

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1550
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.03.2018**

Girls' Dropout Rate

1550. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

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

(a) whether the dropout rate of girls in schools across the country is very high and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the safety and other school related factors are the main reasons of high rate of girls' dropout in schools across the country;

(c) whether the Government has taken several initiatives to reduce the girls' dropout rate in schools but are not so effective in reducing the same and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of effective measures taken/to be taken by the Government to increase the girls' retention specifically among marginalized girls and to achieve zero dropout of girls students in schools and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA)**

(a) & (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) maintained by National Institute of Education Planning and Administration (NIEPA), National and State-wise Annual average drop-out rates of girls at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels during 2014-2015 are given in Annexure.

The dropout rate of girls at primary level has been steadily decreasing in the last five years. The details of annual average drop-out rate of girls at primary level as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) are as under:

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
6.37	6.07	5.34	4.66	4.49

The total enrolment of girls in elementary classes increased from 9,34,44,981 in 2010-11 to 9,55,55,995 in 2014-15, and in secondary classes it has increased from 1,43,39,430 to 1,81,80,094 during the same period.

Major reasons for drop-out rates as per the National Family Health Survey – IV conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), India (designated as the nodal agency by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India), for children between age-group 6-17 years and as per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 71st round (January-June, 2014) Report on 'Social Consumption: Education' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation are

- Not interested in studies
- Costs too much / Financial constraints
- Engage in Economic Activities.
- Required for house hold work/ Engage in Domestic Activities
- School too far away
- Further education not considered necessary
- Did not get admission Marriage
- Repeated failures

(c) & (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), are programmes for universalisation of elementary and secondary education respectively, which have targeted interventions for girls. SSA strategies for promotion of girls education include inter-alia, opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender- sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks. In addition, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in educationally backward blocks where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average, to provide residential upper primary schools for girls from SC/ST/OBC/Muslim and BPL families.

The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme has-been initiated with the objectives of preventing gender based sex selection elimination, ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring her education.

Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, 417796 toilets blocks have been constructed/re-constructed in 261400 elementary and secondary government schools from 15th August, 2014 to 15th August, 2015. As on 15th August, 2015, every government school has gender segregated toilets.

The RMSA provides for strengthening of secondary schools and opening of new schools, additional teachers, residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, girls hostels in educationally backward blocks, gender sensitization of teachers and separate toilet blocks for girls, girls activity room in schools etc.

The National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) seeks to reduce drop-outs and promote enrolment of girls especially those belonging to SC/ST communities, by providing funds for a fixed deposit at class IX level in the name of eligible unmarried girls below 16 years. In addition, exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas, have also been implemented.

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) of LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1550 for 05.03.2018 by SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: regarding Girls' Dropout Rate.

State/UTs-wise Dropout Rate, 2014-15

State/UTs	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Class XI - XII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.47	0.55	0.51	1.44	1.95	1.69	11.47	8.16	9.87	21.05	12.21	16.93
Andhra Pradesh	6.57	6.89	6.72	5.09	5.32	5.20	15.81	15.60	15.71	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	11.51	10.09	10.82	5.31	8.08	6.71	18.33	15.81	17.11	19.37	17.44	18.42
Assam	16.07	14.65	15.36	10.45	10.56	10.51	24.64	29.28	27.06	-	-	-
Bihar	0.35	-	-	4.14	4.01	4.08	25.21	26.62	25.90	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.01	0.96	0.44	-	-	-	12.10	8.41	10.55
Chhattisgarh	3.08	2.74	2.91	6.47	5.22	5.85	22.62	19.92	21.26	1.37	4.14	2.76
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.60	1.31	1.47	3.70	4.40	4.02	18.19	15.08	16.77	13.45	4.77	9.47
Daman & Diu	1.80	0.29	1.11	3.14	3.07	3.11	34.45	29.73	32.27	44.38	36.05	40.48
Delhi	-	-	-	0.95	0.55	0.76	13.55	9.80	11.81	20.91	13.15	17.32
Goa	0.63	0.84	0.73	-	0.21	0.07	14.15	7.68	11.15	18.27	9.39	13.91
Gujarat	0.82	0.98	0.89	4.65	8.54	6.41	26.29	23.24	25.04	8.40	5.26	7.04
Haryana	5.54	5.69	5.61	5.50	6.18	5.81	16.35	15.30	15.89	6.24	5.12	5.75
Himachal Pradesh	0.46	0.83	0.64	0.50	1.27	0.87	6.31	5.80	6.07	9.02	5.57	7.41
Jammu And Kashmir	6.98	6.59	6.79	4.98	5.95	5.44	16.97	17.65	17.28	13.85	11.20	12.65
Jharkhand	5.91	5.03	5.48	9.01	8.96	8.99	23.45	24.56	24.00	2.72	4.18	3.41
Karnataka	2.03	2.01	2.02	3.46	4.27	3.85	27.71	24.52	26.18	5.97	-	1.96
Kerala	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	14.96	9.52	12.32	1.54	-	0.47
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	2.37	3.18	2.78	8.82	4.96	6.76	3.00	3.21	3.12
Madhya Pradesh	6.48	6.72	6.59	7.78	10.70	9.20	23.71	25.97	24.77	-	0.73	-
Maharashtra	1.26	1.25	1.26	0.89	2.83	1.79	13.11	12.58	12.87	2.02	1.60	1.83
Manipur	9.50	9.83	9.66	3.61	4.80	4.20	12.94	15.86	14.38	-	-	-
Meghalaya	10.35	8.56	9.46	6.77	6.30	6.52	20.80	20.27	20.52	-	-	-
Mizoram	10.17	10.03	10.10	5.46	4.06	4.78	23.02	20.73	21.88	9.00	4.85	6.91
Nagaland	6.18	5.02	5.61	7.87	7.97	7.92	17.98	18.47	18.23	10.36	3.19	6.97
Odisha	2.91	2.81	2.86	4.11	3.49	3.81	29.74	29.37	29.56	-	-	-
Puducherry	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.44	0.69	0.56	14.94	9.36	12.19	5.40	3.69	4.50
Punjab	2.89	3.25	3.05	2.95	3.55	3.22	9.22	8.39	8.86	7.52	3.67	5.83
Rajasthan	5.02	5.02	5.02	2.54	3.73	3.07	13.54	13.40	13.48	-	-	-
Sikkim	3.75	0.62	2.27	2.07	1.08	1.57	17.58	14.39	15.89	12.48	11.17	11.76
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.67	4.36	8.10	4.59	2.34	3.41
Telangana	2.21	1.94	2.08	2.43	2.17	2.30	16.54	14.50	15.53	2.06	-	0.77
Tripura	1.37	1.19	1.28	2.37	1.61	1.99	28.03	28.83	28.42	8.97	8.89	8.93
Uttar Pradesh	9.08	8.04	8.58	0.78	4.61	2.70	9.89	10.60	10.22	1.79	2.45	2.10
Uttarakhand	4.37	3.67	4.04	0.79	1.62	1.19	11.26	9.46	10.40	3.40	2.61	3.01
West Bengal	2.13	0.79	1.47	5.84	2.88	4.30	16.33	19.06	17.80	8.18	8.04	8.11
All India	4.36	3.88	4.13	3.49	4.60	4.03	17.21	16.88	17.06	0.25	-	-

Source: U-DISE, 2015-16