

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:457

ANSWERED ON:20.11.2001

FEMALE LITERACY RATE

CHANDRA NATH SINGH;NANDIPAKU VENKATASWAMY;SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR

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

- (a) the details of States/districts in the country identified as very low female literacy rate;
- (b) the achievement made in increasing literacy rate and particularly female literacy rate in every State, as on date; and
- (c) the specific steps, if any, taken to improve literacy rate among the girl child?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA)

- (a) A statement is enclosed (Annex I).
- (b) A statement is enclosed (Annex II).
- (c) A scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA)has been launched for Universalisation of Elementary Educationin a mission mode with district as a focus. Its objectives are:-

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'Back-to-School' camp by 2003;
- All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007.
- All children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- Universal retention by 2010.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan recognises the need for special efforts to bring out of school girls, especially from disadvantaged sections to school. Some of the interventions for improvement of access and enrolment, retention, achievement are:-

Access and Enrolment

- (i) Regular enrolment drives conducted in most States.
- (ii) Conducting special camps and bridge courses for girls to mainstream them.
- (iii) Setting up special models of Alternate Schools exclusively for girls.
- (iv) Providing formal schooling facilities in centres of religious instruction viz. Maktabas and Madarsas.
- (v) Using women's groups (both formed under the programme and those already existing), VECs, MTA, to follow up issues for girls' education.

Retention

- (i) Follow up of drop out girls to bring them back to school either through camps or bridge courses.
- (ii) Organising retention drives to put regular pressure on parents and the school system to ensure retention of girls.

Achievement

- (i) Special coaching classes/remedial classes for SC girls.
- (ii) Remedial classes being organised by VEC/MTA members for girls who are not faring too well at school.
- (iii) Improved classroom environment to provide equitable learning opportunities to girls.

States have been sensitised on the use of available data for local level planning for girls' education with community involvement.

ANNEX - I

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 457 ASKED BY SHRI C.N. SINGH DR. N. VENKATASWAMY AND SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR ON 20.11.2001 REGARDING FEMALE LITERACY RATE.

STATE-WISE LIST OF DISTRICTS HAVING FEMALE LITERACY RATE BELOW 30%-CENSUS 2001

STATE/DISTRICT	LITERACY RATE
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. East Kameng	28.86
2. Tirap	29.00

BIHAR

1. Paschim Champaran	25.85
2. Purba Champaran	24.65
3. Sheohar	27.43
4. Sitamarhi	26.35
5. Madhubani	26.56
6. Supaul	21.02

7.	Araria	22.14
8.	Kishanganj	18.49
9.	Purnia	23.72
10.	Katihar	24.03
11.	Madhepura	22.31
12.	Saharasa	25.31
13.	Khagaria	29.62
14.	Banka	29.10
15.	Jamui	26.92

CHHATTISGARH

1.	Dantewara	20.59
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JHARKHAND

1.	Garhwa	22.91
2.	Giridih	27.05
3.	Godda	27.98
4.	Sahibganj	26.78
5.	Pakaur	20.44

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1.	Kupwara	26.83
2.	Badgam	26.60
3.	Doda	28.35

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Sheopur	28.99
2.	Jhabua	25.50

ORISSA

1.	Gajapati	28.91
2.	Nupada	26.01
3.	Kalahandi	29.56
4.	Rayagada	24.31

5. Nabarangpur 21.02
6. Koraput 24.31

7 Malkangiri 21.28

RAJASTHAN

1. Jalor 27.53

2. Banswara 27.86

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Rampur 27.87

2. Budaun 25.53

3. Bahraich 23.27

4. Shrawasti 18.75

5. Balrampur 21.58

6. Gonda 27.29

7 Maharajganj 28.64

8. Sidharthnagar 28.35

ANNEX - II

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 457 ASKED BY SHRI C.N. SINGH, DRN. VENKATASWAMY, SHRI S.D.N.R.WADIYARTO BE ANSWERED ON 20.11.2001 REGARDING FEMALE LITERACY RATE.

DECADAL DIFFERENCE IN LITERACY RATES BY SEX 1991-2001.

CENSUS 1991 CENSUS 2001

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Females
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	51.4	29.7	54.74	64.07	44.24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44.1	55.1	32.7	61.11	70.85	51.17
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.0	79.0	65.5	81.18	86.07	75.29
4.	Assam	52.9	61.9	43.0	64.28	71.93	56.03
5.	Bihar	38.5	52.5	22.9	47.53	60.32	33.57
6.	Chandigarh	77.8	82.0	72.3	81.76	85.65	76.65

7	Chhattisgarh			65.18	77.86	52.40	
8.	Delhi	75.3	82.0	67.0	81.82	87.37	75.00
9.	Daman & Diu	71.2	82.7	59.4	81.09	88.40	70.37
10	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40.7	53.6	27.0	60.03	73.32	42.99
11	Gujarat	61.3	73.1	48.6	69.97	80.50	58.60
12	Goa	75.5	83.6	67.1	82.32	88.88	75.51
13	Himachal Pradesh	63.9	75.4	52.1	77.13	86.02	68.08
14	Haryana	55.8	69.1	40.5	68.59	79.25	56.31
15	Jharkhand			54.13	67.94	39.38	
16	Jammu & Kashmir			54.46	65.75	41.82	
17	Karnataka	56.0	67.3	44.3	67.04	76.29	57.45
18	Kerala	89.8	93.6	86.2	90.92	94.20	87.86
19	Lakshadweep	81.8	90.2	72.9	87.52	93.15	81.56
20	Meghalaya	49.1	53.1	44.8	63.31	66.14	60.41
21	Madhya Pradesh	44.2	58.4	28.8	64.11	76.80	50.28
22	Mizoram	82.3	85.6	78.6	88.49	90.69	86.13
23	Maharashtra	64.9	76.6	52.3	77.27	86.27	67.51
24	Manipur	59.9	71.6	47.6	68.87	77.87	59.70
25	Nagaland	61.6	67.6	54.7	67.11	71.77	61.92
26	Orissa	49.1	63.1	34.7	63.61	75.95	50.97
27	Punjab	58.5	65.7	50.4	69.95	75.63	63.55
28	Pondicherry	74.7	83.7	65.6	81.49	88.89	74.13
29	Rajasthan	38.5	55.0	20.4	61.03	76.46	44.34
30	Sikkim	56.9	65.7	46.7	69.68	76.73	61.46
31	Tamil Nadu	62.7	73.7	51.3	73.47	82.33	64.55
32	Tripura	60.4	70.6	49.6	73.66	81.47	65.41
33	Uttar Pradesh	41.6	55.7	25.3	57.36	70.23	42.98
34	Uttaranchal			72.28	84.01	60.26	
35	West Bengal	57.7	67.8	46.6	69.22	77.58	60.22
	India	52.2	64.1	39.3	65.38	75.85	54.16

Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.