

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sabotage	12	13	11	21	19	12
Combination of Factors	1	3	1	—	4	—
Incidental	12	9	14	15	11	19
Not Established	2	4	7	7	4	2
Under Investigation						3
Total	381	396	397	463	473	349

* Figures for 2001 -02 are provisional.

Increasing Number of Drop-Outs

* 36. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN :

SHRI RAMJETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether Government have identified the reasons for the increasing number of drop-out cases, before passing 12th Class;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of drop-out students at school level has been different in various States of the country;

(c) if so, the number and details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) As per the National Family Health Survey-II conducted for children between age group 6-17 years in 1998-99, the main reasons for students dropping out after enrolling are: children not interested in studies, the private cost of education being too high and the need for them to work-both in their own farms/business/households or outside for remuneration. These reasons account for almost 75% of the cases of dropouts. The other

reasons for dropping-out are: school too far away, (0.8 per cent boys and 4.8 per cent girls), transport not available (0.3 per cent boys and 1.3 per cent girls), further education is not considered necessary (2.4 per cent boys and 4.5 per cent girls), repeated failure (5.5 per cent boys and 4.2 per cent girls), got married (0.2 per cent boys and 7.7 per cent girls), others (5.5 per cent boys and 6.5 per cent girls).

(b) and (c) State-wise drop-out rates at school level between classes I to XII calculated on the basis of enrolment figures received from States/UTs are given in the Statement (*see below*)

(d) Various steps have been adopted to reduce the drop-out rate based on reasons for dropping-out as identified in various surveys. Some of these steps are:-

- (i) Monitoring attendance by the community.
- (ii) Microplanning and household surveys to identify the drop-outs.
- (iii) Organising retention drives.
- (iv) Improving quality of teaching to retain children in school.
- (v) Organising bridge courses/back to school camps etc. to bring the drop-out children back.

Statement

*Gross Drop-out Rates in classes I-XII for the year 1999-2000 (provisional)
(As on 30-9-1999)*

STATE/UTs	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	83.79	87.28	85.30
Arunachal Pradesh	85.23	88.78	86.73
Assam	85.65	89.35	87.31
Bihar	93.38	96.45	94.43
Goa	67.24	61.40	64.38
Gujarat	85.93	85.48	85.73
Haryana	63.64	71.35	67.11
Himachal Pradesh	71.34	76.79	73.92

STATE/UTs	Boys	Girls	Total
J&K	83.32	85.55	84.23
Kamataka	65.54	73.39	69.34
Kerala.	82.77	77.18	80.04
Madhya Pradesh	76.77	84.63	80.14
Maharashtra	77.62	82.76	80.04
Manipur	94.6	95.36	94.95
Meghalaya	75.21	76.00	75.58
Mizoram	86.69	86.97	86.82
Nagaland	85.82	90.23	88.01
Orissa	78.53	88.49	82.51
Punjab	70.97	75.50	73.06
Rajasthan	92.01	93.40	92.45
Sikkim	90.23	91.45	90.78
Tamil Nadu	83.44	80.93	82.28
Tripura	89.97	92.61	91.18
Uttar Pradesh	80.16	84.92	81.84
West Bengal	85.86	93.57	89.28
A &N Islands	74.85	74.97	74.91
Chandigarh	34.43	18.70	27.06
D&NHavaii	92.35	92.42	92.38
Daman & Diu	68.9	75.00	71.70
Delhi	-7.24	-41.53	-23.87
Lakshadweep	79.02	84.36	81.57
Pondicherry	72.09	67.16	69.81
India	82.60	84.99	83.60

Note : Enrolment of vocational institutions has not been taken into account.