

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

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO - 110
ANSWERED ON 29/07/2026

School drop outs

110 Smt. Sagarika Ghose:

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

- (a) the secondary school dropout rate, particularly among girls, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons identified; and
- (c) the corrective measures undertaken?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)

- (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (C) OF RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 110 ANSWERED ON 29/07/2026 ASKED BY HONB'LE MP
SMT. SAGARIKA GHOSE REGARDING 'SCHOOL DROP OUTS'**

(a): As per UDISE+ (Unified District Information System for Education Plus), State/UT-wise dropout rate at secondary level of education for girls for the year 2025-26 is available at Annexure-I.

(b): As per report titled 'Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)' for the year 2023-24 released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the major reasons for the students who never attended the schools are to supplement household income, to attend domestic chores, etc.

(c): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. The Central Government assist States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and hot cooked meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna. Financial assistance/grant is also provided to the States and UTs for various activities to reduce dropout and increase enrolment in Government schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to Senior Secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up and up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, hostels under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc.

Government has also taken initiatives such as Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) and implementation of Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ID to monitor the drop out and other education indicators. VSK has been developed with strategies designed to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring of educational initiatives and their eventual outcomes. A key feature of VSK is student tracking to prevent dropouts, monitoring of students migrating from one school to the other, progress of learning outcomes and real-time monitoring of various interventions, aimed at improving access, students' academic performance and enhancing teachers' accountability in schools. APAAR, as part of the 'One Nation, One Student ID' programme, is a 12-digit lifelong student ID that is linked to Aadhar.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 110 ANSWERED ON 29/07/2026 ASKED BY HONB'LE MP SMT. SAGARIKA GHOSE REGARDING 'SCHOOL DROP OUTS'

State/UT-wise dropout rate at secondary level of education for girls and overall, for the year 2025-26

India/State /UT	Dropout Rate	
	Secondary (9-10)	
	Girls	overall
India	8.0	9.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.8	3.6
Andhra Pradesh	7.2	9.7
Arunachal Pradesh	12.4	13.0
Assam	13.9	14.3
Bihar	9.1	9.0
Chandigarh	0.0	1.3
Chhattisgarh	11.8	16.1
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.6	12.4
Delhi	5.9	7.1
Goa	4.7	6.4
Gujarat	13.3	15.7
Haryana	3.8	5.4
Himachal Pradesh	4.2	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	11.1	11.6
Jharkhand	5.9	6.6
Karnataka	13.9	18.1
Kerala	3.0	4.1
Ladakh	15.6	16.8
Lakshadweep	4.8	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	11.3	13.0
Maharashtra	8.0	9.0
Manipur	8.2	8.6
Meghalaya	5.0	6.7
Mizoram	8.9	9.3
Nagaland	12.4	13.3
Odisha	11.2	13.7
Puducherry	1.3	2.9
Punjab	4.8	5.6
Rajasthan	7.8	8.8
Sikkim	10.2	13.1
Tamil Nadu	3.2	6.2
Telangana	4.3	5.8
Tripura	9.7	10.4
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	8.4
Uttarakhand	4.8	6.1
West Bengal	5.0	5.5

Source: UDISE+ 2025-26