

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*108
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.02.2019

ENROLMENT RATE IN SCHOOLS

*108. SHRI B. V. NAIK:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

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

- (a) the details of the latest/current school enrolment rate of girls at primary level and the States that have made a significant progress in this regard during the last three years;
- (b) the current school enrolment rate of girls at secondary level along with the States that have been continuously lagging behind in increasing the percentage of girls enrolment in secondary schools;
- (c) the school drop out rate among girls and boys at secondary level in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the enrolment of girls in schools has increased in the country as a result of the efforts made by the Government and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering to make more concrete efforts to promote education among girls in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.*108 TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.02.2019 ASKED BY SHRI B. V. NAIK: SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: REGARDING 'ENROLMENT RATE IN SCHOOLS'.

(a) to (d): As per Unified District Information System (U-DISE) data, Gross Enrolment Rate of girls at Primary and Secondary level of education for the year 2016-17 is as under:

Years	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of Girls (All India)	
	Primary Level	Secondary Level
2016-17	96.35	80.29

Source: U-DISE - 2016-17

State-wise and Year-wise Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of girls at Primary and Secondary level of education for last three years is at Annexure – I. State-wise Dropout Rate among girls and boys at Secondary level of education is at Annexure – II.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) which compares Enrolment Rate of girls to Enrolment Rate of boys has increased at all levels of education from 2013-14 to 2016-17 as in the table below:

Years	Gender Parity Index (GPI) - All India			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
2013-14	0.93	0.95	0.90	0.89
2016-17	1.02	1.10	1.02	1.02

(e) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. The major interventions, across all levels of school education, under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) Entitlements under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including uniforms, textbooks etc.;(viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; and (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training.

1. Targeted interventions for education of girl children under Samagra Shiksha include,
 - i. Opening of new schools/ upgradation of existing schools to improve universal access and strengthening of existing schools at all levels of school education
 - ii. Provision of free text-books and uniforms to all girl students at the elementary level
 - iii. Approval of state specific projects for various interventions for enhancing access, retention and quality by promoting enrolment drives, retention & motivation camps etc
 - iv. The Government of India launched the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative in collaboration with State/UT Governments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Corporates for provision of separate toilets for girls and boys in all government schools. Under this initiative, 4.17 lakh toilets including 1.91 lakh girls toilets were constructed/made functional in 2.61 lakh government schools in one year period up to 15th August, 2015. This included schools in the most difficult to reach areas in the country such as districts facing Left Wing Extremism (LWE), forests, remote mountainous terrain and crowded slums.
 - v. The orientation of teachers and teacher educators for promoting girls education and on gender issues in education has been an important mandate of the Department. Capacity building programmes are organised regularly for teacher educators, teachers, administrators, key resource persons and other functionaries on gender sensitisation. To strengthen the training programmes, 'Training material for teacher educators and teachers on Gender Equality and Empowerment' has been developed by NCERT.
 - vi. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 prioritizes gender as an important guiding principle in all curricular areas and stipulates that gender be an integral part of all disciplines offered to children at school stage. Gender concerns have been integrated in the curriculum and in the textbooks drawn up by the National Council of Education Research & Training (NCERT). NCERT has developed tools for textbooks evaluation from the perspective of gender basis & stereotypes in English, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit and for classroom observation from gender perspective and conducted gender audit of textbooks at Elementary Stage.
 - vii. Self-defence training is provided for inculcating self-defence skills including life skills for self-protection and self-development among the girls from classes VI to XII.

For self-defence training for girls, provision has been made for support of upto Rs. 3000 per month for 3 months per school for 211416 number of government schools.

- viii. The Integrated Scheme on School Education aims to look at education of all children including children with Special Needs (CwSN) in a continuum from preschool to class XII. Girls with disabilities will receive special focus and efforts would be made under the scheme to help them gain access to schools, as also to provide motivation and guidance for developing their potential. A provision has been made for payment of stipend for CWSN girls studying in class I to XII @ Rs. 200 per month for 10 months. Earlier this was available only for class IX to XII. 21 lakh children with special needs from class I to XII have been covered in the year 2018-19.
- ix. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) were sanctioned under the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL). The Girls Hostel Component of erstwhile Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA) which was operational till the year 2017-18 provided hostel facility for girl students in the age group of 14-18 years, studying in classes IX to XII and belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and Below Poverty Line families. The KGBVs are set up in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of a State/UT where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average as per Census 2001.

Under the newly launched Integrated Scheme of School Education-Samagra Shiksha, effective from the year 2018-19, provision has been made to upgrade the existing KGBVs at upper primary level to upto senior secondary level, to provide access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups and to ensure smooth transition of girls from elementary to secondary and up to class XII wherever possible. 5970 KGBVs have been sanctioned enrolling 5.89 lakh girls as on 31.12.2018, out of which 1232 KGBVs have been upgraded to class X/XII in 2018-19, under Samagra Shiksha.

2. National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)

The centrally sponsored “National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)” aims to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop outs and to promote the enrolment of girl child belonging to SC/ST communities in secondary schools

and ensure their retention up to the 18 years of age. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities who pass class VIII and (ii) all girls who pass class VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ ST) and enroll in class IX in State/ UT Government, Government-aided and Local Body schools. According to the scheme, a sum of Rs.3000/- is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls as fixed deposit on enrolment in class IX, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon reaching on 18 years of age and passing class 10th examination. Under the scheme, 548396 beneficiaries got benefitted in the year 2018-19.

3. Further, all Girl students from class I - XII are exempt from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas. 33% of seats are reserved for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas. All girl students of Navodaya Vidyalayas are exempted from paying Vidhyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN).

The Central Government has taken several other initiatives to improve the standard of education in the country which are as follows:

1. In order to focus on quality education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These serve as a guideline for State/UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

2. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V and three rounds for classes III & VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Further, a National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes was conducted for Classes III, V and VIII on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable states/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. Similarly, NAS for Class X was conducted on 5th February, 2018. NAS Reports show students' learning levels against the expected learning outcomes of a particular grade and are used to provide feedback to the districts for further improvement. The District Report Cards for the survey have been published and also shared with the Hon'ble Members of

Parliament. Based on the evidence gathered from the survey of 2.2 million students during the NAS conducted in 2017, and the subsequent targeted interventions by NCERT in a pilot survey for creating a framework to improve learning outcomes, it has been decided to conduct a School Based Assessment (SBA) in 2019, as a qualitative and non-threatening evaluation process of the students by the respective schools. These quantitative and qualitative evaluation techniques, in tandem with the external evaluation, are crucial to ensure that the desired learning outcomes are reached. Both these evaluations are therefore essential and form a logical continuum.

3. Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period of in-service training for untrained elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019 in all the States and UTs. As per the above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government- aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. More than 13.7 lakh teachers have joined these courses.

4. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been notified on 11th January, 2019. The said Act provides to empower the appropriate Government to take a decision as to whether to hold back a child in the 5th class or in the 8th class or in both classes, or not to hold back a child in any class till the completion of elementary education. The Act seeks to improve the learning levels of children and will lead to greater accountability and improvement in the quality of education.

5. Government of India has decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021. PISA is a competency based assessment which unlike content-based assessment, measures the extent to which students have acquired key competencies that are essential for full participation in modern societies. Learnings from participation in PISA help to introduce competency based examination reforms in the school system and help move away from rote learning. The CBSE and NCERT are part of the process and activities leading to the actual test.

6. Rangotsav is an initiative of the Ministry aimed towards promoted experiential learning. The events were held from 7th to 21st December, 2018 in schools, with

participation of students, teachers and other stake holders. Rangotsav was focussed on creating a non-judgmental platform for the participants to explore and express their artistic minds through dance, music, theatre, painting craft making etc

7. Performance Grading Index (PGI)

In order to objectively evaluate the performance of the school education system in the States/UTs, MHRD has designed a 70 indicators based matrix to grade the States/UTs. The indicators have been chosen after detailed stakeholder consultation and the information on these indicators is drawn from the inputs provided by the respective States/UTs. This grading system will assist the States and UTs to identify the gaps and design appropriate evidence based interventions to bridge them.

8. UDISE+ (UDISE plus)

Timely and accurate data is the basis of sound and effective planning and decision making. Towards this end, the establishment of a well-functioning and sustainable Educational Management Information System is of utmost importance today. Therefore from 2018-19, it has been decided to launch the UDISE+ application, so that it becomes an effective tool for decision making. The entire system will be online and will gradually move towards collecting real time data.

9. Project DIKSHA

In order to provide supplementary learning material for students and for upgrading the skills of teachers, MHRD has developed a dedicated Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform. High quality e-learning material both for students and teachers are being uploaded by Ministry and States and UTs on this portal. This is expected to substantially augment the knowledge base of the students and technical skills of teachers at no additional cost.

10. Operation Digital Board (ODB) is an initiative to provide a smart class room to all 1,01,580 government schools from 9th to 12th standard. This will enable the students to receive lectures from the best teacher and access high quality e-content which will enhance the overall learning process and experience of the students.

11. The Central Board of Secondary Education(CBSE) has undertaken various examination reforms for 2019 examination to promote competencies and quality of learning as follows:

- i.** Introduction of 2 levels of Maths for class X from 2020.
- ii.** Change in design of question papers with nearly 33% increase in internal choice in all major subjects for classes X and XII and introduction of objective type questions.
- iii.** In order to promote life skills and value education, CBSE has integrated health and physical education with academics, as every school has to provide one period per day for sports.

12. Curriculum Review

The NCERT has undertaken review of Syllabi and Textbooks developed by the NCERT as a follow up of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 in 2017-18. All the textbooks of NCERT developed as a follow-up of the NCF-2005 have been reviewed for updating. A portal for teachers' suggestions on the NCERT textbooks was created. Around 1 lakh suggestions were received. These were analysed and incorporated where found appropriate. Further, national initiatives such as Clean India, Digital India, *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*, etc., have also been given space in the reviewed textbooks in integrated manner.

Annexure - I

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *108 for 11.02.2019 by SHRI B. V. NAIK: SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: regarding 'Enrolment Rate in Schools'.

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of Girls for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17

State/UTs	Primary			Secondary		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91.41	88.11	84.7	89.21	85.54	81.27
Andhra Pradesh	89.3	83.38	80.69	74.25	75.02	76.93
Arunachal Pradesh	127.15	125.58	104.75	80.53	84.71	84.67
Assam	116.05	107.07	108.73	79.22	81.85	84.14
Bihar	103.19	110.06	101.78	72.69	84.34	84.57
Chandigarh	94.61	88.69	84.92	90.06	91.98	92.98
Chhattisgarh	102.44	99.46	96.87	93.57	94.12	90.42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80.93	81.08	80.21	86.90	86.04	88.24
Daman & Diu	89.98	88.23	88.26	86.03	84.52	83.16
Delhi	116.13	115.43	112.75	102.82	110.31	121.05
Goa	106.34	104.84	102.74	106.03	105.77	99.78
Gujarat	99.39	98.44	97.11	66.02	66.27	68.04
Haryana	99.46	93.07	94.93	80.50	83.18	86.73
Himachal Pradesh	99.8	99.09	98.77	106.37	104.00	103.37
Jammu And Kashmir	87.34	87.58	77.57	63.76	64.95	60.28
Jharkhand	107.95	108.79	96.16	73.27	75.67	66.79
Karnataka	101.25	102.45	103.21	81.39	82.95	84.92
Kerala	94.69	95.12	95.14	101.94	101.93	99.56
Lakshadweep	76.12	71.63	65.95	130.97	104.55	99.13
Madhya Pradesh	100.08	93.4	91.54	78.51	79.06	79.27
Maharashtra	99.02	97.73	97.2	86.50	86.96	89.41
Manipur	136.05	132.58	120.49	85.57	89.49	86.49
Meghalaya	140.35	142.77	129.89	82.91	90.87	89.92
Mizoram	120.15	120.7	113.54	101.21	107.23	98.01
Nagaland	101.67	100.72	82.59	62.74	72.13	64.87
Odisha	103.1	101.49	99.02	75.17	78.38	79.67
Puducherry	94.24	91.13	90.33	103.86	96.27	92.88
Punjab	107.31	104.04	102.1	83.64	85.44	87.30
Rajasthan	97.03	99.19	97.09	67.29	69.41	71.82
Sikkim	107.8	98.09	87.65	111.36	122.02	117.43
Tamil Nadu	102.57	103.54	102.03	92.78	95.24	96.71
Telangana	99.78	102.07	98.09	79.89	82.83	83.22
Tripura	110.22	108.09	102.85	116.69	116.96	115.20
Uttar Pradesh	99.74	96.94	90.85	66.71	67.55	66.72
Uttarakhand	101.58	100.32	96.57	87.37	85.25	84.93
West Bengal	101.13	102.45	96.06	83.93	90.60	88.24

Source: U-DISE

Annexure -II

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (d) of LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *108 for 11.02.2019 by SHRI B. V. NAIK: SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: regarding 'Enrolment Rate in Schools'.

Dropout Rate among Boys & Girls at Secondary level for the year 2016-17

State/UTs	Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.89	6.80	7.36
Andhra Pradesh	NE	NE	NE
Arunachal Pradesh	31.63	28.11	29.93
Assam	26.38	28.75	27.60
Bihar	38.49	40.98	39.73
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	26.11	22.39	24.23
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28.05	27.85	27.96
Daman & Diu	21.60	17.07	19.52
Delhi	12.63	8.59	10.75
Goa	18.73	12.99	16.01
Gujarat	25.60	21.91	24.08
Haryana	12.07	12.28	12.16
Himachal Pradesh	7.65	6.32	7.03
Jammu And Kashmir	23.32	25.53	24.35
Jharkhand	36.17	37.12	36.64
Karnataka	NE	NE	NE
Kerala	15.59	9.78	12.77
Lakshadweep	5.68	5.91	5.80
Madhya Pradesh	23.70	23.83	23.76
Maharashtra	11.43	11.10	11.28
Manipur	21.14	20.96	21.05
Meghalaya	28.33	27.85	28.07
Mizoram	32.47	28.87	30.67
Nagaland	31.51	31.04	31.28
Odisha	28.90	28.83	28.87
Puducherry	15.72	9.42	12.65
Punjab	9.14	7.88	8.60
Rajasthan	15.14	15.25	15.19
Sikkim	25.73	22.70	24.15
Tamil Nadu	13.65	6.26	10.03
Telangana	23.45	21.50	22.49
Tripura	29.20	30.32	29.76
Uttar Pradesh	12.54	12.90	12.71
Uttarakhand	9.94	8.15	9.09
West Bengal	26.53	27.27	26.93

Source: UDISE

NE denotes Not Estimated

Note: Negative dropout rate have not been reported