

Meal in the light of complaints and suggestions received and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is taking the help of different NGOs in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of India has issued guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene in school level kitchens to all the States and UTs to improve the quality of mid-day meal under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. These guidelines *inter alia* provide for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members of School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. The Government has also adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the Scheme.

(b) The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is implemented in partnership with States and UTs. The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious mid-day meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. State and UT Governments engage NGOs/Voluntary Organizations for preparing meals in Centralized kitchens for identified clusters of schools. As per the information provided by the States and UTs, during 2017-18, 367 NGOs/Voluntary Organizations have been engaged in 17 States and UTs covering 42849 schools and 6377956 children under the Scheme.

School drop-outs

1194. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what per centage of students complete tenth class at present in each State;
- (b) the States in which drop-out per centage is maximum;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to reduce drop-out per centage; and
- (d) the per centage of students who dropped out from schools during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per the latest Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) data, the per centage of students who passed 10th Class in the country, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As per the UDISE database, the State/UT-wise dropout rate at secondary level during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha-an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme throughout the country with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 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. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

The major focus of the scheme is to ensure retention of children till completion of schooling by providing support for different interventions like survey and identification of out of school children, Special Training for out-of-school children at elementary level, provision of free textbooks and free uniforms as per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Classes 6 to 8 to upto Class 12, enhancing access to various levels of education by providing new/upgraded upper primary, secondary and senior secondary schools, strengthening of infrastructure of existing schools, provision of residential schools and hostels in sparsely populated areas of tribal, desert or hilly districts, where it may not be viable to set up a full-fledged school, introduction of vocational education at secondary level, Self-defence training for Girls from classes VI to XII, separate toilet for girls students, gender sensitization programmes, stipend for girls with special needs from Classes I to XII, enrolment and retention drives etc. to address issues relating to transition/retention of students in schools.

Statement-I

Per centage of students who completed tenth Class during 2015-16

Sl.No.	State Name	Pass Per centage (Class X)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96.86
2.	Andhra Pradesh	#

Sl.No.	State Name	Pass Per centage (Class X)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	97.16
4.	Assam	64.15
5.	Bihar	49.91
6.	Chandigarh	99.10
7.	Chhattisgarh	58.90
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49.42
9.	Daman and Diu	62.42
10.	Delhi	93.34
11.	Goa	98.10
12.	Gujarat	68.65
13.	Haryana	65.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	74.72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.08
16.	Jharkhand	98.85
17.	Karnataka	86.61
18.	Kerala	96.84
19.	Lakshadweep	85.40
20.	Madhya Pradesh	66.75
21.	Maharashtra	90.11
22.	Manipur	99.17
23.	Meghalaya	99.17
24.	Mizoram	98.77
25.	Nagaland	96.39
26.	Odisha	85.22
27.	Puduchery	96.81
28.	Punjab	87.44
29.	Rajasthan	79.47
30.	Sikkim	#
31.	Tamil Nadu	93.87
32.	Telangana	89.56

Sl.No.	State Name	Pass Per centage (Class X)
33.	Tripura	68.83
34.	Uttar Pradesh	85.05
35.	Uttarakhand	78.69
36.	West Bengal	93.15

Data has not been submitted by the State.

Source: UDISE Flash Statistics.

Statement-II*Annual Average Drop-Out Rate during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State Name	Dropout Rate (Secondary)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.20	9.87	7.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12.65	15.71	#
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.49	17.11	29.93
4.	Assam	30.43	27.06	27.60
5.	Bihar	25.33	25.90	39.73
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	23.41	21.26	24.23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.59	16.77	27.96
9.	Daman and Diu	19.86	32.27	19.52
10.	Delhi	8.90	11.81	10.75
11.	Goa	9.58	11.15	16.01
12.	Gujarat	21.61	25.04	24.08
13.	Haryana	12.51	15.89	12.16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.09	6.07	7.03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.36	17.28	24.35
16.	Jharkhand	23.15	24.00	36.64
17.	Karnataka	27.57	26.18	#
18.	Kerala	14.46	12.32	12.77
19.	Lakshadweep	8.03	6.76	5.80
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26.47	24.77	23.76

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	14.47	12.87	11.28
22.	Manipur	13.81	14.38	21.05
23.	Meghalaya	24.75	20.52	28.07
24.	Mizoram	18.70	21.88	30.67
25.	Nagaland	35.11	18.23	31.28
26.	Odisha	49.48	29.56	28.87
27.	Puduchery	14.24	12.19	12.65
28.	Punjab	8.83	8.86	8.60
29.	Rajasthan	18.77	13.48	15.19
30.	Sikkim	12.89	15.89	24.15
31.	Tamil Nadu	12.20	8.10	10.03
32.	Telangana	17.43	15.53	22.49
33.	Tripura	25.09	28.42	29.76
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7.30	10.22	12.71
35.	Uttarakhand	8.70	10.40	9.09
36.	West Bengal	18.34	17.80	26.93

Data has not been submitted by the State.

Source: UDISE Flash Statistics.

Applications for affiliation by CBSE

1195. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has cleared over 8,000 pending applications for affiliation wherein some are dating as far back as 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revised by-laws released by Government focus on a transparent and hassle free process of affiliations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have informed that they have cleared a total of 7535 cases for affiliation for the sessions 2010-11 to 2019-20 as detailed below:—