Scheme-wise number of beneficiaries and amount released from 2014-15 to 2016-17

Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (up to Feb.,2017)	
	No. of Beneficia-ries	Amount Released (₹ in crore)	No. of Beneficia-ries	Amount Released (₹ in crore)	No. of Beneficia-ries	Amount Released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PG Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates	658	4.38	904	9.14	2307	4.32
National Fellowship for Higher Education of ST Students	4179	46.61	4929	52.13	3097	55.9

Gross enrolment ratio of women in primary and higher education

1663. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gross enrolment ratio in primary and higher education during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to increase gross enrolment ratio for females in primary and higher education; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to introduce assessment methods to record learning outcomes in primary education and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) State/UT-wise details of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in primary education (Classes I to V) as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and in higher education (18-23 years) as per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) during the last three years from 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below), respectively.

(b) The Central Government implements several programmes in collaboration with State Governments and UT Administrations for educational development including increase in GER for females in elementary education in the country. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme provides a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention and to reduce dropouts of children in schools. These include

enhancing access to primary, upper primary and secondary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators. In addition, 3602 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas which are residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been set up. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools.

To increase the percentage of students including females to continue studies in institutions of higher education, the Government has taken several initiatives such as opening of new institutions, scholarship and interest subsidy on educational loans availed by the students. Extensive use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications is also being made in furtherance of higher education in the country. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched with the aim to achieve equity, access and excellence in State higher education system. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.

(c) National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts the National Achievement Survey (NAS) at different grade periodically with view to study the learning levels of students at Classes III, V and VIII. Four cycles of NAS has been completed. It has now been decided to conduct Annual Survey of Learning Outcomes covering students in elementary classes in Government and Government aided schools.

The NCERT has developed Learning Outcomes for all subjects covering all classes at the Elementary Stage as an exemplar for guiding States and UTs to facilitate the monitoring of students' learning against expected benchmarks. The assessment of learning levels of students will, accordingly, be linked to these Learning Outcomes which are process-based and provide check points to assess the progress of a child as per the expected holistic learning for overall development of a child. It will also help to organize additional instructions for children who have learning gaps and to share the progress of the child with parents or guardians and identify the overall performance of a school with regard to learning and teacher effectiveness.

The Central Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Rules, 2010 have been amended *vide* notification G.S.R. 155(E) dated 20th February, 2017

mandating the academic authority, specified under Section 29(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, to prepare class-wise, subject-wise learning outcomes for all elementary classes and prepare guidelines for putting into practice continuous and comprehensive evaluation, to achieve the defined learning outcomes.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Gross Enrolment Ratio in primary education
(Classes I to V)

(Figures in percentage)

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Education			
2013-14			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95.88	91.97	93.93
Andhra Pradesh	96.62	96.87	96.74
Arunachal Pradesh	129.12	127.77	128.46
Assam	111.77	115.16	113.43
Bihar	95.03	101.15	97.96
Chandigarh	88.42	96.09	91.85
Chhattisgarh	104.06	103.92	103.99
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	89.50	81.89	85.78
Daman and Diu	87.80	89.78	88.69
Delhi	108.78	112.95	110.67
Goa	104.97	105.32	105.14
Gujarat	100.32	102.06	101.13
Haryana	96.62	100.57	98.39
Himachal Pradesh	99.80	101.27	100.49
Jammu and Kashmir	84.03	85.88	84.90
Jharkhand	109.57	110.92	110.23
Karnataka	101.18	100.73	100.96
Kerala	95.68	95.16	95.42
Lakshadweep	83.42	77.76	80.59

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Madhya Pradesh	111.85	111.09	111.49
Maharashtra	99.93	99.68	99.81
Manipur	145.68	152.81	149.15
Meghalaya	132.89	137.89	135.35
Mizoram	127.88	123.96	125.96
Nagaland	116.66	121.05	118.78
Odisha	107.15	104.48	105.84
Puducherry	89.53	95.38	92.29
Punjab	104.33	107.20	105.61
Rajasthan	102.35	100.60	101.53
Sikkim	128.15	120.58	124.42
Tamil Nadu	102.40	102.72	102.56
Telangana	--	--	--
Tripura	112.70	113.95	113.31
Uttar Pradesh	93.34	99.88	96.41
Uttarakhand	99.98	101.30	100.30
West Bengal	103.16	104.88	104.00
ALL INDIA	100.02	102.65	101.36

2014-15

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92.91	88.94	90.92
Andhra Pradesh	88.31	88.11	88.21
Arunachal Pradesh	128.78	127.45	128.13
Assam	113.39	116.60	114.96
Bihar	98.09	104.35	101.09
Chandigarh	83.62	91.49	87.11
Chhattisgarh	103.30	102.85	103.08

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	85.41	78.78	82.18
Daman and Diu	83.93	87.37	85.47
Delhi	109.38	114.61	111.75
Goa	103.03	105.01	103.97
Gujarat	97.57	100.07	98.72
Haryana	95.92	99.61	97.57
Himachal Pradesh	98.52	100.44	99.43
Jammu and Kashmir	85.06	87.00	85.97
Jharkhand	107.77	109.08	108.40
Karnataka	101.89	101.84	101.86
Kerala	95.22	95.00	95.11
Lakshadweep	78.76	74.21	76.45
Madhya Pradesh	101.94	100.20	101.11
Maharashtra	99.00	98.88	98.95
Manipur	132.47	136.38	134.37
Meghalaya	136.19	140.69	138.40
Mizoram	124.80	120.44	122.66
Nagaland	99.32	101.91	100.57
Odisha	106.88	104.12	105.53
Puducherry	84.49	92.40	88.16
Punjab	103.40	107.26	105.11
Rajasthan	99.82	97.31	98.64
Sikkim	116.95	108.05	112.57
Tamil Nadu	102.79	103.45	103.11
Telangana	103.55	103.59	103.57
Tripura	109.50	110.49	109.98
Uttar Pradesh	91.54	98.93	95.00

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Uttarakhand	100.11	101.02	100.54
West Bengal	101.78	102.91	102.33
ALL INDIA	98.85	101.43	100.08
2015-16			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	91.13	86.76	88.93
Andhra Pradesh	84.88	84.05	84.48
Arunachal Pradesh	127.61	125.88	126.76
Assam	104.70	107.59	106.11
Bihar	104.35	111.30	107.67
Chandigarh	77.42	86.57	81.44
Chhattisgarh	100.17	99.87	100.02
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	84.69	80.21	82.53
Daman and Diu	79.68	84.95	82.03
Delhi	108.04	113.93	110.71
Goa	100.89	104.45	102.57
Gujarat	95.64	99.11	97.24
Haryana	89.96	93.21	91.41
Himachal Pradesh	97.97	99.73	98.80
Jammu and Kashmir	84.86	87.24	85.98
Jharkhand	108.56	109.92	109.22
Karnataka	102.93	103.04	102.98
Kerala	95.45	95.44	95.44
Lakshadweep	77.90	69.90	73.80
Madhya Pradesh	95.35	93.52	94.47
Maharashtra	97.86	97.60	97.74
Manipur	128.91	132.90	130.85
Meghalaya	138.75	143.12	140.90

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Mizoram	124.91	121.00	122.99
Nagaland	98.14	100.96	99.50
Odisha	104.91	102.50	103.73
Puducherry	80.20	90.23	84.79
Punjab	99.87	103.99	101.70
Rajasthan	101.27	99.48	100.43
Sikkim	107.27	98.32	102.87
Tamil Nadu	103.39	104.43	103.89
Telangana	103.13	102.90	103.02
Tripura	107.58	108.36	107.96
Uttar Pradesh	88.63	96.16	92.15
Uttarakhand	98.87	99.76	99.29
West Bengal	103.13	104.26	103.68
ALL INDIA	97.87	100.69	99.21

Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE)–2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education (18-23 years)

(Figures in percentage)

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Higher Education			
2013-14			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.1	27.1	25.6
Andhra Pradesh	35.0	26.7	30.8
Arunachal Pradesh	25.7	26.6	26.1
Assam	16.5	15.2	15.8
Bihar	14.3	11.5	13.0
Chandigarh	48.7	65.6	55.8
Chhattisgarh	14.9	13.1	14.0

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	6.9	8.3	7.4
Daman and Diu	3.7	7.9	4.7
Delhi	41.9	44.6	43.1
Goa	21.8	31.8	26.4
Gujarat	21.5	17.2	19.5
Haryana	28.8	25.9	27.5
Himachal Pradesh	29.8	28.8	29.3
Jammu and Kashmir	24.5	26.7	25.6
Jharkhand	13.8	12.5	13.1
Karnataka	26.7	25.6	26.2
Kerala	21.1	28.7	24.9
Lakshadweep	6.4	18.0	12.0
Madhya Pradesh	21.6	17.3	19.6
Maharashtra	28.3	23.9	26.3
Manipur	37.9	37.6	37.7
Meghalaya	19.7	18.9	19.3
Mizoram	23.7	22.7	23.2
Nagaland	16.9	13.9	15.4
Odisha	18.0	14.8	16.4
Puducherry	51.1	44.3	47.7
Punjab	23.6	27.4	25.4
Rajasthan	21.5	17.8	19.7
Sikkim	26.4	29.3	27.8
Tamil Nadu	45.6	40.4	43.0
Telangana	38.6	32.4	35.5
Tripura	17.9	12.9	15.4
Uttar Pradesh	20.4	23.0	21.6
Uttarakhand	32.7	34.9	33.8
West Bengal	18.2	14.4	16.3
ALL INDIA	23.9	22.0	23.0

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
2014-15			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.9	24.6	23.2
Andhra Pradesh	35.2	27.3	31.2
Arunachal Pradesh	28.6	27.9	28.3
Assam	15.4	14.3	14.3
Bihar	15.2	12.4	13.9
Chandigarh	48.6	66.4	56.1
Chhattisgarh	15.3	14.0	14.6
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7.7	9.5	8.3
Daman and Diu	4.5	9.5	5.7
Delhi	42.0	45.4	43.5
Goa	25.2	30.7	27.7
Gujarat	22.2	17.5	20.0
Haryana	27.6	27.5	27.6
Himachal Pradesh	29.2	33.3	31.2
Jammu and Kashmir	24.1	25.5	24.8
Jharkhand	16.0	14.8	15.4
Karnataka	26.7	26.0	26.4
Kerala	24.1	33.3	28.7
Lakshadweep	2.0	6.2	4.0
Madhya Pradesh	21.6	17.3	19.6
Maharashtra	30.0	25.6	27.9
Manipur	37.1	34.8	35.9
Meghalaya	19.8	21.2	20.5
Mizoram	23.5	23.0	23.3
Nagaland	15.2	16.1	15.6
Odisha	19.6	15.9	17.7
Puducherry	47.7	44.2	46.0
Punjab	26.0	28.4	27.1
Rajasthan	21.9	17.9	20.0

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Sikkim	28.4	32.4	30.3
Tamil Nadu	47.0	43.4	45.2
Telangana	39.2	33.0	36.1
Tripura	20.2	13.5	16.8
Uttar Pradesh	24.5	25.5	25.0
Uttarakhand	34.9	32.8	33.9
West Bengal	19.1	15.8	17.4
ALL INDIA	25.3	23.2	24.3
2015-16			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.3	24.7	23.5
Andhra Pradesh	34.7	26.9	30.8
Arunachal Pradesh	28.8	28.5	28.7
Assam	16.2	14.7	15.4
Bihar	15.8	12.6	14.3
Chandigarh	48.4	70.4	57.6
Chhattisgarh	15.7	14.6	15.1
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7.8	11.3	9.1
Daman and Diu	4.6	9.2	5.7
Delhi	43.0	48.2	45.4
Goa	25.0	30.9	27.6
Gujarat	22.9	18.3	20.7
Haryana	25.9	26.4	26.1
Himachal Pradesh	29.6	35.5	32.5
Jammu and Kashmir	23.5	26.2	24.8
Jharkhand	16.2	14.8	15.5
Karnataka	26.3	25.9	26.1
Kerala	26.6	35.0	30.8
Lakshadweep	4.1	10.2	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	21.1	17.9	19.6
Maharashtra	31.9	27.6	29.9

State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total
Manipur	35.3	33.1	34.2
Meghalaya	20.4	21.1	20.8
Mizoram	25.2	23.0	24.1
Nagaland	14.2	15.6	14.9
Odisha	21.5	17.8	19.6
Puducherry	44.2	421	43.2
Punjab	25.8	28.5	27.0
Rajasthan	21.8	18.5	20.2
Sikkim	36.7	38.5	37.6
Tamil Nadu	46.3	42.4	44.3
Telangana	39.3	33.4	36.3
Tripura	19.9	14.0	16.9
Uttar Pradesh	24.2	24.9	24.5
Uttarakhand	33.6	32.9	33.3
West Bengal	19.1	16.2	17.7
ALL INDIA	25.4	23.5	24.5

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)–2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Promotion of Urdu

1664. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives during the last two years to promote Urdu in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is promoting the Urdu language through various schemes and activities of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), an autonomous organisation under this Ministry, established with an objective to promote, develop and propagate the Urdu language. The details of initiatives undertaken by NCPUL in the last two years are available on the website of NCPUL at *http://urducouncil.nic.in/schemes/schemes.html.*