

Running a School or College?

Education Compliance Is Getting More Complex.

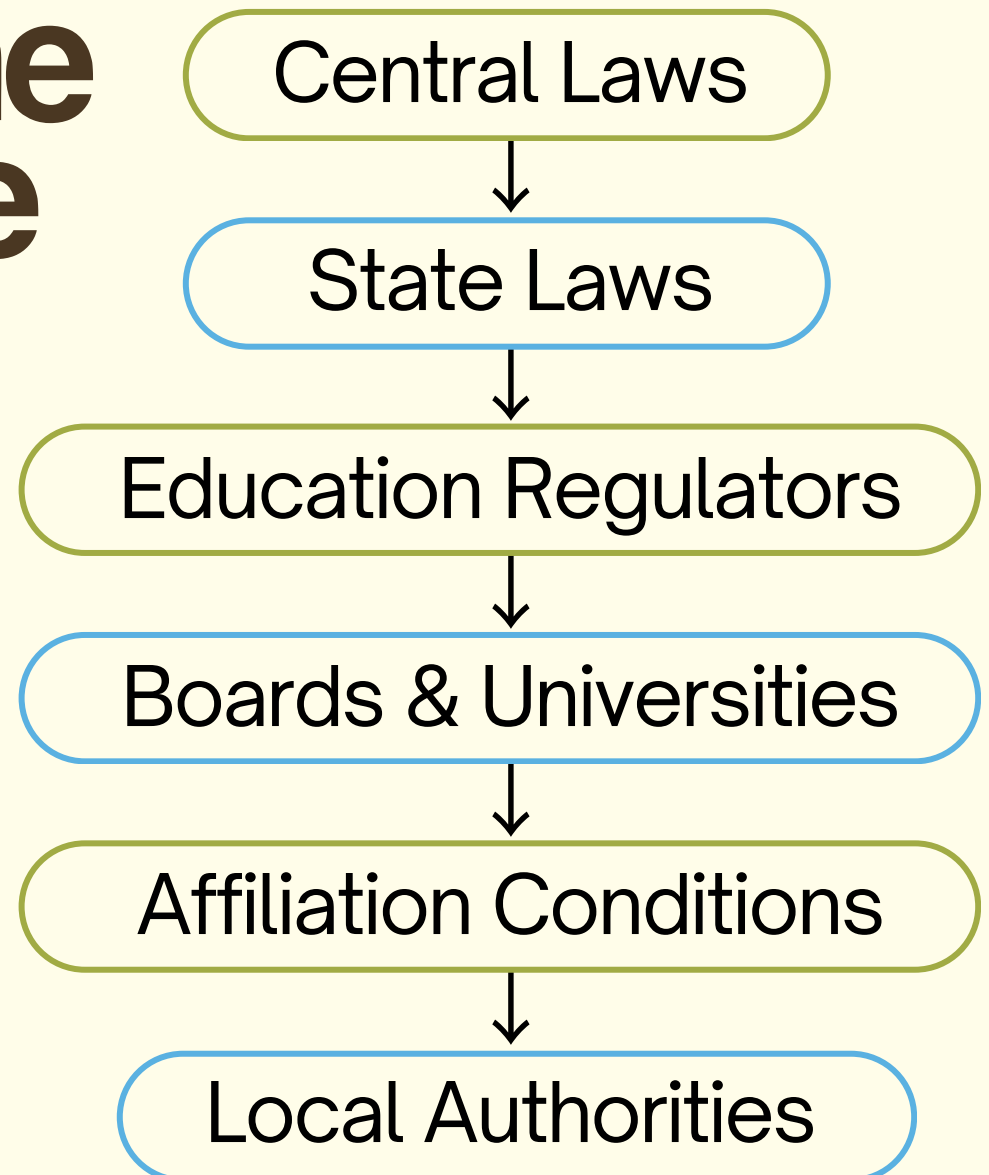
Admissions • Student Safety • Infrastructure
Fee Regulations • Faculty Standards
Affiliations & Regulatory Reporting

Are you confident your institution is tracking every applicable requirement?

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Education compliance doesn't come from a single source.

An institution may need to track requirements across:



One institution. Multiple compliance sources.
One missed requirement can disrupt operations.

So, what should your institution be tracking?

Major Compliance Areas Every School Should Know

25% RTE Admissions: Reserve 25% of entry-level seats for children from Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

Maintain tamper-proof admission registers, daily attendance tracking, and standardized protocols

Teacher Qualifications & Student-Teacher Ratio: Verify required teacher qualifications and maintain mandated student teacher ratios

Keep Fire NOCs, structural stability certificates, and municipal sanitation approvals up to date

POCSO & Child Safety: Enforce active Child Protection Committees, staff sensitization, and zero-delay mandatory incident reporting

Adhere to state fee-control norms and ensure public disclosure of approved fee structures

Strictly aligned with CBSE/ICSE/State Board bye-laws and track renewal deadlines proactively

Key Compliance Areas Every Higher Education Institution Should Know

UGC & Regulatory Alignment: Maintain continuous adherence to UGC mandates, statutory body guidelines, and benchmark higher education norms

Anti-Ragging Mechanisms: Enforce mandatory anti-ragging committees, squad surveillance, and timely collection of student/parent undertakings

Student Grievance Redressal: Establish accessible, multi-tiered grievance cells and ombudsperson mechanisms for prompt dispute resolution.

Accreditation & Quality Assurance: Maintain continuous institutional documentation and audit readiness for NAAC, NIRF, and NBA accreditations

Regulatory Disclosures Submissions: Timely publication of mandatory public disclosures, institutional websites, and annual compliance filings.

A look at the laws and regulatory frameworks that govern educational institutions in India.

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

Schools cannot design their elementary education and admission practices entirely on their own. The **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act)** establishes requirements for free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 years.

For applicable schools, this includes 25% reservation at the entry level, prescribed pupil-teacher ratios and infrastructure norms, restrictions on screening and capitation fees, and maintenance of required student records.

National Education Policy, 2020

The **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** provides the broader policy framework for transforming school education through **equity, inclusion, competency-based learning and holistic development**.

Schools are expected to progressively align their academic and pedagogical practices with applicable NEP implementation directions, including the 5+3+3+4 curricular structure, experiential learning, vocational exposure, multilingualism and competency-based assessment.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

For schools, child protection is both an institutional responsibility and a legal requirement. The **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act)** establishes safeguards and mandatory reporting obligations relating to sexual offences against children.

Schools should therefore maintain appropriate child-protection mechanisms, staff sensitisation, applicable background verification processes and procedures for handling and reporting concerns.

State & Local Requirements

School compliance also extends to **state education laws, local regulations and statutory requirements**. Depending on the state and institution, these may include the **state education department's recognition/affiliation requirements, state fee regulations, building and fire-safety requirements, and municipal/local authority requirements**.

Schools should therefore track applicable licences, certificates, approvals and renewal requirements.

Affiliation & Board Requirements

Schools and colleges operating under an education board or affiliating university must comply with the applicable **affiliation bye-laws, academic regulations and inspection requirements**.

For schools, this may include the regulations of CBSE, CISCE, or the relevant State Board, as applicable.

Requirements may cover faculty, infrastructure, examinations, records, inspections and periodic submissions.

UGC & Higher Education Regulations

For colleges and higher education institutions, **compliance goes beyond academics**. The UGC Act, 1956 and various UGC regulations govern institutional governance, academic standards, student welfare, grievance redressal, and anti-ragging measures.

Institutions must maintain compliant admission and fee practices, effective grievance mechanisms, regulatory disclosures, and quality assurance standards.

For every applicable requirement, you need to know:

Compliance Dimension	Key Question to Address
Action	What specific task needs to be completed?
Ownership	Who (department/person) is responsible?
Timeline	By when must it be completed?
Audit Trail	What documentary evidence must be maintained?
Agility	What processes update when regulations change?

To manage these dimensions effectively, organisations need a compliance system.

Move from a passive list of laws to an actionable compliance framework.



Maintain a Central Register: Record all applicable laws, rules, regulations and circulars.



Assign Clear Owners: Map compliance requirement to a responsible department/official.



Run a Compliance Calendar: Track filing, approval, renewal and other critical deadlines.



Track Approvals & Renewals: Monitor licences, registrations and permissions to ensure timely renewal.



Maintain Documentary Evidence: Preserve required records, filings, approvals and other evidence of compliance.



Conduct Periodic Reviews: Regularly review compliance status and identify gaps before they become issues.



Monitor Regulatory Updates: Track amendments, notifications and circulars and assess their impact on the institution.



Education compliance shouldn't depend on someone remembering the next deadline.

Build a system that converts every applicable legal and regulatory requirement into an actionable task with ownership, timelines and evidence.

Stay compliant. Stay audit-ready.