

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2691

ANSWERED ON:17.08.2011

ENROLMENT RATE IN SCHOOLS

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

- (a) the enrolment rate at primary, middle and matriculation stages in the schools for urban and rural areas, separately;
- (b) the drop-out rates for the aforesaid categories;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that quality of education in rural areas is inferior in comparison to the urban areas; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for improving the standard of education in the rural areas of the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT(Dr. D. PURANDESWARI)

(a) & (b): As per the SES data for 2007-08 Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary, upper primary and secondary level in 2007-08 is as follows:

	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	
Rural	111.81	69.99	50.87	
Total (Rural + Urban)	113.97	78.06	58.15	

The data for drop out rate for urban and rural areas is not available separately.

(c) & (d): As per Mid Term Learner Achievement Survey conducted by NCERT, the difference in learning achievement of class III students in rural and urban areas for the subjects of Mathematics, Language and EVS is not significant. Similarly, in respect of class V students, the urban-rural differences in achievement is marginal for the subjects of Mathematics and EVA, but is somewhat high in the case of language abilities. For class VII/VIII students, the urban- rural difference in achievement is insignificant for the subject of Mathematics, Science and Social Science, and is marginal in the case of language abilities. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which became operative with effect from 1st April 2010 mandates the compulsory enrolment, retention and completion of elementary education for all the children of 6-14 years of age. SSA framework for implementation and norms have been revised to align them with the provisions of the RTE Act. Important provisions made to ensure universal enrolment include the opening of schools in the neighbourhood, improvement of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations un-served by regular schools and also for children without adult protection, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of text-books and uniforms to children, special training for Out-of- School children. In addition, SSA also provides for specific interventions for girls, SC, ST, and Muslim community. The Mid-day-Meal programme also contributes to improve educational status throughout the country. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has also been launched in order to universalize and improve the quality of secondary education in the country.