

1	2	3	4
15.	Rajasthan	126	143520.11
16.	Tripura	34	8010.11
17.	Uttarakhand	323	17941.10
18.	West Bengal	515	258056.58
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	589.28
20.	Chandigarh	2	972.64
21.	Daman and Diu	2	233.12
22.	Delhi	1	3251.90

Standard of education in primary schools

*169. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of spending huge amount of money on primary schools by Government, the standard of these schools has not improved, especially in villages and remote areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any plan to involve private sector to improve the standard of education in primary schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Government has been steadily investing in primary education to ensure access to all children in the 6-11 years age group, for which educational data reveals a favourable achievement in a Gross Enrolment Ratio of 116. Furthermore, in order to retain children in schools, the Government has introduced several interventions which have contributed in some measure to a sharp reduction in drop-out rates from 40.7% in 2000-01 to 27% in 2010-11. The rapid expansion of primary education and introduction of a large number of first generation learners

in the school system has posed a major challenge for learning outcomes. Teachers and educational administrators have been trained to handle diversity in classrooms, adopt child centric teaching methods and put in place a system of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) so that the learning needs of all children are addressed.

The national sample studies on learning outcomes conducted periodically by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for classes III and V, have revealed a slight improvement in student learning levels, even though overall levels of achievement are low.

(c) and (d) As per the educational data for 2011-12, 74.5% of children in the 6-11 years age group are enrolled in Government/Government-aided schools, while 25.5% are in private schools. Thus bulk of the enrolment is in the Government/aided schools in the country. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF, 2005) which lays down the broad principles of curriculum and learning processes in schools applies to all school managements. Good practices of quality education in Government and non-governmental sectors are often shared in workshops/seminars, which strengthen efforts to improve the quality of education.

**Problems faced by minorities in getting admission in
educational institutions**

*170. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that minorities, especially Muslims, are facing problems in getting admission of their wards in schools/colleges and universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Government is aware of low participation of Muslim minorities at various levels of education. The literacy rate of the Muslims, as per 2001 census is 59.1 per cent, as compared to country's literacy of 64.8 per cent. Further, the data of 2001 census also reveals that the gap between the male and female literacy of the Muslims is 17.5 per cent against the national gender gap of 11 per cent. Factors attributed to low literacy levels and lower enrolment ratios