governments, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure referred to in sub-section (2)</p>	<p>(3) The Central Government must provide grants-in-aid of revenues to the State Governments for such percentage of expenditure referred to in sub-section (2)</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
as it may determine, from time to time, in consultation with the State Governments.	as it may determine in consultation with the State Governments from time to time.
(4) The Central Government may make a request to the President to make a reference to the Finance Commission under sub-clause (d) of clause (3) of article 280 to examine the need for additional resources to be provided to any State Government so that the said State Government may provide its share of funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act.	(4) The Central Government can request the President to make a reference to the Finance Commission under Article 280(3)(d) to examine the need for additional resources to be provided to State Governments so that the said State Government can provide its share of funds to carry out the provisions of the Act.
(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government under sub-section (3), and its other resources, be responsible to provide funds for implementation of the provisions of the Act.	(5) The State Government will be responsible for providing funds for implementation of this Act, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government under sub-section (3) and its other resources, regardless of anything contained in sub-section 4.
(6) The Central Government shall— (a) develop a framework of national curriculum with the help of academic authority specified under section 29; (b) develop and enforce standards for training of teachers; (c) provide technical support and resources to the State Government for promoting innovations, researches, planning and capacity building.	(6) The Central Government must— (a) develop a national curriculum framework with the help of the academic authority specified under section 29; (b) develop and enforce standards for training of teachers; (c) provide technical support and resources to the State Government for promoting innovations, research, planning and capacity building.
Section 8. Duties of appropriate Government	
<p>The appropriate Government shall—</p> <p>(a) provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child: Provided that where a child is admitted by his or her parents or guardian, as the case may be, in a school other than a school established, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or a local authority, such child or his or her parents or guardian, as the case may be, shall not be entitled to make a claim for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on elementary education of the child in such other school. Explanation.—The term “compulsory education” means obligation of the appropriate Government to—</p> <p>(i) provide free elementary education to every child of the age of six to fourteen years; and (ii) ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child of the age of six to fourteen years;</p> <p>(b) ensure availability of a neighbourhood school as specified in section 6;</p> <p>(c) ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds;</p> <p>(d) provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff and learning equipment;</p>	<p>(1) The appropriate Government must—</p> <p>(a) provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child.</p> <p>(b) ensure availability of a neighbourhood school as specified in section 6;</p> <p>(c) ensure that a child belonging to weaker section or disadvantaged group is not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds;</p> <p>(d) provide infrastructure, including school building, teaching staff and learning equipment;</p> <p>(e) provide special training facility specified in section 4;</p> <p>(f) ensure and monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child;</p> <p>(g) ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the standards and norms specified in the Schedule;</p> <p>(h) ensure timely prescribing of curriculum and courses of study for elementary education; and</p> <p>(i) provide training facilities for teachers.</p> <p>(2) Regardless of Section 8(1)(a), a child or their parents or guardian is not entitled to make a claim for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on elementary</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>(e) provide special training facility specified in section 4;</p> <p>(f) ensure and monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child;</p> <p>(g) ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the standards and norms specified in the Schedule;</p> <p>(h) ensure timely prescribing of curriculum and courses of study for elementary education; and</p> <p>(i) provide training facility for teachers.</p>	<p>education if the child is admitted in a school other than a school established, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or a local authority.</p> <p>Explanation—For the purpose of this section, the term “compulsory education” means obligation of the appropriate Government to—</p> <p>(i) provide free elementary education to every child of the age of six to fourteen years; and</p> <p>(ii) ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child of the age of six to fourteen years.</p>

Section 9. Duties of local authority

<p>Every local authority shall—</p> <p>(a) provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child:</p> <p>Provided that where a child is admitted by his or her parents or guardian, as the case may be, in a school other than a school established, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or a local authority, such child or his or her parents or guardian, as the case may be, shall not be entitled to make a claim for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on elementary education of the child in such other school;</p> <p>(b) ensure availability of a neighbourhood school as specified in section 6;</p> <p>(c) ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds;</p> <p>(d) maintain records of children up to the age of fourteen years residing within its jurisdiction, in such manner as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(e) ensure and monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child residing within its jurisdiction;</p> <p>(f) provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff and learning material;</p> <p>(g) provide special training facility specified in section 4;</p> <p>(h) ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the standards and norms specified in the Schedule;</p> <p>(i) ensure timely prescribing of curriculum and courses</p>	<p>(1) Every local authority must—</p> <p>(a) provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child.</p> <p>(b) ensure availability of a neighbourhood school as specified in section 6;</p> <p>(c) ensure that a child belonging to weaker section or disadvantaged group is not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds;</p> <p>(d) maintain records of children up to the age of fourteen years residing within its jurisdiction, in a manner as prescribed;</p> <p>(e) ensure and monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child residing within its jurisdiction;</p> <p>(f) provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff and learning material;</p> <p>(g) provide special training facility specified in section 4;</p> <p>(h) ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the standards and norms specified in the Schedule;</p> <p>(i) ensure timely prescribing of curriculum and courses of study for elementary education;</p> <p>(j) provide training facilities for teachers;</p> <p>(k) ensure admission of children of migrant families;</p> <p>(l) monitor functioning of schools within its jurisdiction; and</p>
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Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>of study for elementary education; (j) provide training facility for teachers;</p> <p>(k) ensure admission of children of migrant families;</p> <p>(l) monitor functioning of schools within its jurisdiction; and</p> <p>(m) decide the academic calendar.</p>	<p>(m) decide the academic calendar.</p> <p>(2) Regardless of Section 9(1)(a), a child or their parents or guardian is not entitled to make a claim for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on elementary education if the child is admitted in a school other than a school established, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or a local authority.</p>
Section 10. Duty of parents and guardian	
<p>It shall be the duty of every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted his or her child or ward, as the case may be, to an elementary education in the neighbourhood school.</p>	<p>It will be the duty of every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted their child or ward to an elementary school in the neighbourhood.</p>
Section 11. Appropriate Government to provide for pre-school education	
<p>With a view to prepare children above the age of three years for elementary education and to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years, the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangement for providing free pre-school education for such children.</p>	<p>To prepare children above the age of three years for elementary education and to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years, the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangements for providing free pre-school education for such children.</p>
CHAPTER 4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS	
Section 12. Extent of school's responsibility for free and compulsory education	
<p>(1) For the purposes of this Act, a school, –</p> <p>(a) specified in sub-clause (i) of clause (n) of section 2 shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to all children admitted therein;</p> <p>(b) specified in sub-clause (ii) of clause (n) of section 2 shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to such proportion of children admitted therein as its annual recurring aid or grants so received bears to its annual recurring expenses, subject to a minimum of twenty-five per cent;</p> <p>(c) specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 shall admit in class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent. of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion:</p> <p>Provided that where a school specified in clause (n) of section 2 imparts pre-school education, the provisions of clauses (a) to (c) shall apply for admission to such</p>	<p>(1) For the purposes of this Act, –</p> <p>(a) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate government or a local authority, must provide free and compulsory elementary education to all admitted children;</p> <p>(b) an aided school must provide free and compulsory elementary education to a proportion of children admitted to it. This will be the proportion of its annual recurring aid or grants received to its annual recurring expenses, and shall be a minimum of twenty-five per cent of the children admitted to it;</p> <p>(c) specified category schools and unaided schools must admit, in class I, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood. These children must be at least twenty-five percent of the strength of that class and must be provided free and compulsory elementary education till its completion.</p> <p>(d) If any school specified in section 2(n) imparts pre-school education, the provisions of clauses</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>pre-school education.</p> <p>(2) The school specified in sub-clause (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 providing free and compulsory elementary education as specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less, in such manner as may be prescribed: Provided that such reimbursement shall not exceed per-child-expenditure incurred by a school specified in sub-clause (i) of clause (n) of section 2: Provided further that where such school is already under obligation to provide free education to a specified number of children on account of it having received any land, building, equipment or other facilities, either free of cost or at a concessional rate, such school shall not be entitled for reimbursement to the extent of such obligation.</p> <p>(3) Every school shall provide such information as may be required by the appropriate Government or the local authority, as the case may be.</p>	<p>(a) to (c) will apply for admission to such pre-school education.</p> <p>(2) Any unaided school providing free and compulsory elementary education as specified in Section 12(1)(c) will be reimbursed for the expenditure incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less.</p> <p>(3) Reimbursements under sub-section (2) must not exceed per-child-expenditure incurred by a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate government or a local authority.</p> <p>(4) A school which is already under obligation to provide education free of cost or at a concessional rate, to a specified number of children on account of it having received any land, building, equipment or other facilities, will not be entitled for reimbursement.</p> <p>(5) Every school must provide information required by the appropriate Government or the local authority.</p>
Section 13. No capitation fee and screening procedure for admission	
<p>(1) No school or person shall, while admitting a child, collect any capitation fee and subject the child or his or her parents or guardian to any screening procedure.</p> <p>(2) Any school or person, if in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1),—</p> <p>(a) receives capitation fee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten times the capitation fee charged;</p> <p>(b) subjects a child to screening procedure, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees for the first contravention and fifty thousand rupees for each subsequent contraventions.</p>	<p>(1) While admitting a child, a school or person must not —</p> <p>(a) collect any capitation fee, or</p> <p>(b) subject a child, parent or guardian to any screening procedure.</p> <p>(2) Any school or person who in violation of the provisions of sub-section (1) —</p> <p>(a) receives capitation fee, will be punishable with a fine which may extend to ten times the capitation fee charged;</p> <p>(b) subjects a child, parent or guardian to any screening procedure, will be punishable with a fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees for the first violation and fifty thousand rupees for each subsequent violation.</p>
Section 14. Proof of age for admission	
<p>(1) For the purposes of admission to elementary education, the age of a child shall be determined on the basis of the birth certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (6 of 1886) or on the basis of such other document, as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) No child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of age proof.</p>	<p>(1) For the purposes of admission to elementary education, the age of a child must be determined on the basis of -</p> <p>(a) the birth certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 or</p> <p>(b) any other document as prescribed.</p> <p>(2) A child must not be denied admission to a school for lack of age proof.</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
Section 15. No denial of admission	
<p>A child shall be admitted in a school at the commencement of the academic year or within such extended period as may be prescribed: Provided that no child shall be denied admission if such admission is sought subsequent to the extended period: Provided further that any child admitted after the extended period shall complete his studies in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.</p>	<p>(1) A child should be admitted to a school at the commencement of the academic year or within such an extended period as prescribed.</p> <p>(2) A child must not be denied admission if admission is sought subsequent to the extended period.</p> <p>(3) Any child admitted after the extended period must complete studies in the manner as prescribed by the appropriate Government.</p>
Section 16. Prohibition of holding back and expulsion	
<p>No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education.</p>	<p>A child admitted to a school must not be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education.</p>
Section 17. Prohibition of physical punishment and mental harassment of a child	
<p>(1) No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment. (2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such person.</p>	<p>(1) A child must not be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.</p> <p>(2) Anyone violating the provisions of sub-section (1) will be liable to disciplinary action under the applicable service rules.</p>
Section 18. No School to be established without obtaining certificate of recognition	
<p>(1) No school, other than a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or the local authority, shall, after the commencement of this Act, be established or function, without obtaining a certificate of recognition from such authority, by making an application in such form and manner, as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) The authority prescribed under sub-section (1) shall issue the certificate of recognition in such form, within such period, in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed: Provided that no such recognition shall be granted to a school unless it fulfils norms and standards specified under section 19.</p> <p>(3) On the contravention of the conditions of recognition, the prescribed authority shall, by an order in writing, withdraw recognition: Provided that such order shall contain a direction as to which of the neighbourhood school, the children studying in the derecognised school, shall be admitted: Provided further that no recognition shall be so withdrawn without giving an opportunity of being heard to such school, in such manner, as may be prescribed.</p>	<p>(1) After the commencement of this Act, all schools to be established or to function, must obtain a certificate of recognition from such authority as prescribed, by applying in the prescribed form and manner.</p> <p>(2) Sub-section (1) will not apply to a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or the local authority.</p> <p>(3) The authority prescribed under sub-section (1) will issue the certificate of recognition to a school that fulfils norms and standards specified under section 19, within the period, in the form and manner, and subject to the conditions, as prescribed.</p> <p>(4) On violation of the conditions of recognition, the prescribed authority will withdraw recognition of a school by an order in writing.</p> <p>(5) Recognition must not be withdrawn without giving the school an opportunity of being heard in a manner as prescribed.</p> <p>(6) Any order under sub-section (4) must specify which neighbourhood school the children studying in the derecognised school must be admitted to.</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>(4) With effect from the date of withdrawal of the recognition under sub-section (3), no such school shall continue to function.</p> <p>(5) Any person who establishes or runs a school without obtaining certificate of recognition, or continues to run a school after withdrawal of recognition, shall be liable to fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and in case of continuing contraventions, to a fine of ten thousand rupees for each day during which such contravention continues.</p>	<p>(6) A school must cease to function from the date of withdrawal of recognition under sub-section (4).</p> <p>(7) Any person who establishes or runs a school without obtaining the certificate of recognition, or continues to run a school after withdrawal of recognition, will be liable to fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and in case of continuing contraventions, to a fine of ten thousand rupees for each day during which such contravention continues.</p>
Section 19. Norms and standards for school	
<p>(1) No school shall be established, or recognised under section 18, unless it fulfils the norms and standards specified in the Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Where a school established before the commencement of this Act does not fulfil the norms and standards specified in the Schedule, it shall take steps to fulfil such norms and standards at its own expenses, within a period of three years from the date of such commencement.</p> <p>(3) Where a school fails to fulfil the norms and standards within the period specified under sub-section (2), the authority prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 18 shall withdraw recognition granted to such school in the manner specified under sub-section (3) thereof.</p> <p>(4) With effect from the date of withdrawal of recognition under sub-section (3), no school shall continue to function.</p> <p>(5) Any person who continues to run a school after the recognition is withdrawn, shall be liable to fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and in case of continuing contraventions, to a fine of ten thousand rupees for each day during which such contravention continues.</p>	<p>(1) A school must not be established or recognised under section 18, unless it fulfils the norms and standards specified in the Schedule.</p> <p>(2) If a school established before the commencement of this Act does not fulfil the norms and standards specified in the Schedule, it must take steps to fulfil such norms and standards at its own expenses within a period of three years from the date of commencement of this Act.</p> <p>(3) If a school fails to fulfil the norms and standards within the three year period specified under sub-section (2), the authority prescribed under section 18(1) must withdraw recognition granted to such school in the manner specified under section 18(4).</p> <p>(4) A school must cease to function from the date of withdrawal of recognition under sub-section (3).</p> <p>(5) Any person who continues to run a school after the recognition is withdrawn, will be liable to fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and in case of continuing contraventions, to a fine of ten thousand rupees for each day during which such contravention continues.</p>
Section 20. Power to amend Schedule	
<p>The Central Government may, by notification, amend the Schedule by adding to, or omitting therefrom, any norms and standards.</p>	<p>The Central Government, by notification, can amend the Schedule by adding or omitting any norms and standards.</p>
Section 21. School Management Committee	
<p>(1) A school, other than a school specified in sub-clause (iv) of clause (n) of section 2, shall constitute a School Management Committee consisting of the elected representatives of the local authority, parents or guardians of children admitted in such school and teachers:</p>	<p>(1) A school, other than an unaided school, must constitute a School Management Committee.</p> <p>21A. Composition of School Management Committee</p> <p>(1) The School Management Committee will consist of</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>Provided that at least three-fourth of members of such Committee shall be parents or guardians:</p> <p>Provided further that proportionate representation shall be given to the parents or guardians of children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section:</p> <p>Provided also that fifty per cent. of Members of such Committee shall be women.</p> <p>(2) The School Management Committee shall perform the following functions, namely:— (a) monitor the working of the school; (b) prepare and recommend school development plan; (c) monitor the utilisation of the grants received from the appropriate Government or local authority or any other source; and (d) perform such other functions as may be prescribed:</p> <p>[Provided that the School Management Committee constituted under sub-section (1) in respect of,— (a) a school established and administered by minority whether based on religion or language; and (b) all other aided schools as defined in sub-section (ii) of clause (n) of section 2, shall perform advisory function only.]⁷</p>	<p>elected representatives of the local authority, parents or guardians of children admitted to such schools and teachers.</p> <p>(2) Parents or guardians must compose a minimum of three-fourths of the members of the Committee.</p> <p>(3) Parents or guardians of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections must have proportionate representation on the Committee.</p> <p>(4) Fifty percent of the members of the Committee must be women.</p> <p>21B. Functions of School Management Committee</p> <p>(1) The School Management Committee must perform the following functions: (a) monitor the working of the school; (b) prepare and recommend school development plans; (c) monitor the utilisation of the grants received from the appropriate Government or local authority or any other source; and (d) perform such other functions as prescribed:</p> <p>[(2) The School Management Committee will only perform an advisory function when it is constituted for— (i) a school established and administered by a minority whether based on religion or language; and (ii) an aided school.]⁷</p>
Section 22. School Development Plan	
<p>(1) Every [School Management Committee, except the School Management Committee in respect of a school established and administered by minority, whether based on religion or language and an aided school as defined in sub-clause (ii) of clause (n) of section 2, constituted]⁸ under sub-section (1) of section 21, shall prepare a School Development Plan, in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) The School Development Plan so prepared under sub-section (1) shall be the basis for the plans and grants to be made by the appropriate Government or local authority, as the case may be.</p>	<p>(1) Every School Management Committee constituted under section 21(1) must prepare a School Development Plan in the manner prescribed by rules made under this Act.</p> <p>(2) Sub-section (1) does not apply to the School Management Committee of: (a) a school established and administered by a minority, whether based on religion or language, and (b) an aided school.</p> <p>(3) The School Development Plan prepared under sub-section (1) will be the basis for the plans and grants to be made by the appropriate Government or local authority to the school.</p>

⁷ Ins. by Act 30 of 2012, s. 5 (w.e.f. 1-8-2012).

⁸ Subs. by s. 6, *ibid.*, for “School Management Committee, constituted” (w.e.f. 1-8-2012).

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
Section 23. Qualifications for appointment and terms and conditions of service of teachers	
<p>(1) Any person possessing such minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority, authorised by the Central Government, by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher.</p> <p>(2) Where a State does not have adequate institutions offering courses or training in teacher education, or teachers possessing minimum qualifications as laid down under sub-section (1) are not available in sufficient numbers, the Central Government may, if it deems necessary, by notification, relax the minimum qualifications required for appointment as a teacher, for such period, not exceeding five years, as may be specified in that notification: Provided that a teacher who, at the commencement of this Act, does not possess minimum qualifications as laid down under sub-section (1), shall acquire such minimum qualifications within a period of five years: [Provided further that every teacher appointed or in position as on the 31st March, 2015, who does not possess minimum qualifications as laid down under sub-section (1), shall acquire such minimum qualifications within a period of four years from the date of commencement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2017 (24 of 2017).]⁹</p> <p>(3) The salary and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of, teachers shall be such as may be prescribed.</p>	<p>(1) Any person possessing minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority authorised by the Central Government by notification, will be eligible for appointment as a teacher.</p> <p>(2) The Central Government, by notification, may relax the minimum qualifications required for appointment as a teacher for a period not greater than five years if -- (a) a State does not have adequate institutions offering courses or training in teacher education; or (b) Teachers possessing minimum qualifications as laid down under sub-section (1) are not available in sufficient numbers.</p> <p>(3) A teacher who does not possess minimum qualifications as laid down under sub-section (1), at the time of commencement of this Act, must acquire such minimum qualifications within a period of five years.</p> <p>(4) Every teacher appointed on or before 31st March, 2015, who does not possess the minimum qualifications laid down under sub-section (1), must acquire such minimum qualifications within four years from the date of commencement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2017.]⁹</p> <p>(5) The salary and allowances payable to teachers, and the terms and conditions of their service will be as prescribed.</p>
Section 24. Duties of teachers and redressal of grievances	
<p>(1) A teacher appointed under sub-section (1) of section 23 shall perform the following duties, namely:— (a) maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school; (b) conduct and complete the curriculum in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 29; (c) complete entire curriculum within the specified time; (d) assess the learning ability of each child and accordingly supplement additional instructions, if any, as required; (e) hold regular meetings with parents and guardians and apprise them about the regularity in attendance, ability to learn, progress made in learning and any other relevant information about the child; and (f) perform such other duties as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) A teacher committing default in performance of duties specified in sub-section (1), shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to him or her:</p>	<p>(1) A teacher appointed under section 23(1) will perform the following duties:— (a) be regular and punctual in attending school; (b) conduct and complete the curriculum in accordance with the provisions of section 29(2); (c) complete the entire curriculum within the specified time; (d) assess the learning ability of each child and accordingly supplement additional instructions, if required; (e) hold regular meetings with parents and guardians and apprise them about their child's regularity in attendance, ability to learn, progress made in learning and any other relevant information; and (f) perform such other duties as prescribed.</p> <p>(2) A teacher defaulting in duties specified in sub-section (1), will be liable to disciplinary action under the applicable service rules.</p>

⁹ Ins. by Act 24 of 2017, s. 2 (w.e.f. 1-4-2015).

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>Provided that before taking such disciplinary action, reasonable opportunity of being heard shall be afforded to such teacher.</p> <p>(3) The grievances, if any, of the teacher shall be redressed in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>	<p>(3) Before taking disciplinary action under sub-section (2), a reasonable opportunity of being heard must be afforded to such teacher.</p> <p>(4) The grievances of the teacher will be redressed in the prescribed manner.</p>
Section 25. Pupil-Teacher Ratio	
<p>(1) [Within three years]¹⁰ from the date of commencement of this Act, the appropriate Government and the local authority shall ensure that the Pupil-Teacher Ratio, as specified in the Schedule, is maintained in each school.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of maintaining the Pupil-Teacher Ratio under sub-section (1), no teacher posted in a school shall be made to serve in any other school or office or deployed for any non-educational purpose, other than those specified in section 27.</p>	<p>(1) [Within three years]¹⁰ from the date of commencement of this Act, the appropriate Government and the local authority must ensure that the Pupil-Teacher Ratio specified in the Schedule is maintained in each school.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of maintaining the Pupil-Teacher Ratio under sub-section (1), a teacher posted in one school must not be made to serve in any other school or office or deployed for any non-educational purpose, other than the purposes specified in Section 27.</p>
Section 26. Filling up vacancies among teachers	
<p>The appointing authority, in relation to a school established, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or by a local authority, shall ensure that vacancy of teacher in a school under its control shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sanctioned strength.</p>	<p>In a school established, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or by a local authority, the appointing authority must ensure that vacancy among teachers in a school is not more than ten percent of the total sanctioned strength.</p>
Section 27. Prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational purposes	
<p>No teacher shall be deployed for any non-educational purposes other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislatures or Parliament, as the case may be.</p>	<p>A teacher must not be deployed for any non-educational purposes except decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections of the local authority, the State Legislatures or Parliament.</p>
Section 28. Prohibition of private tuition by teacher	
<p>No teacher shall engage himself or herself in private tuition or private teaching activity.</p>	<p>A teacher must not engage in private tuition or private teaching activity.</p>
CHAPTER 5. CURRICULUM AND COMPLETION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	
Section 29. Curriculum and evaluation procedure	
<p>(1) The curriculum and the evaluation procedure for elementary education shall be laid down by an academic authority to be specified by the appropriate Government, by notification.</p>	<p>(1) The curriculum and the evaluation procedure for elementary education must be laid down by an academic authority notified by the appropriate Government.</p>
<p>(2) The academic authority, while laying down the</p>	<p>(2) The academic authority, while laying down the</p>

¹⁰ Subs. by Act 30 of 2012, s. 7, for "Within six months" (w.e.f. 1-8-2012).

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>curriculum and the evaluation procedure under sub-section (1), shall take into consideration the following, namely:—</p> <p>(a) conformity with the values enshrined in the Constitution;</p> <p>(b) all round development of the child;</p> <p>(c) building up child's knowledge, potentiality and talent;</p> <p>(d) development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent;</p> <p>(e) learning through activities, discovery and exploration in a child friendly and child-centered manner;</p> <p>(f) medium of instructions shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue;</p> <p>(g) making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety and helping the child to express views freely;</p> <p>(h) comprehensive and continuous evaluation of child's understanding of knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same.</p>	<p>curriculum and the evaluation procedure under sub-section (1), must take the following into consideration:—</p> <p>(a) conformity with the values enshrined in the Constitution;</p> <p>(b) all round development of the child;</p> <p>(c) building up the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent;</p> <p>(d) development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent;</p> <p>(e) learning through activities, discovery and exploration in a child friendly and child-centered manner;</p> <p>(f) medium of instructions will, as far as practicable, be in the child's mother tongue;</p> <p>(g) freeing the child of fear, trauma and anxiety and helping the child in expressing their views freely;</p> <p>(h) comprehensive and continuous evaluation of a child's understanding of knowledge and their ability to apply the same.</p>
Section 30. Examination and completion certificate	
<p>(1) No child shall be required to pass any Board examination till completion of elementary education.</p>	<p>(1) No child will be required to pass any Board examination till completion of elementary education.</p>
<p>(2) Every child completing his elementary education shall be awarded a certificate, in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed.</p>	<p>(2) Every child completing elementary education will be awarded a certificate in the prescribed form and manner.</p>
CHAPTER 6. PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN	
Section 31. Monitoring of child's right to education	
<p>(1) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3, or, as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17, of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (4 of 2006), shall, in addition to the functions assigned to them under that Act, also perform the following functions, namely:—</p> <p>(a) examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under this Act and recommend measures for their effective implementation;</p> <p>(b) inquire into complaints relating to child's right to</p>	<p>(1) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3, and the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, will, in addition to the functions assigned to them under that Act, perform the following functions:—</p> <p>(a) examine and review the safeguards for rights provided under this Act and recommend measures for their effective implementation;</p> <p>(b) inquire into complaints relating to a child's right to free and compulsory education; and</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>free and compulsory education; and</p> <p>(c) take necessary steps as provided under sections 15 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.</p>	<p>(c) take necessary steps as provided under sections 15 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Acts.</p>
<p>(2) The said Commissions shall, while inquiring into any matters relating to child's right to free and compulsory education under clause (c) of sub-section (1), have the same powers as assigned to them respectively under sections 14 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.</p>	<p>(2) The said Commissions while inquiring into any matters relating to a child's right to free and compulsory education under sub-section (1)(c), will have the same powers as assigned to them respectively under sections 14 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.</p>
<p>(3) Where the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights has not been constituted in a State, the appropriate Government may, for the purpose of performing the functions specified in clauses (a) to (c) of sub-section (1), constitute such authority, in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions, as may be prescribed.</p>	<p>(3) In a State where the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights has not been constituted, the appropriate Government may constitute such authority for the purpose of performing the functions specified in clauses (a) to (c) of Section 31(1).</p>
Section 32. Redressal of grievances	
<p>(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, any person having any grievance relating to the right of a child under this Act may make a written complaint to the local authority having jurisdiction.</p>	<p>(1) Regardless of anything contained in section 31, any person having any grievance relating to the right of a child under this Act may complain in writing to the local authority having jurisdiction.</p>
<p>(2) After receiving the complaint under sub-section (1), the local authority shall decide the matter within a period of three months after affording a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the parties concerned.</p>	<p>(2) After receiving the complaint under sub-section (1), the local authority must provide a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the parties concerned, and decide the matter within a period of three months.</p>
<p>(3) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the local authority may prefer an appeal to the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights or the authority prescribed under sub-section (3) of section 31, as the case may be.</p>	<p>(3) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the local authority may appeal to the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights or the authority prescribed under section 31(3).</p>
<p>(4) The appeal preferred under sub-section (3) shall be decided by State Commission for Protection of Child Rights or the authority prescribed under sub-section (3) of section 31, as the case may be, as provided under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 31.</p>	<p>(4) The appeal under sub-section (3) must be decided by the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights or the authority prescribed under section 31(3), as provided under section 31(1)(c).</p>
Section 33. Constitution of National Advisory Council.	
<p>(1) The Central Government shall constitute, by notification, a National Advisory Council, consisting of such number of Members, not exceeding fifteen, as the Central Government may deem necessary, to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge and practical experience in the field of elementary education and child development.</p>	<p>(1) The Central Government, by notification, must constitute a National Advisory Council consisting of a maximum of fifteen Members having knowledge and practical experience in the field of elementary education and child development.</p>
<p>(2) The functions of the National Advisory Council shall be to advise the Central Government on</p>	<p>(2) The National Advisory Council will advise the Central Government on effective implementation of the</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
implementation of the provisions of the Act in an effective manner.	provisions of this Act.
(3) The allowances and other terms and conditions of the appointment of Members of the National Advisory Council shall be such as may be prescribed.	(3) The allowances and other terms and conditions of the appointment of Members of the National Advisory Council will be as prescribed.
Section 34. Constitution of State Advisory Council.	
(1) The State Government shall constitute, by notification, a State Advisory Council consisting of such number of Members, not exceeding fifteen, as the State Government may deem necessary, to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge and practical experience in the field of elementary education and child development.	(1) The State Government, by notification, must constitute a State Advisory Council consisting of a maximum of fifteen Members having knowledge and practical experience in the field of elementary education and child development.
(2) The functions of the State Advisory Council shall be to advise the State Government on implementation of the provisions of the Act in an effective manner.	(2) The State Advisory Council will advise the State Government on effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.
(3) The allowances and other terms and conditions of appointment of Members of the State Advisory Council shall be such as may be prescribed.	(3) The allowances and other terms and conditions of the appointment of Members of the State Advisory Council will be as prescribed.
CHAPTER 7. MISCELLANEOUS	
Section 35. Power to issue directions	
(1) The Central Government may issue such guidelines to the appropriate Government or, as the case may be, the local authority, as it deems fit for the purposes of implementation of the provisions of this Act.	(1) The Central Government can issue guidelines to the appropriate Government or the local authority for the purposes of implementation of this Act.
(2) The appropriate Government may issue guidelines and give such directions, as it deems fit, to the local authority or the School Management Committee regarding implementation of the provisions of this Act.	(2) The appropriate Government can issue guidelines and give directions to the local authority or the School Management Committee regarding implementation of this Act.
(3) The local authority may issue guidelines and give such directions, as it deems fit, to the School Management Committee regarding implementation of the provisions of this Act.	(3) The local authority can issue guidelines and give directions to the School Management Committee regarding implementation of this Act.
Section 36. Previous sanction for prosecution	
No prosecution for offences punishable under sub-section (2) of section 13, sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 19 shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of an officer authorised in this behalf, by the appropriate Government, by notification.	Prosecution for offences punishable under section 13(2), section 18(5) and section 19(5) must only be instituted with the approval of an officer authorised in this behalf by the appropriate Government, by notification.
Section 37. Protection of action taken in good faith	
No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, the State Government, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the	No legal proceeding will be maintainable, in respect of any action taken or intended to be taken, in good faith, under this Act, its rules, or orders and directions issued

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the local authority, the School Management Committee or any person, in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done, in pursuance of this Act, or any rules or order made thereunder.</p>	<p>under the Act, against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Central Government, (b) the State Government, (c) the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (d) the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (e) the local authority (f) the School Management Committee or (g) any person
Section 38. Power of appropriate Government to make rules	
<p>(1) The appropriate Government may, by notification, make rules, for carrying out the provisions of this Act.</p>	<p>(1) The appropriate Government may notify rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.</p>
<p>(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the manner of giving special training and the time-limit thereof, under first proviso to section 4; (b) the area or limits for establishment of a neighbourhood school, under section 6; (c) the manner of maintenance of records of children up to the age of fourteen years, under clause (d) of section 9; (d) the manner and extent of reimbursement of expenditure, under sub-section (2) of section 12; (e) any other document for determining the age of child under sub-section (1) of section 14; (f) the extended period for admission and the manner of completing study if admitted after the extended period, under section 15; (g) the authority, the form and manner of making application for certificate of recognition, under sub-section (1) of section 18; (h) the form, the period, the manner and the conditions for issuing certificate of recognition, under sub-section (2) of section 18; (i) the manner of giving opportunity of hearing under second proviso to sub-section (3) of section 18; (j) the Other functions to be performed by School Management Committee under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 21; (k) the manner of preparing School Development Plan under sub-section (1) of section 22; 	<p>(2) The rules may provide for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the manner of giving special training and the time-limit under section 4(2)(a); (b) the area or limits for establishment of a neighbourhood school under section 6; (c) the manner of maintenance of records of children up to the age of fourteen years, under section 9(d); (d) the manner and extent of reimbursement of expenditure under section 12(2); (e) any other document for determining the age of a child under section 14(1); (f) the extended period for admission and the manner of completing study if admitted after the extended period, under section 15; (g) the authority, the form and the manner of applying for the certificate of recognition, under section 18(1); (h) the manner and the conditions for issuing the certificate of recognition under section 18(2); (i) the manner of giving opportunity of hearing under section 18(3)(b); (j) the other functions to be performed by School Management Committee under section 21(2)(d); (k) the manner of preparing School Development Plan under section 22(1); (l) the salary and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of teacher, under section 23(3);

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
<p>(l) the salary and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of teacher, under sub-section (3) of section 23;</p> <p>(m) the duties to be performed by the teacher under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 24;</p> <p>(n) the manner of redressing grievances of teachers under sub-section (3) of section 24;</p> <p>(o) the form and manner of awarding certificate for completion of elementary education under sub-section (2) of section 30;</p> <p>(p) the authority, the manner of its constitution and the terms and conditions therefor, under sub-section (3) of section 31;</p> <p>(q) the allowances and other terms and conditions of appointment of Members of the National Advisory Council under sub-section (3) of section 33;</p> <p>(r) the allowances and other terms and conditions of appointment of Members of the State Advisory Council under sub-section (3) of section 34.</p>	<p>(m) the duties to be performed by the teacher under section 24(1)(f);</p> <p>(n) the manner of redressing grievances of teachers under section 24(3);</p> <p>(o) the form and manner of awarding certificate for completion of elementary education under section 30(2);</p> <p>(p) the authority, the manner of its constitution and the terms and conditions, under section 31(3);</p> <p>(q) the allowances and other terms and conditions of appointment of Members of the National Advisory Council under section 33(3);</p> <p>(r) the allowances and other terms and conditions of appointment of Members of the State Advisory Council under section 34(3).</p>
<p>(3) Every rule made under this Act and every notification issued under sections 20 and 23 by the Central Government shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification should not be made, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.</p>	<p>(3) Rules made under this Act and notifications issued under sections 20 and 23 by the Central Government must be laid before each House of Parliament on publication.</p> <p>(4) Rules and notifications must be laid for a period of 30 days while the Parliament is in session.</p> <p>(5) The 30 days referred in sub-section (4) may extend over one or more successive sessions.</p> <p>(6) After the rules and regulations have been laid as per subsection (3), if before the expiry of the next session, both Houses agree:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) to make any modifications; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) that such rule or regulation should not be made or issued</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the rule or regulation will have effect only in the modified form or have no effect respectively.</p> <p>(7) Any change in the rules or regulations under sub-section (6) will not affect the validity of anything previously done under the rule or regulation.</p>
<p>(4) Every rule or notification made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made; before the State Legislatures.</p>	<p>(8) Rules or notifications made by the State Government under this Act must be laid before the State Legislature on publication.</p>

Original Provision	Re-drafted Provision
Section 39. Power of Central Government to remove difficulties	
<p>(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty: Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of three years from the commencement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2012 (30 of 2012).</p>	<p>(1) If a difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government can make necessary provisions for removing the difficulty.</p> <p>(2) Such provisions must be – (a) consistent with this Act; and (b) made by order published in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>(3) No order can be made under this section after the expiry of three years from the commencement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2012 (30 of 2012)</p>
<p>(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.]¹¹</p>	<p>(4) Orders made under this section must be laid before each House of Parliament on publication.</p>
End	

¹¹ Ins. by Act 30 of 2012, s. 8 (w.e.f. 1-8-2012).