

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. † 105
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.07.2017

GER of Boys and Girls

†105. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge gap between Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) of Boys and Girls at the secondary, senior secondary and higher education level in the country and if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the manner in which the Government proposes to tackle this serious problem?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA)

(a): As per Unified-District Information System For Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of boys and girls at secondary level is 79.16 % and 80.97% respectively and GER of boys and girls at Senior Secondary level is 55.95% and 56.41% respectively. Hence there is no massive gap in GER of boys and girls at secondary and senior secondary level in the country. In case of higher education, as per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), GER of girls (23.5%) is marginally lower than that of boys (25.4%) at all India level and also in respect of most of the States. A statement showing, State-wise, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of boys and girls at secondary, senior secondary and higher education levels in the country for 2015-16 is annexed. Lower GER of girls in higher education as compared to that of boys could be attributed to factors such as social, cultural and religious beliefs, attitudes and practices, poverty and poor learning environment.

(b): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), universalisation of secondary education envisages enhancing the enrollment ratio by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. RMSA emphasises not only on access to quality secondary education for Special Focus Groups (SC, ST, Minority, Girls and CWSN), but also on removing social and gender disparity in secondary education. Several provisions have been made under RMSA for improving Girls education and effectively addressing gender issues which includes Girl's Hostel, Gender Sensitization Module, Construction of Toilets for Girls, Construction of Residential Quarters for Female Teachers, Curriculum Reform, Conduct of Self-defence Training for the Girls, Special Programmes for Empowerment of Girls, Stipend for Girls with Disabilities and Vocationalization of Secondary Education. In order to encourage girl students for pursuing higher education, the Government is implementing scholarship/fellowship programmes for them to supplement the cost of education. For increasing participation of girls in higher education 'Construction of Women's hostels for colleges' scheme is also being implemented.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 105 TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.07.2017 ASKED BY SHRI GOPAL SHETTY REGARDING "GER OF BOYS AND GIRLS"

State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER)

Sl. No.	Level of Education Year State/UT	Secondary		Senior Secondary		Higher Education	
		2015-16		2015-16		2015-16	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	89.07	84.28	72.92	76.40	22.3	24.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	74.63	76.48	58.28	62.27	34.7	26.9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	91.66	87.58	62.02	61.60	28.8	28.5
4	Assam	72.48	83.04	38.22	39.47	16.2	14.7
5	Bihar	72.42	85.43	34.76	36.66	15.8	12.6
6	Chandigarh	85.23	89.84	80.86	86.75	48.4	70.4
7	Chhatisgarh	89.44	94.48	53.89	54.11	15.7	14.6
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.56	85.17	45.29	52.60	7.8	11.3
9	Daman & Diu	67.05	81.44	16.32	32.27	4.6	9.2
10	Delhi	103.23	111.27	73.25	83.60	43.0	48.2
11	Goa	103.03	105.44	70.79	81.59	25.0	30.9
12	Gujarat	80.26	66.82	45.17	41.42	22.9	18.3
13	Haryana	84.20	84.23	59.68	59.48	25.9	26.4
14	Himachal Pradesh	108.44	105.53	94.58	96.60	29.6	35.5
15	Jammu and Kashmir	67.65	65.88	61.01	55.98	23.5	26.2
16	Jharkhand	70.70	76.93	47.75	48.98	16.2	14.8
17	Karnataka	82.35	84.19	37.12	42.87	26.3	25.9
18	Kerala	102.31	102.58	72.88	82.44	26.6	35.0
19	Lakshadweep	105.39	102.06	93.23	102.35	4.1	10.2
20	Madhya Pradesh	81.54	79.30	47.04	43.24	21.1	17.9
21	Maharashtra	91.97	87.62	68.74	66.74	31.9	27.6
22	Manipur	93.61	92.52	71.10	64.81	35.3	33.1
23	Meghalaya	80.73	93.94	39.77	47.03	20.4	21.1
24	Mizoram	107.26	110.85	53.57	57.86	25.2	23.0
25	Nagaland	68.90	74.57	36.42	36.44	14.2	15.6
26	Odisha	79.40	79.83	36.99	36.07	21.5	17.8
27	Puducherry	83.59	95.38	64.74	86.95	44.2	42.1
28	Punjab	87.12	86.97	69.03	71.69	25.8	28.5
29	Rajasthan	81.15	70.12	66.09	51.59	21.8	18.5
30	Sikkim	113.52	126.14	60.72	75.88	36.7	38.5
31	Tamil Nadu	91.86	96.18	74.14	90.60	46.3	42.4
32	Telangana	80.73	84.44	57.99	64.88	39.3	33.4
33	Tripura	116.17	120.91	45.24	41.53	19.9	14.0
34	Uttar Pradesh	67.65	67.86	62.21	59.26	24.2	24.9
35	Uttrakhand	85.71	85.73	73.36	78.54	33.6	32.9
36	West Bengal	74.92	92.65	48.98	54.36	19.1	16.2
All India		79.16	80.97	55.95	56.41	25.4	23.5

Source:-

1. School Education: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) - 2015-16, National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA)
2. Higher Education: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) -2015-16, Ministry of Human Resource Development.