

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. All the districts of pre-bifurcated Andhra Pradesh were covered under Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme (except Hyderabad which is an urban district). After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, 9 of its districts came under the jurisdiction of newly formed state of Telangana. The remaining newly carved districts of Telangana do not have any JNVs. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT Administration to make available requisite suitable land free of cost and making available required temporary building, free of rent to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. However, actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on availability of funds and approval by the competent authority.

National Institutes in Telangana

2802. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telangana State has requested to set up IIM, IIT in Karim Nagar, IISER and other national premier institutes, post bifurcation of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made with funds spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) A request has been received from the State Government to set up an IIM in the State of Telangana. Further, the State Government has requested to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Karim Nagar and an IISER in Hyderabad. There is a proposal to establish one Central Tribal University in Telangana.

Rising dropout rates in schools

†2803. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the majority of parents prefer to send their children to private schools instead of Government run schools;
- (b) the details of the boy/girl students having left their school education midway (dropouts) during the last three years, in the country;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons responsible for cases of dropouts; and
- (d) the schemes being implemented to promote the school education and the expenditure made under said scheme during the last three years and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) As per Section 10 of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, it is the duty of every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted his or her child or ward, as the case may be, to an elementary education in the neighbourhood school. However, as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2017-18 (provisional) 63.65 % of total enrolment is in Government and Government aided schools.

As per UDISE the annual average dropout rate for the last three years is as under:

Years	Annual Average Dropout Rate (All India)								
	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
2015-16	4.36%	3.5%	17.2%	3.9%	4.60%	16.9%	4.13%	4.0%	17.1%
2016-17	6.40%	5.0%	19.97%	6.30%	6.4%	19.81%	6.4%	5.7%	19.89%
2017-18*	3.68%	4.50%	19.19%	3.32%	5.58%	18.70%	3.51%	5.02%	18.96%

*UDISE provisional

Ministry of Human Resource Development has commissioned three independent surveys to estimate out of school children, including drop-out in the country. These surveys were conducted in the years 2005, 2009 and 2014. The major reasons for

out of school children, including drop-out reported in the survey are poverty/ economic reason, child not interested in studies, child suffering with some disability or poor health, child too young to be attending school, child needed to help in domestic work, education not considered necessary by the parents or Head of the household etc.

(d) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an integrated Centrally sponsored Scheme for School Education, namely, Samagra Shiksha w.e.f 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. The details of Central share released to the States and UTs under the schemes since 2016-17 is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	SSA	RMSA	TE	Total
2016-17	21657.45	3699.30	495.37	25852.12
2017-18	23493.64	4033.44	487.38	28014.46
2018-19	Samagra Shiksha			29294.24

Due to various interventions implemented under erstwhile scheme of SSA and RMSA now subsumed into Samagra Shiksha, there have been improvements in overall educational scenario at elementary and secondary levels. As per UDISE 2017-18 (provisional) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary, upper primary and secondary level is 94.2, 90.8 and 79.3 respectively, Pupil-Teacher Ratio (all schools) at primary, upper primary and Secondary level 23:1, 25:1 and 26:1 respectively and transition rate from primary to upper primary level is 90.8% and from upper primary to secondary level is 89.2%.

Addition of skill development in school curriculum

2804. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes the addition of skill development in school curriculum beyond VIII standard;