GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1330
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.12.2015

## Education to Girls

## $\dagger 1330$. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
(a) the details of matric and post matric qualified males and females in the country, separately, State-wise;
(b) whether the number of matric and post matric girls is very less in the country;
(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any assessment in regard to impact on family due to less educated women in the country;
(d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any policy to provide pre-matric and post-matric education to the girls; and
(e) if so, the details thereof?

## MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) \& (b) The State-wise details of number of male persons and percentage break-up on the basis of completed level of education are at Annexure -I and those for females are at Annexure-II.
(c) to (e) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to provide pre-matric and post matric education to the girls. The overall goal of SSA include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children at primary and upper primary level. Under SSA, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyas with residential hostel buildings, uniform to all girls, toilet block for girls, teacher sensitizations programmes to promote girls participation are approved. The objective of RMSA is to enhance access and improve quality of education at secondary stage through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under RMSA, the interventions such as toilet block for girls, self defence training for girls, guidance and counseling facilities, adolescent education programmes, life skill training for girls, girls hostels and residential quarters for female teachers are being approved to improve the enrollment of girls students.

Annexure as referred to in reply to para (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1330 for 07.12.2015 regarding Education to Girls asked by Shri Pankaj Chaudhary:

Annexure-I
Table 1M: Percentage distribution of males by completed level of education for each State/UT

| State/UT | completed level of education |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | below secondary\& illiterate | secondary | higher secondary and above | all (incl. n.r.) | estd. no. of males (00) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 72.0 | 12.2 | 15.7 | 100 | 233105 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 72.0 | 9.5 | 18.3 | 100 | 5736 |
| Assam | 76.3 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 100 | 157566 |
| Bihar | 80.4 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 100 | 485356 |
| Chhattisgarh | 77.7 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 100 | 123730 |
| Delhi | 51.3 | 13.5 | 35.2 | 100 | 60655 |
| Goa | 57.1 | 16.7 | 26.1 | 100 | 6498 |
| Gujarat | 70.4 | 12.4 | 17.2 | 100 | 271819 |
| Haryana | 64.3 | 13.5 | 22.1 | 100 | 122747 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 54.6 | 19.8 | 25.8 | 100 | 31356 |
| Jammu \& Kashmir | 72.4 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 100 | 53432 |
| Jharkhand | 77.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 100 | 156845 |
| Karnataka | 66.4 | 14.8 | 18.8 | 100 | 284796 |
| Kerala | 61.5 | 16.6 | 21.9 | 100 | 151544 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 77.6 | 8.2 | 14.3 | 100 | 355829 |
| Maharashtra | 63.4 | 14.3 | 22.2 | 100 | 512695 |
| Manipur | 55.8 | 17.4 | 26.8 | 100 | 12997 |
| Meghalaya | 79.4 | 9.3 | 11.3 | 100 | 13858 |
| Mizoram | 74.4 | 11.7 | 13.7 | 100 | 4559 |
| Nagaland | 53.2 | 17.1 | 29.7 | 100 | 8682 |
| Odisha | 77.9 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 100 | 203094 |
| Punjab | 64.2 | 16.3 | 19.4 | 100 | 129944 |
| Rajasthan | 76.4 | 8.9 | 14.6 | 100 | 331286 |
| Sikkim | 74.6 | 10.5 | 15.0 | 100 | 2652 |
| Tamil Nadu | 65.5 | 12.7 | 21.8 | 100 | 339435 |
| Telangana | 64.3 | 15.0 | 20.7 | 100 | 154121 |
| Tripura | 83.0 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 100 | 17636 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 75.7 | 9.3 | 14.8 | 100 | 970616 |
| Uttarakhand | 60.6 | 14.8 | 24.6 | 100 | 43491 |
| West Bengal | 77.2 | 8.8 | 14.1 | 100 | 428342 |
| A \& N Islands | 68.4 | 10.8 | 20.9 | 100 | 1688 |
| Chandigarh | 51.2 | 12.0 | 36.8 | 100 | 4170 |
| Dadra \& N. <br> Haveli | 70.6 | 10.2 | 19.3 | 100 | 1740 |
| Daman \& Diu | 61.8 | 13.1 | 25.0 | 100 | 1539 |
| Lakshadweep | 64.3 | 20.3 | 15.4 | 100 | 365 |
| Puducherry | 59.6 | 10.3 | 30.1 | 100 | 5604 |
| all-India | 72.2 | 11.4 | 16.4 | 100 | 5689525 |

Annexure as referred to in reply to para (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1330 for 07.12.2015 regarding Education to Girls asked by Shri Pankaj Chaudhary:

Annexure-II
Table 1F: Percentage distribution of females by completed level of education for each State/UT

| State/UT | completed level of education |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | below <br> secondary <br> \& illiterate | secondary | higher <br> secondary and <br> above | all <br> (incl. n.r.) | estd. no. of <br> females <br> $(00)$ |


| $(1)$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Andhra Pradesh |  |
| Arunachal <br> Pradesh |  |

