

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 553**  
ANSWERED ON 07.02.2024

**DROPOUT RATE OF MINORITY STUDENTS IN INDIA**

553. Shri Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- a) the rate of Minority students' dropouts in Class X and the number of Minority students dropping out for the Academic year 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24, State-wise;
- b) the dropout of Minority students at Higher Secondary level in the country for the academic years 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, State-wise; and
- c) the reasons and the steps taken by Central Government to reduce the rate of students being dropped out of school education?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS  
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) and (b): The Government has implemented various schemes for the welfare and upliftment of every strata, including minorities, especially the economically weaker and lesser privileged sections of the society, through various schemes of different Ministries. Ministry of Minority Affairs has specifically implemented various schemes, including Pre-Matric, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarship schemes, across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six notified minority communities. 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. The latest approved data available in UDISE+ for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 is **annexed**. Further, UDISE+ maintains the dropout rate by level of education and not by class-wise. The dropout rate for the Higher Secondary Level is not calculated.

(c) The broad reasons for dropout are (i) Financial constraints, (ii) Engaged in domestic activities, (iii) Engaged in economic activities. The Government has taken various steps to reduce the dropout rate like fee reduction, establishment of more institutes, scholarship, priority access to national level scholarships to aid the students with poor financial backgrounds to pursue their education.

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## Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA USQ No. 553 ANSWERED ON 07.02.2024 ASKED BY HONB'LE MP SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA

States/ Uts	2020-21	2021-22
	Dropout Rate (Minority)	Dropout Rate (Minority)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.1	7.8
Andhra Pradesh	16.1	39
Arunachal Pradesh	7	38.1
Assam	36.8	34
Bihar	21.1	26.8
Chandigarh	0	17.8
Chhattisgarh	16.5	54.2
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35.5	35.4
Delhi	14.5	12.4
Goa	12.4	35.4
Gujarat	6.3	44
Haryana	13.1	21.8
Himachal Pradesh	22.1	49.1
Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	7.1
Jharkhand	4.6	27.8
Karnataka	17.1	27.5
Kerala	8.6	12.5
Ladakh	0	5.5
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	10.6	30.2
Maharashtra	10.8	33
Manipur	12.2	24.1
Meghalaya	29.7	35.1
Mizoram	21.1	20.7
Nagaland	25.4	26.4
Odisha	15.3	43.9
Puducherry	0	32.5
Punjab	4.5	12.9
Rajasthan	13.2	29.2
Sikkim	37.4	48.4
Tamil Nadu	5	5.8
Telangana	12.2	11.1
Tripura	43	37.8
Uttarakhand	2.3	31.6
Uttar Pradesh	14	21.7
West Bengal	21.3	26.1
<b>India</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>
*Data Source: UDISE+		