

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

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1373
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25th July, 2016**

Socio-Economic Background of School Dropouts

1373. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment with regard to school dropouts in the country and if so, the details of such sections of the society to which maximum school dropouts belong;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any survey for assessment of the social and economic background of such children and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that despite the initiatives taken by the Government, there has been a massive dropout of girls enrolled in primary classes and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of children dropping out of schools before Class VIII including those from the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes; and
- (e) the ratio between literate and illiterate populations in the country during the last three years, State/UT and year-wise and action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a) : A study entitled "National Sample Survey to Assess dropout rate at the elementary level in 21 States" was commissioned by the Government of India and the results were reported in 2013. The cohort dropout of children belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Muslims at elementary level is given below:-

Year	Elementary Level			
	SC	ST	Muslim	All Students
2008-09	21.9	24.6	17.9	19.6
2009-10	22.2	20.8	17.9	23.2

(b) : The study has only taken in to account category of students as SC, ST and Muslims etc. but has not specifically taken in to account social and economic background of such children.

(c) : No Madam. As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the annual average dropout rate of girls at primary level has reduced from 6.37% in 2009-10 to 4.66% in 2013-14.

(d): Yes, Madam. Data on number of children, including those from SCs/STs, dropping out of schools are annually collected under Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE).

(e): The estimate of literate and illiterate population, States and UTs-wise, as available from Census 2011 is at Annexure. Under the adult education scheme 'Saakshar Bharat', the focus is on adult women literacy seeking to reduce the gap between male and female literacy to not more than 10 percentage points. The mission has four broader objectives, namely imparting functional literacy and numeracy to non-literates; acquiring equivalency to formal educational system; imparting relevant skill development programme; and promote a learning society by providing opportunities for continuing education. Under the mission, 6.51 crore learners have been enrolled in 45.53 lakh literacy centres since inception in 2009 and up-to November, 2015. 4.46 Crore adult learners (3.18 Crore women and 1.28 Crore men) have been certified as literate through Bi-annual Assessment Tests held up to August, 2015.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE AS REFERRED IN THE REPLY OF PART (e) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1373 FOR 25TH JULY, 2016 ASKED BY SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE, SHRI RAJESH VERMA, RABINDRA KUMAR JENA, SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY, DR. MANOJ RAJORIA AND SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA REGARDING SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS.

The details on States and UTs-wise estimate of literate and illiterate population as per Census 2011.

Name of States/UTs	Percentage of Literate Population
A&N Island	86.6
Andhra Pradesh	67.0
Arunachal Pradesh	65.4
Assam	72.2
Bihar	61.8
Chandigarh	86.1
Chhattisgarh	70.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.2
Daman and Diu	87.1
Delhi	86.2
Goa	88.7
Gujarat	78.0
Haryana	75.6
Himachal Pradesh	82.8
Jammu and Kashmir	67.2
Jharkhand	66.4
Karnataka	75.4
Kerala	94.0
Lakshadweep	91.9
Madhya Pradesh	69.3
Maharashtra	82.3
Manipur	76.9
Meghalaya	74.4
Mizoram	91.3
Nagaland	79.6
Orissa	72.9
Puducherry	85.9
Punjab	75.8
Rajasthan	66.1
Sikkim	81.4
Tamil Nadu	80.1
Telangana	67.2
Tripura	87.2
Uttar Pradesh	67.7
Uttarakhand	78.8
West Bengal	76.3
India	74.0

Source: Census 2011
