

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2112
ANSWERED ON 09.12.2024

Identified Educationally Backward Districts

2112. Shri Eswarasamy K:
Shri P V Midhun Reddy:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of districts categorized as educationally backward across the country during the last five years;
- (b) the percentage of SC and ST population in these districts as per the latest census or survey;
- (c) whether the Government has identified educationally backward districts in Tamil Nadu, especially in SC/ST dominated areas of the State, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of schemes/initiatives introduced by the Government to improve educational outcomes in these districts like special funding, scholarships programs and infrastructure development etc. during the last five years and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the targets are achieved?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(SHRI JAYANT CHOUDHARY)

(a) to (c): The Department of School Education and Literacy is premised on universal access to schooling for all from pre-primary to Class XII through the Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education namely Samagra Shiksha launched with effect from the year 2018-19. Samagra Shiksha scheme is aligned with the recommendations of NEP 2020 and ensures that all children have access to quality education within an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which takes care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process.

This Department had identified Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) in States/UTs, where the female rural literacy rate was below the national average, under the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) were sanctioned in EBB

as residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL).

However, with the launch of the Aspirational Districts Programme by NITI Aayog in January 2018 to improve the social outcomes of the backward districts, the programs of the government are now aligned to fill in the infrastructure and learning gaps in the Aspirational Districts of the country. There are 112 Aspirational Districts, across 26 States and 1 Union Territory, and the State-wise list of aspirational districts, including Tamil Nadu, is given in **Annexure – I**. The information on Basic Population Figures including SC & ST population in all Districts of India is available as per Census 2011 on website www.censusindia.gov.in at the following link:

<https://censusindia.gov.in/nada/index.php/catalog/42557/download/46183/2011-IndiaStateDist-0000.xlsx>

(d) & (e): The Government through the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is being implemented as an integrated scheme for school education sector from 01st April 2021 to 31st March, 2026 supports States and UTs in strengthening their existing government and govt aided schools, creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities based on the gaps determined from Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) and proposals received from respective State/ Union Territory. The need for schools and also the infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and reflected in their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education & Literacy in consultation with the States and Union Territories. Further, special focus for SC/ST/EBBs is provided through the following schemes under SSA:

i. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs): Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision of KGBVs which are residential schools from Class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL). The KGBVs are set up in Educationally Backward Blocks. The objective behind establishing KGBVs is to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools and to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education. About 1.93 lakh SC, 1.83 lakh ST, 46,858 BPL, 2.59 lakh OBC and 28,761 Muslims are currently enrolled in 5133 KGBVs nationwide. In Tamil Nadu, 2679 SC, 1960 ST, 4846 OBC, 234 BPL & 22 Muslims are currently enrolled in 105 KGBVs.

- ii. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas (NSCBAVs)-** Samagra Shiksha supports the provision of residential facilities under the intervention entitled NSCBAVs, with the primary purpose of reaching out to girls, urban deprived and other disadvantaged children and creating equitable access to school education in remote, sparsely populated and difficult to reach areas, hilly terrains, areas affected by LWE, large uninhabited areas with natural barriers like forests, waterways, rivers, etc. At present, there are 1182 residential schools/hostels sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha.
- iii. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN)** which aims to saturate Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) households and habitations with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in a mission mode. Ministry of Education is one of the participating Ministries in the Abhiyan and PM-JANMAN is being implemented in convergence with Samagra Shiksha Scheme. During 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 476.16 crores have been approved for 194 hostels including 8 hostels in Tamil Nadu.
- iv. RTE Entitlement-** Provision of Free Uniform: Samagra Shiksha provides support for two sets of uniform to all girls, SC, ST children and Below Poverty Line (BPL) children at an average cost of Rs. 600/- per child per annum, wherever State Governments have incorporated the provision of school uniforms as a child entitlement in their State RTE Rules.

National Means cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme: The Central Sector Scheme ‘National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme’ is being implemented, with the objective to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue their education at secondary stage. One lakh fresh scholarships are awarded to selected students of class IX every year and their continuation / renewal in classes X to XII for study in State Government, Government-aided and Local body schools under the scheme. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 12000/- per annum. The amount sanctioned and number of beneficiaries for Tamil Nadu during the last five year is annexed as **Annexure-II**.

Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY): It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment since 2021-22, which consist of three components namely Adarsh Gram, Grant-In-Aid and

Hostel. One of its components namely 'Hostel' aims at providing central assistance for construction of new Hostel buildings for Scheduled Castes (SC) Students (separately for Boys and Girls). The hostels are taken up for construction based on the proposals received from respective State Governments/Central Universities. Since 2021-22, a total number of 46 hostels have been sanctioned for 5185 beneficiaries and an amount of Rs. 126.30 Crore has been released under the Hostel Component.

Besides, the Government of India is also implementing schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI), PM POSHAN (Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman), ULLAS- the New India Literacy Program to provide adequate school infrastructure (including digital), teaching learning material, teacher support, nutrition, scholarship for EWS so as to improve the learning outcomes of all students in all States and UTs, with special focus on aspirational districts.

Above schemes and measures have helped to increase the enrolment of students, from all categories, in schools. Enrolment (Pre-Primary to Higher Secondary) of students from SC has increased from 4.39 crore in 2018-19 to 4.97 crore in 2021-22 and enrolment of ST students has increased from 2.33 crore in 2018-19 to 2.60 crore in 2021-22.

Annexure I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2112 ANSWERED ON 09.12.2024 ASKED BY SHRI ESWARASAMY K AND SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING IDENTIFIED EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS.

List of 112 Aspirational Districts

S. No.	State	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharamaraju
2	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam
3	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai
5	Assam	Goalpara
6	Assam	Barpeta
7	Assam	Hailakandi
8	Assam	Baksa
9	Assam	Darrang
10	Assam	Udalguri
11	Assam	Dhubri
12	Bihar	Sitamarhi
13	Bihar	Araria
14	Bihar	Purnia
15	Bihar	Katihar
16	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
17	Bihar	Begusarai
18	Bihar	Khagaria
19	Bihar	Banka
20	Bihar	Sheikhpura
21	Bihar	Aurangabad
22	Bihar	Gaya
23	Bihar	Nawada
24	Bihar	Jamui
25	Chhattisgarh	Korba
26	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
27	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
28	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
29	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
30	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
31	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
32	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
33	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon

S. No.	State	District
34	Chhattisgarh	Sukma
35	Gujarat	Dahod
36	Gujarat	Narmada
37	Haryana	Mewat
38	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
39	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara
40	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla
41	Jharkhand	Garhwa
42	Jharkhand	Chatra
43	Jharkhand	Giridih
44	Jharkhand	Godda
45	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
46	Jharkhand	Pakur
47	Jharkhand	Bokaro
48	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
49	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum
50	Jharkhand	Palamu
51	Jharkhand	Latehar
52	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
53	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
54	Jharkhand	Dumka
55	Jharkhand	Ranchi
56	Jharkhand	Khunti
57	Jharkhand	Gumla
58	Jharkhand	Simdega
59	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum
60	Karnataka	Raichur
61	Karnataka	Yadgir
62	Kerala	Wayanad
63	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
64	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
65	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
66	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
67	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
68	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
69	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
70	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
71	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
72	Maharashtra	Washim
73	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
74	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
75	Manipur	Chandel

S. No.	State	District
76	Meghalaya	Ribhoi
77	Mizoram	Mamit
78	Nagaland	Kiphire
79	Odisha	Dhenkanal
80	Odisha	Gajapati
81	Odisha	Kandhamal
82	Odisha	Balangir
83	Odisha	Kalahandi
84	Odisha	Rayagada
85	Odisha	Koraput
86	Odisha	Malkangiri
87	Odisha	Nabarangpur
88	Odisha	Nuapada
89	Punjab	Moga
90	Punjab	Ferozpur
91	Rajasthan	Dholpur
92	Rajasthan	Karauli
93	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
94	Rajasthan	Sirohi
95	Rajasthan	Baran
96	Sikkim	Soreng
97	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
98	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
99	Telangana	Asifabad
100	Telangana	Bhoopalapally
101	Telangana	Bhadradi-Kothagudem
102	Tripura	Dhalai
103	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
104	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
105	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
106	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
107	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
108	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
109	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
110	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
111	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
112	Uttarakhand	Haridwar

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (D) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2112 ANSWERED ON 09.12.2024 ASKED BY SHRI ESWARASAMY K AND SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING IDENTIFIED EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS.

The details of the Number of scholarships released during 2019-20 to 2023-24 of Tamil Nadu State are following:

S.No.	Financial Year	Number of scholarships	Amount sanctioned (Rupees in lakh)
1.	2019-20	44412	5329.44
2.	2020-21	26932	3231.84
3.	2021-22	22215	2665.80
4.	2022-23	22801	2736.12
5.	2023-24	23183	2781.96

Note: The funds are not released/ allocation to States and are released to State Bank of India, New Delhi which disburses the scholarship amount directly into the students' bank accounts.