

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2246
ANSWERED ON 09/08/2023

Dropouts from schools in the country

2246 **Shri Imran Pratapgarhi:**

Will the Minister of *Education* be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of dropouts from schools in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the failure of NITI AAYOG Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital in Education (SATH-E) scheme, in bringing the dropouts back to schools;
- (c) if so, the details of concrete strategy of Government to bring back the dropouts back to school; and
- (d) whether Government has any justification to place the responsibility of continuing to attend school on the individual student and not on other factors in the National Youth Policy 2021?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(SMT. ANNPURNA DEVI)

(a): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) system to record data on indicators of school education provided by all the States and Union Territories. As per UDISE+, Dropout Rate from schools in the country, State-wise is at Annexure-I.

(b): The project Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital – Education (SATH-E) is being implemented by NITI Aayog in collaboration with the States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha since 2017. As per the information provided by NITI Aayog, the core objective of the Project SATH-E is to improve learning outcomes of school children without any adverse impact on access or equity. The interventions under Project SATH-E are identified and implemented by the respective States based on their unique requirements.

(c) and (d): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Government. To reduce the dropout, the Department of School Education and Literacy with effect from 2018-19 has launched an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education- Samagra Shiksha.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to reduce number of Out of School Children (OoSC) including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings & additional classrooms,

setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment & retention drives. Further, special training for age-appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Further, under the student-oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates the appropriate Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child of the age 6 to 14 years in a neighbourhood school. Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the schools specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 in Class I (or below) to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class.

Annexure-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2246 ASKED BY SHRI IMRAN PRATAPGARHI, HON'BLE MP ANSWERED ON 09/08/2023, REGARDING 'DROPOUTS FROM SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTRY'

Dropout rate, State-wise for the year 2021-22

Location	Primary Drop Out Rate			Upper Primary Drop Out Rate			Secondary Drop Out Rate		
	Boys	Girls	Overall	Boys	Girls	Overall	Boys	Girls	Overall
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	6.0	3.9	5.0
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	17.5	15.0	16.3
Arunachal Pradesh	9.3	9.2	9.3	4.8	8.4	6.7	11.2	12.3	11.7
Assam	6.8	5.2	6.0	10.1	7.6	8.8	19.8	20.7	20.3
Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	5.2	4.6	19.5	21.4	20.5
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	1.0	0.6	0.8	4.8	3.3	4.1	11.5	8.1	9.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	8.4	9.5
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.7	4.8
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	5.5	9.0
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.8	5.0	19.4	15.9	17.9
Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.7	4.9	5.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.5
Jammu & Kashmir	3.9	4.1	4.0	2.8	3.2	3.0	5.6	6.3	6.0
Jharkhand	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	9.7	8.9	9.3
Karnataka	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	16.2	13.0	14.7
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.1	5.5
Ladakh	7.5	5.5	6.5	2.2	0.0	1.1	4.0	5.7	4.9
Lakshadweep	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.9	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	3.2	2.9	3.1	8.6	9.0	8.8	10.6	9.7	10.1
Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	10.8	10.6	10.7
Manipur	13.5	13.0	13.3	6.0	5.2	5.6	1.4	1.2	1.3
Meghalaya	11.1	8.6	9.8	12.0	9.4	10.6	23.3	20.4	21.7
Mizoram	7.1	5.6	6.4	3.8	1.6	2.7	13.1	10.8	11.9
Nagaland	5.6	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.4	4.0	18.9	16.2	17.5
Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	6.5	7.3	29.2	25.2	27.3
Puducherry	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.4	8.4	4.1	6.3
Punjab	1.6	1.0	1.3	8.7	7.1	8.0	18.3	16.0	17.2
Rajasthan	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	7.8	7.5	7.7
Sikkim	2.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	9.5	11.9
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.5	4.5
Telangana	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	14.5	12.9	13.7
Tripura	1.2	1.0	1.1	4.8	4.3	4.5	8.5	8.2	8.3
Uttarakhand	1.0	0.5	0.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	5.4	4.6	5.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.4	3.0	2.7	1.3	4.7	2.9	9.5	10.0	9.7
West Bengal	9.1	8.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	17.7	18.0
India	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.7	3.3	3.0	13.0	12.3	12.6