

Enrolment-Based Indicators

Introduction

Schooling facilities have widely been made available across the country. Still there is no guarantee that they are being optimally utilized by the respective clientele population. As such a variety of enrolment-based indicators need to be analysed all of which, like school and facility indicators, have been covered under DISE in case of each of the 35 States and UTs as also the average of all the states. Most of the indicators are presented by school category and wherever necessary, separately for boys and girls and rural and urban areas. While analysing enrolment-based indicators, limitations presented in Section I with respect to coverage and consistency of data be kept in mind, because these limitations require crucial indicators such as enrolment ratio, survival, retention and transition rates to be analysed carefully.

DISE mandate is to collect data only from recognized schools that impart elementary education irrespective of the school type. It applies both to government run and private managed schools. Within these managements, the field level functionaries report that coverage in case of private institutions (recognized) is not complete even though the number of such schools covered under DISE over a period of time has increased significantly (see Section I). It may also be noted that Education Guarantee Schools (EGS), alternative learning centres and similar other types of schools are not part of the DISE coverage, as also the unrecognized schools which are quite large in number. In view of the these limitations, enrolment ratio based on DISE data can at best be treated by presenting data on 6-11/11-14 year group children enrolled in formal Grades I-V/VI-VIII in recognized schools only. The rest of the children may either be in unrecognized schools, EGS, alternative learning schools and recognized schools which are not covered under DISE. A few of these children may either be termed as out-of-school, never enrolled or dropout children. Unless all such schools are also considered, a true picture of universalisation of elementary education

cannot be known. More specifically, the following indicators have been analysed:

Gender Parity Index (GPI) in case of enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes; share of enrolment in rural areas; percentage of enrolment in government schools; enrolment percentage of SC, ST, OBC and Muslims with respect to total enrolment; percentage of enrolment of children with disability; percent share of pre-primary enrolment; percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools; percentage of enrolment in schools having 60 and more students in a classroom; percentage of over-age and under-age children; average enrolment by school category etc.

“Based on Student Flow Analysis, a detailed section is devoted on retaining capacity of the system and indicators, such as average repetition, promotion and dropout rates have been presented”

An attempt has also been made to compute indicators of internal efficiency in case of all the 35 States and UTs (input/output ratio, average number of years the system is taking to produce a primary graduate and wastage ratio). Based on *Student Flow Analysis*, a detailed section is devoted on retaining capacity of the system which is based on DISE data for 2005-06 and 2006-07 and indicators, such as average repetition, promotion and dropout rates have been presented. Further, with state-specific data available for only 3 years, it is not possible to work out retention rate which needs enrolment data for at least over a period of five years. Since those districts in a state that have grade-specific enrolment data for over a period of five years are considered in estimating the retention rate at the Primary level, as such the retention rate presented does not represent the status as a whole; it gives only a fairly good amount of information about retaining capacity of the education system in the state. Alternatively, Apparent Survival Rate worked out in case of Primary level also presents a part of enrolment in Grade II and subsequent grades in relation to the enrolment in Grade I in a year. The rate is considered crude as it is based upon the enrolment data of only one year. It, however, reveals interesting and useful information about retaining capacity of the system. In addition, transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary level of education has also been presented.

Participation of Girls

Gender Parity Index

Gender Parity Index (GPI) and percentage of girls' enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes presented for the period 2003-04 to 2006-07 reveal that there is consistent improvement in GPI (Table C1) and girls' share in enrolment (Table C2). In a number of states,

a GPI of 0.91 in 2006-07 compared to 0.90 in 2005-06. No significant difference is noticed in GPI in Primary enrolment in case of rural areas (0.93) and in urban areas (0.92). Further, a significant difference is observed in GPI in Primary enrolment in case of all government (0.96) and all private managements (0.81), the corresponding figures in case of Upper Primary enrolment being 0.90 and 0.82. GPI in case of total Elementary enrolment in

Table C1
Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Enrolment : 2003-04 and 2006-07

Grades	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
2003-04					
I-V	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.81
VI-VII/VIII	0.82	0.79	0.93	0.83	0.81
I-VII/VIII	0.88	0.87	0.93	0.91	0.81
2004-05					
I-V	0.91	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.72
VI-VII/VIII	0.83	0.80	0.91	0.85	0.70
I-VII/VIII	0.89	0.88	0.92	0.91	0.71
2005-06					
I-V	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.80
VI-VII/VIII	0.84	0.82	0.91	0.87	0.81
I-VII/VIII	0.90	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.80
2006-07					
I-V	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.96	0.81
VI-VII/VIII	0.87	0.85	0.92	0.90	0.82
I-VII/VIII	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.82

improvement in GPI in Primary enrolment has been quite impressive in comparison to enrolment in the Upper Primary during the same period.

The average of 35 states in 2006-07 indicates a GPI of 0.93 in Primary classes and 0.87 in case of enrolment in Upper Primary classes. The respective figures in 2005-06 were 0.92 and 0.84. All elementary classes together had

rural areas (0.91) has been slightly lower than that in urban areas (0.92). All government managements together have much higher GPI (0.95) as compared to GPI in case of all private managements together (0.82) (Table C1). The analysis presented above clearly indicates that boys outnumber girls both at the Primary and Upper Primary levels of education. This is

“All elementary classes together had a GPI of 0.91 in 2006-07 compared to 0.90 in 2005-06. No significant difference is noticed in GPI in Primary enrolment in case of rural areas and in urban areas”

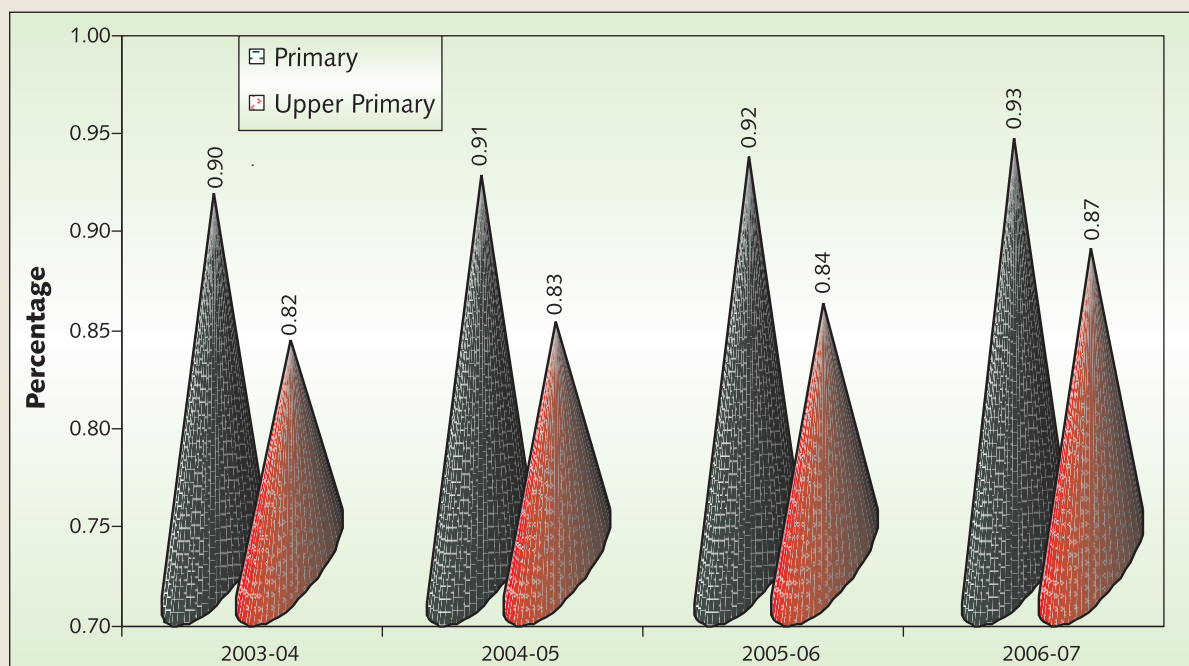
also reflected in the share of girls' enrolment presented in Table C2, indicating less number of girls in Upper Primary classes than in Primary classes which means serious implications for UEE.

Further analysis of state-specific GPI in Primary enrolment indicates that the index remained above 0.95 in 14 states. Meghalaya has the highest GPI of above 1. Among the rest of the states, Manipur and

Lakshadweep and Sikkim too reported GPI above one in Upper Primary enrolment. It is observed that GPI in Primary enrolment in the states of Assam (0.97), Chhattisgarh (0.96), Haryana (0.90), Himachal Pradesh (0.90), Karnataka (0.94), Maharashtra (0.90), Madhya Pradesh (0.95), Orissa (0.91), Tamil Nadu (0.94) and Uttar Pradesh (0.96) has also been very high. All the states in the north-eastern region also had a very high GPI in case of enrolment in Primary classes.

“GPI in Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan is a little low in Primary enrolment, indicating that the goal of UPE in these states is not likely to be realised unless all remaining girls are brought under the education system”

**Figure 3.1
Gender Parity Index in Enrolment**



Sikkim have the highest GPI of 0.99, and Bihar the lowest (0.85) amongst major states. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal have GPI of 0.97; almost the same number of boys and girls in these states are enrolled in Primary classes. The national capital of Delhi reported a GPI of 0.88 in both Primary and Upper Primary enrolment. Kerala too has a high GPI in case of Upper Primary enrolment (0.93). Meghalaya is the only state in the country which reported a GPI of above one both in Primary as well as in Upper Primary enrolment.

On the other hand, GPI in the states of Bihar (0.85 against 0.80 in 2005-06), Chandigarh (0.80), Jammu & Kashmir (0.86), Gujarat (0.88), Punjab (0.85) and Rajasthan (0.88) was a little low in Primary enrolment, indicating that the goal of UPE in these states is not likely to be realised unless all remaining girls are brought under the education system. This is also true for Upper Primary enrolment. Rajasthan has the lowest GPI in 2006-07 (0.66 against 0.62 in 2005-06) in Upper Primary

enrolment, which indicates that only 66 girls are enrolled against 100 boys. Bihar (0.71), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (0.71), Gujarat (0.81), Jammu & Kashmir (0.81), Jharkhand (0.83) and Madhya Pradesh (0.82) too have a very low GPI, which clearly indicates that a large number of girls in these states are still out of school. All the north-eastern states showed a high GPI in case of

percent; it was 45.80 percent in 2005-06. Girls' share in Upper Primary enrolment was found to be lower in rural areas (46.08 percent) than the same in urban areas (47.82 percent). The same is also true in case of enrolment in the Elementary classes, that is, Classes I-VII/VIII (rural 47.64 and urban 47.82 percent).

Table C2
Percentage of Girls' Enrolment : 2003-04 to 2006-07

Grades	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
2003-04					
I-V	47.47	47.31	48.22	48.07	44.71
VI-VII/VIII	45.02	44.03	48.12	45.21	44.64
I-VII/VIII	46.90	4.61	48.19	47.51	44.69
2004-05					
I-V	47.52	47.45	47.87	48.27	44.37
VI-VII/VIII	45.32	44.54	47.78	45.82	44.31
I-VII/VIII	46.99	46.79	47.84	47.76	44.35
2005-06					
I-V	47.79	47.75	47.95	48.57	44.46
VI-VII/VIII	45.80	45.17	47.70	46.49	44.65
I-VII/VIII	47.27	47.12	47.87	48.20	44.53
2006-07					
I-V	48.09	48.16	47.82	49.09	44.86
VI-VII/VIII	46.51	46.08	47.82	47.38	45.19
I-VII/VIII	47.67	47.64	47.82	48.71	44.98

Upper Primary enrolment also. Meghalaya had more girls in Upper Primary classes (GPI 1.10) than the boys.

Share of Girls' Enrolment

The share of girls' enrolment also indicates that it is lower than the share of boys' enrolment, both at Primary (48.09 percent) and Upper Primary (46.51 percent) levels of education. Only a little improvement in the girls' share in the total enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes is observed during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (Table C2). The share of girls' enrolment in Primary classes in 2005-06 is 48.09 percent compared to 47.79 percent in the previous year. Girls share in the total enrolment in Upper Primary classes has been 46.51

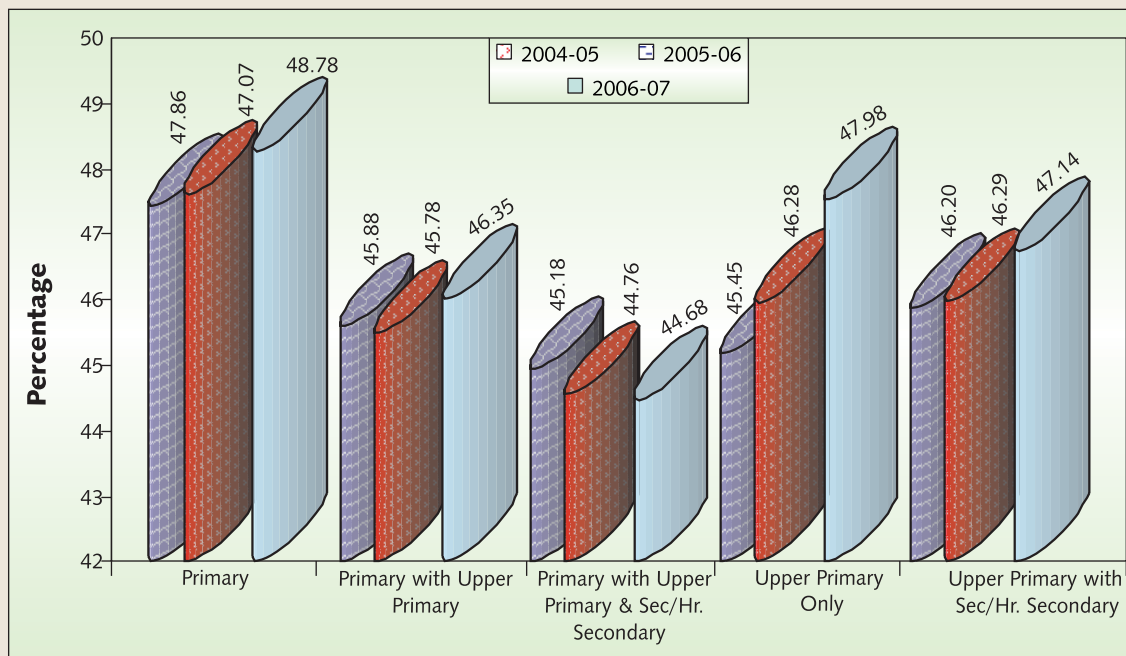
Further, percentage of girls' enrolment in Primary in government managed schools was found to be higher at 49.09 than in private managed schools, where it was 44.86. In Upper Primary the respective enrolments were 47.38 percent and 45.19 percent and in Elementary 48.71 percent and 44.98 percent (Table C2). It is observed that except in Bihar, Chandigarh, and Punjab in all other states the share of girls' enrolment at the Primary level has been above 46 percent. In Bihar, it was only 45.89 percent at Primary level and at Upper Primary level it was 41.66 percent. The share of girls' enrolment in Chandigarh is also low at 44.58 percent in Primary and 45.19 percent in Upper Primary classes. Likewise, national capital of Delhi (46.73 percent),

Jammu & Kashmir (46.15 percent), Punjab (45.87 percent) and Rajasthan (46.78 percent) too had a lower percentage of girls' enrolment at Primary level. It again reiterates that without bringing all girls under the education system, the goal of UPE is not likely to be achieved in the near future. This is also reflected in the over-all Elementary enrolment (Bihar 45.17 percent; Jammu & Kashmir 45.69 percent; Punjab 45.94 percent and Rajasthan 44.95 percent). The highest share of girls'

“It is observed that except in Bihar, Chandigarh, and Punjab, in all other states the share of girls' enrolment at the Primary level has been above 46 percent. In Bihar, it was 45.89 percent at Primary level and at Upper Primary level, it was 41.66 percent”

1.20 million schools that impart elementary education in the country, 87.15 percent are located in rural areas whereas percentage of enrolment in rural areas in elementary classes that is, Classes I-VII/VIII, is 79.65. All government schools together had enrolment percentage as high as 88.76 compared to only 56.34 in case of private management schools (TableC3) The corresponding share of government and private schools to total schools was

Figure 3.2
Percentage of Girls Enrolment to Total Enrolment : All States



enrolment at Primary level is noticed in case of Meghalaya (50.44 percent) followed by Manipur (49.84 percent), Kerala (49.46 percent) and West Bengal (49.30 percent). A few other states also reported above 49 percent girls' enrolment in Primary classes.

Enrolment in Rural Areas

The percentage of enrolment in rural areas reveals that it is lower when considered with respect to share of the total number of schools in these areas. Of the total

81.14 and 18.86 percent respectively. In a few states, the percentage of elementary enrolment in rural areas with respect to total enrolment has been even higher than 90. Assam (91.65 percent), Bihar (93.09 percent), Himachal Pradesh (90.32 percent), Jharkhand (90.71 percent) and Lakshadweep (97.38 percent) are such states. On the other hand, Chandigarh (20.58 percent), Delhi (23.02 percent), Karnataka (67.87 percent), Maharashtra (59.79 percent), Mizoram (59.21 percent), Nagaland (70.54 percent), Puducherry (44.27 percent) and Tamil Nadu (68.62 percent) showed lower

percentages of enrolment in rural areas. The percentage in Kerala was about 83.

Lakshadweep and Uttar Pradesh in rural areas was more than 95 percent as compared to only 26.76 percent in

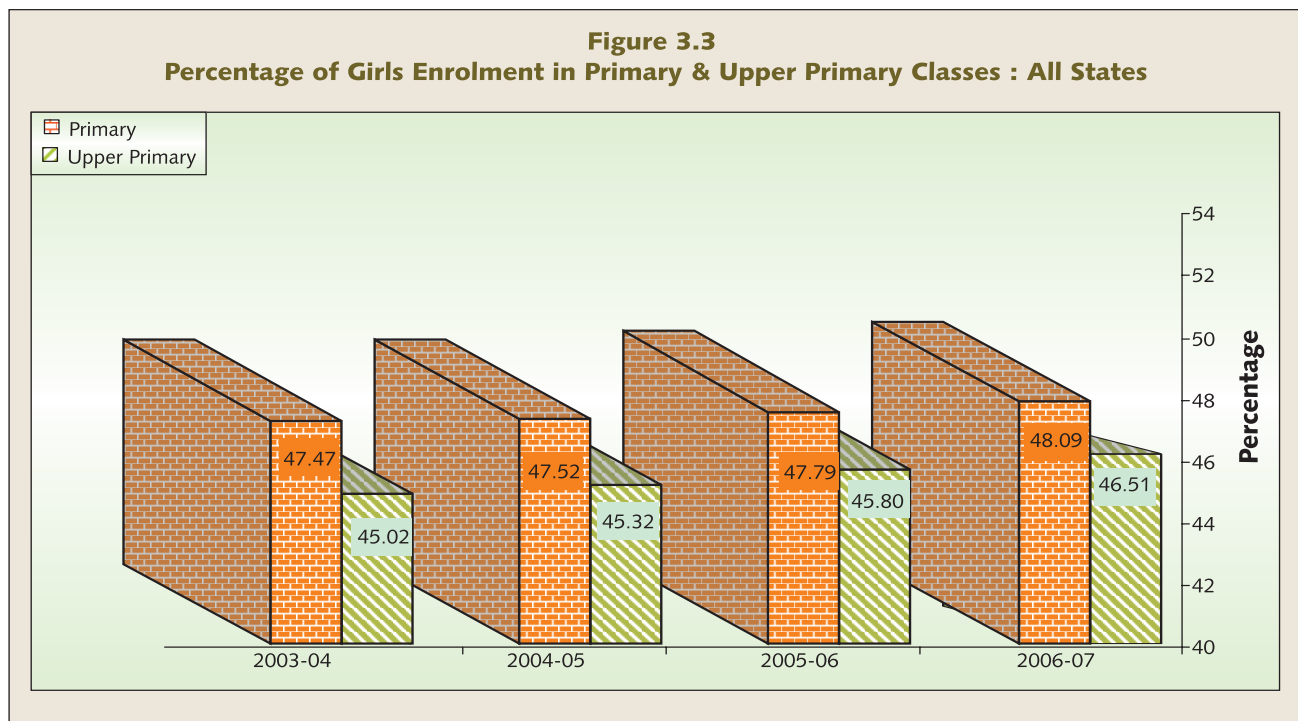


Table C3
Percentage of Enrolment in Rural Areas to Total Enrolment
2003-04 to 2006-07

Classes	All Category Schools			All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	Boys	Girls	Total		
2003-04					
I-V	84.14	83.71	83.94	90.70	53.49
VI-VII/VIII	78.44	75.21	77.01	85.48	61.04
I-VII/VIII	82.87	81.99	82.46	89.77	56.07
2004-05					
I-V	84.69	84.50	84.60	91.08	55.97
VI-VII/VIII	79.14	76.67	78.03	86.34	61.57
I-VII/VIII	83.41	82.84	83.15	90.19	57.88
2005-06					
I-V	84.46	84.36	84.41	91.57	57.56
VI-VII/VIII	78.42	76.42	77.51	87.41	61.74
I-VII/VIII	82.96	82.52	82.75	90.75	59.10
2006-07					
I-V	81.35	81.56	81.45	89.75	54.83
VI-VII/VIII	75.43	74.12	74.82	85.29	58.87
I-VII/VIII	79.75	79.64	79.69	88.76	56.34

It is observed that enrolment in case of all government management schools in Himachal Pradesh,

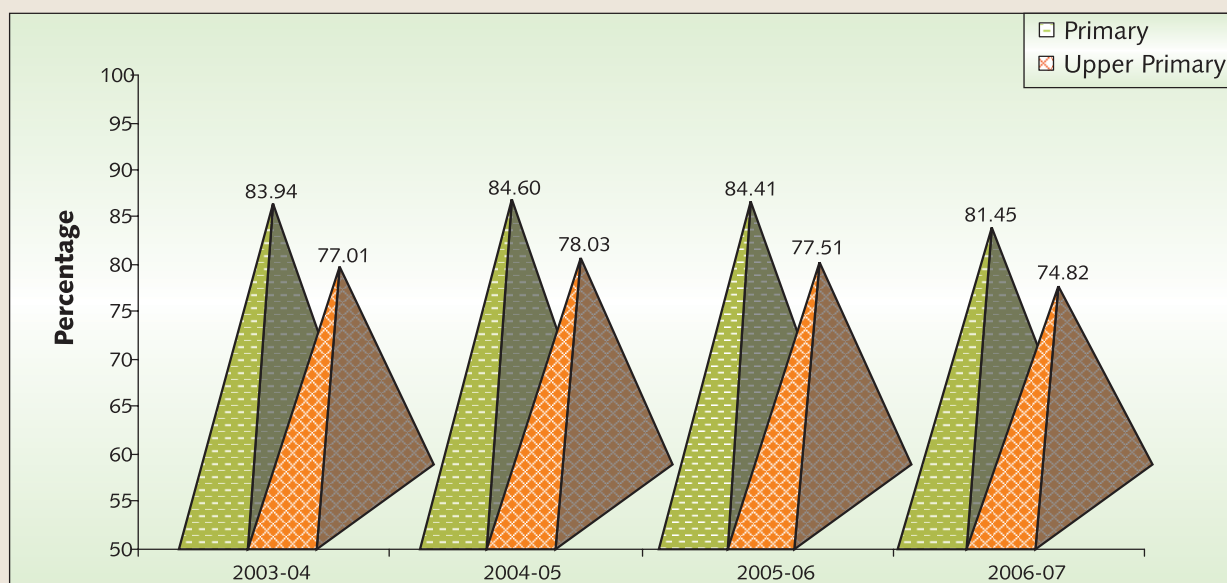
Delhi and 29.48 percent in Chandigarh. On the other hand, about 94 percent elementary enrolment in Assam

was located in rural areas in case of private managements compared to only 3.01 percent in Chandigarh and 15.53 percent in Delhi.

Though, about 91 percent of the total Primary schools are located in rural areas, the total enrolment in Primary classes is 81.45 percent in rural areas schools. The percentage of boys' and girls' enrolment in rural areas in Primary classes has been 81.35 and 81.56 percent respectively. The percentage of enrolment in government schools was as high as 90 compared to only 55 in schools located in rural areas under private managements.

the share of enrolment in Primary classes (81.45 percent). The highest percentage is observed in case of Lakshadweep (98.78 percent), followed by Himachal Pradesh (89.28). The lowest, 15.21, is in Chandigarh, followed by Delhi (23.26), Puducherry (45.47), Maharashtra (58.42), Tamil Nadu (66.26), Andhra Pradesh (68.48), and Arunachal Pradesh (73.94). Kerala has 80.55 percent Upper Primary enrolment in the rural areas. All government schools together have 85.29 percent enrolment (87.41 percent in 2005-06) of the total Upper Primary schools located in rural areas in 2006-07 compared to 58.87 percent (61.74 percent in 2005-06) in case of all private schools.

Figure 3.4
Percentage Enrolment in Primary & Upper Primary Classes in Rural Areas to Total Enrolment : All States



Total rural enrolment in Primary classes in Bihar was 94 percent, in Assam 93 percent, Himachal Pradesh 91 percent, Jharkhand 92 percent, Lakshadweep 96 percent, and in Uttar Pradesh 90 percent, i.e. above 90 percent. The lowest enrolment in rural areas was observed to be in case of Chandigarh (23.49 percent). The enrolment in rural areas in Delhi was 22.89 percent, Puducherry - 43.52 percent, Mizoram - 60.45 percent, Tamil Nadu - 70.01 percent, Andhra Pradesh - 71.92 percent, Nagaland - 73.20 percent and Madhya Pradesh - 79.89 percent.

Percentage share of Upper Primary enrolment in rural areas (74.82 percent) has been much lower than

Enrolment in Government Schools

As already mentioned, majority of schools imparting elementary education (81.14 percent) are government owned schools. Further, irrespective of the type of school, the percentage share of enrolment in government schools has been lower when their share in the number of schools are considered. This indicates that enrolment in schools run by private managements has been a bit higher than their share in the number of schools.

It is observed that about seven out of ten students in elementary classes are from the government schools.

However, integrated Higher Secondary schools (28.92 percent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary (42.15 percent) schools have fewer students in government schools. All government schools together had 70.02 percent of the total elementary enrolment. The analysis also reveals significant difference in elementary enrolment under government managements in rural (78.56 percent) and urban areas (36.49 percent) (Table C4). In urban areas, it seems that majority of elementary enrolment is in the private managed schools. The

“Majority of schools imparting elementary education are government owned schools. Irrespective of the type of school, the percentage share of enrolment in government schools has been lower when their share in the number of schools are considered”

enrolment in Tamil Nadu has been low at 50.95 and in Kerala 35.88 compared to 61.01 in Delhi and 48.63 in Puducherry. The low percentage in Kerala indicates that about 64 percent elementary enrolment comes from the privately management schools.

About 88 percent Primary schools in 2006-07 were under government managements but enrolment in them was only 82.50 percent. The state-specific share of Primary enrolment in government managed schools reveals that majority of states had the percentage share

Table C4
Percentage of Enrolment in Government Schools to Total Enrolment
2003-04 to 2006-07

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Primary Only	85.35	85.03	82.78	82.50	89.91	89.29	87.16	87.43	50.40	51.48	48.14	51.04
Primary with Upper Primary	72.67	72.83	69.30	68.43	81.30	81.66	78.81	78.27	44.34	41.74	36.94	36.53
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	30.15	26.38	29.92	28.92	46.25	39.75	42.86	42.76	13.41	12.32	13.36	14.60
Upper Primary Only	72.96	72.81	66.95	62.84	75.42	75.29	72.10	69.78	49.57	49.49	34.04	31.10
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	46.53	50.03	38.20	42.15	52.98	56.49	45.36	48.84	31.66	33.34	22.15	26.15
All Schools	76.60	76.30	72.61	70.02	83.66	83.16	80.02	78.56	42.12	41.48	36.44	36.49

percentage of enrolment in government managed integrated Higher Secondary schools located in urban areas is as low as 14.60 compared to 26.15 percent in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Further, it is observed that in Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Tripura, more than 90 percent enrolment comes from government managed schools. On the other hand, the percentage of such elementary

above 90. However, Andhra Pradesh (62.74 percent), Kerala (36.44 percent), Maharashtra (61.67 percent), Meghalaya (50.23 percent) and Tamil Nadu (57.95 percent) had much lower percentage than the all-India average of 82.50 percent. On the other hand, about 76 percent of the total independent Upper Primary schools had been under government managements but having only 62.84 percent of the total enrolment in such schools.

This is also true for government managed Elementary schools in which significant difference is noticed in managements has been only 47 percent with 28.92 percent enrolment. The difference between the share

Figure 3.5
Percentage Enrolment in Government Schools: All States

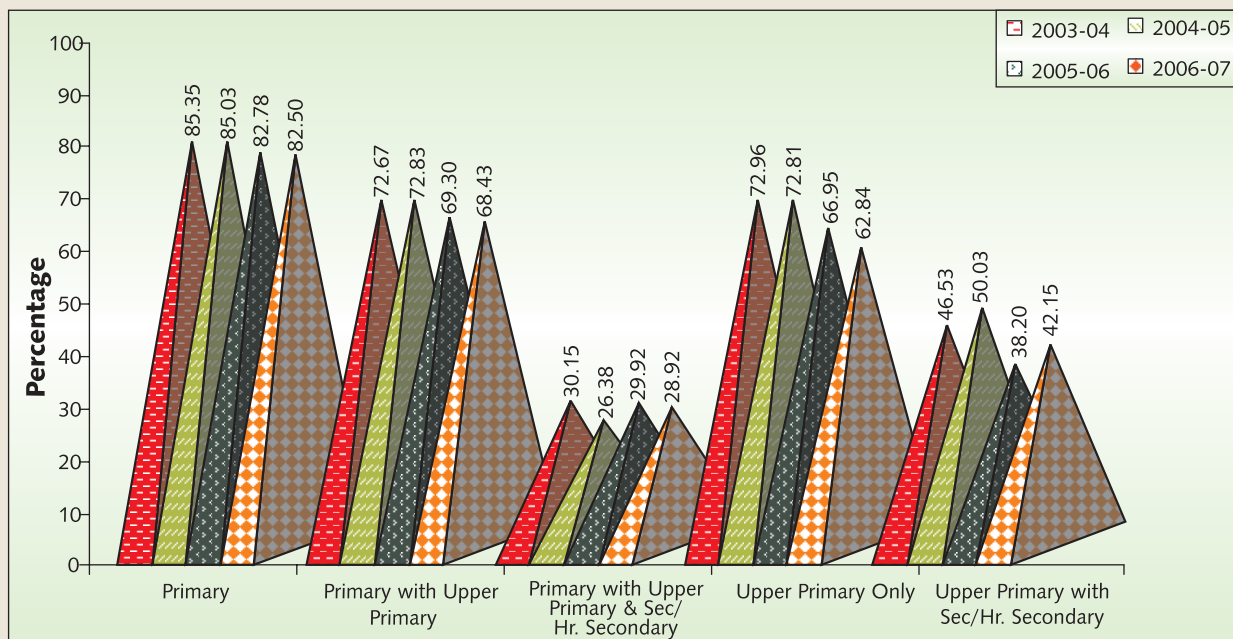


Table C5
Percentage of SC & ST Enrolment to Total Enrolment : 2005-06 & 2006-07

Grades	SC Enrolment		ST Enrolment	
	Percentage	%age of SC Girls to Total SC Enrolment	Percentage	%age of ST Girls to Total ST Enrolment
Share as per 2001 Census	16.20	–	8.20	–
2005-06				
I-V	18.95	47.51	9.56	47.56
VI-VII/VIII	17.78	45.40	7.47	43.93
I-VII/VIII	18.64	46.99	9.02	46.77
2006-07				
I-V	20.11	48.01	11.36	47.98
VI-VII/VIII	19.22	46.15	8.83	44.58
I-VII/VIII	19.87	47.53	10.69	47.24

percentage share of schools (72 percent) and enrolment (68.43 percent). Similarly, the share in numbers of integrated Higher Secondary schools having government

of schools and enrolment is also noticed in the case of government-run Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

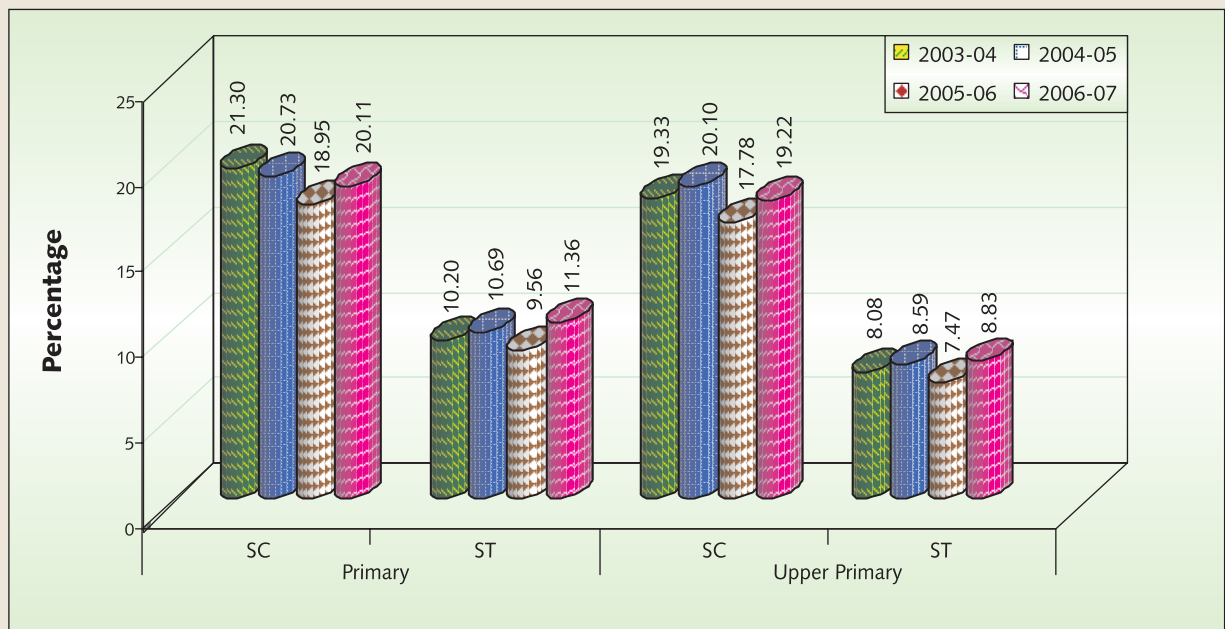
Share of SC, ST, OBC and Minority Enrolment

SC and ST Enrolment

The share of SC and ST enrolment in the total enrolment in Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary classes reveals a slight increase during the period 2005-06 and 2006-07 (Tables C5 and C6). Notably, at all levels (Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary) government

(25.51) levels. In 2006-07, both SC and ST enrolment together had a share of 78.50 percent and 84.55 percent respectively at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education under Government managements. This otherwise also reveals that only 22 out of 100 SC & ST children are enrolled in Primary schools managed by Private managements compared to 15 out of 100 children enrolled in Upper Primary which is quite similar to that in the previous year.

Figure 3.6
Percentage of SC & ST Enrolment in Primary & Upper Primary Classes to Total Enrolment : All States



has been the main provider and caterer of the educational needs of both the SC and ST children (Table C6). Percentage in case of SC enrolment in Primary classes in 2006-07 was as high as 82.34. Schools under Private managements had only 17.66 percent of the total SC Primary enrolment, and only 12.64 percent in case of Upper Primary. However, the percentage of ST enrolment under Private managements has been much higher both in case of Primary (32.65) and Upper Primary

“At all levels, Government has been the main provider and caterer of the educational needs of both the SC and ST children. Percentage in case of SC enrolment in Primary classes was as high as 82.34”

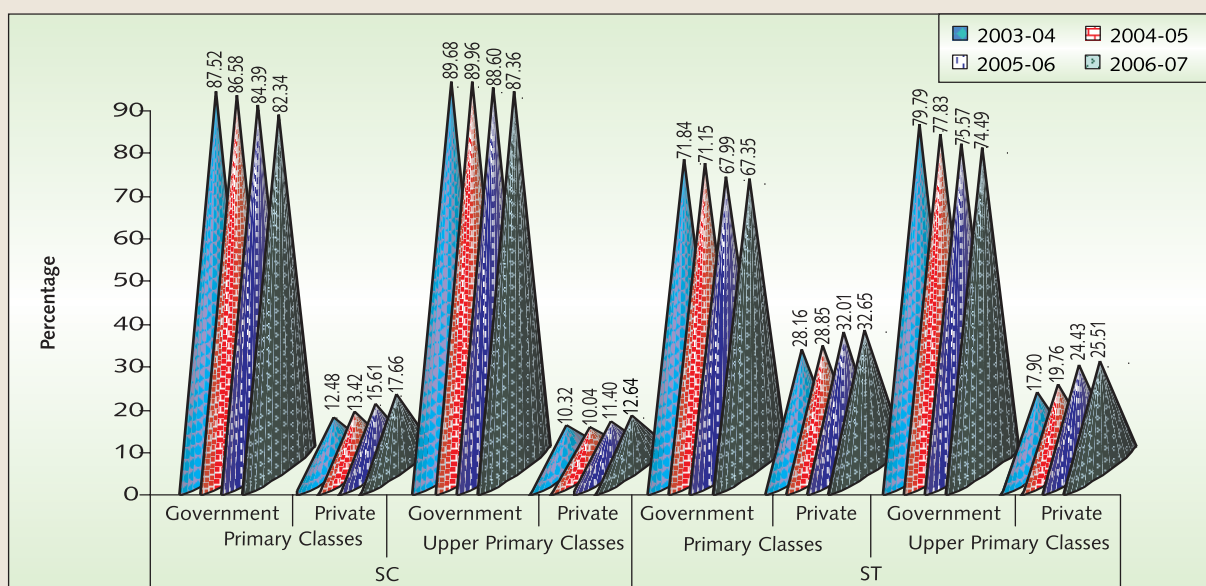
As against 18.64 percent in 2005-06, SC enrolment in Classes I–VII/VIII increased to 19.87 in 2006-07. The corresponding percentages were 9.02 and 10.69 respectively in 2005-06 and 2006-07 in case of ST enrolment in elementary classes. At the Primary level, the share of SC and ST enrolment with respect to total enrolment in 2006-07 works out to be 20.11 percent and 11.36 percent (18.95 and 9.56 percent in 2005-06), respectively which is higher than their percent share in total population. The share of SC and ST population

as per 2001 Census at the all-India level was 16.20 percent and 8.20 percent respectively. Their Primary enrolment. Three states from the north-eastern

Table C6
Share of SC & ST Enrolment in Government Management and Private Management Schools : 2002-03 to 2006-07
(In Percentage)

Grades	SC Enrolment		ST Enrolment		SC & ST Enrolment	
	Government Managements	Private Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements
2002-03						
I-V	87.74	12.26	73.66	26.34	84.71	15.29
VI-VII/VIII	91.71	8.29	81.16	16.77	89.86	10.14
2003-04						
I-V	87.52	12.48	71.84	28.16	84.16	15.84
VI-VII/VIII	89.68	10.32	79.79	17.90	87.78	12.22
2004-05						
I-V	86.58	13.42	71.15	28.85	82.94	17.06
VI-VII/VIII	89.96	10.04	77.83	19.76	87.49	12.51
2005-06						
I-V	84.39	15.61	67.99	32.01	80.34	19.66
VI-VII/VIII	88.60	11.40	75.57	24.43	85.80	14.20
2006-07						
I-V	82.34	17.66	67.35	32.65	78.50	21.50
VI-VII/VIII	87.36	12.64	74.49	25.51	84.55	15.45

Figure 3.7
Percentage of SC & ST Enrolment in Government & Private Managed Schools : All States

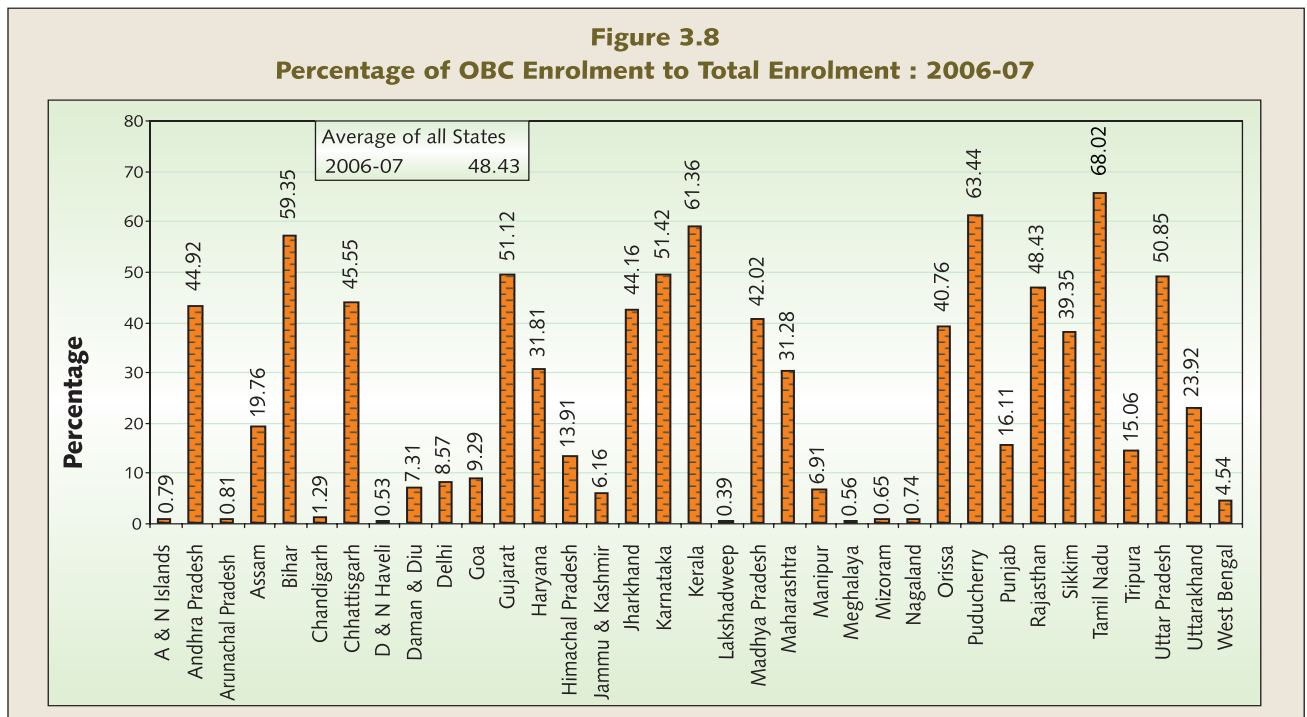


corresponding percentages at the Upper Primary level in 2006-07 are 19.22 (17.78 in 2005-06) and 8.83 (7.47

region, namely Meghalaya (92.42 percent), Mizoram (97.53 percent) and Nagaland (93.88 percent) have

above 90 percent ST enrolment (elementary classes) which matches well with the percentage share of ST to the total population. Lakshadweep also reported above 97 percent ST enrolment against 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh and 73 percent in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand also had about 32 percent ST enrolment in 2006-07 compared to about 37 percent in Sikkim and 38 percent in Tripura. All the 35 States and UTs reported tribal

Pradesh (28.24), Uttarakhand (27.10) and West Bengal (26.70); the lowest 0.02 being in Lakshadweep. The share of SC girls in the total SC enrolment in case of Bihar has been only 43.01 percent (45.35 percent in case of ST girls' enrolment) which is also the lowest in the country. However, Delhi, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim had a very high percentage of SC girl's enrolment (above



enrolment though their percentage in Chandigarh and Punjab is negligible. Its share to total elementary enrolment varies from 0.09 percent in Chandigarh to 97.53 percent in Mizoram. Delhi too reported 0.41 percent tribal enrolment in its elementary classes. Orissa with 23.13 percent also reported high percentage of tribal enrolment in Elementary classes in 2006-07.

So far as the percentage share of SC enrolment in the total Elementary enrolment is concerned, it has been the highest in the state of Punjab (46.89), followed by Haryana (30.50), Uttar Pradesh (27.10), Himachal

50 percent); many of these also have above 50 percent ST girl's enrolment.

“Percentage of Muslim enrolment at Primary level is reported to be 9.39 percent against 7.52 percent at Upper Primary level. GPI in case of Muslim enrolment is higher than the same in case of overall enrolment, which is true for both Primary and Upper Primary levels of education”

OBC and Muslim Enrolment

Besides enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, enrolment data of Other Backward Class (OBC) is also being collected under DISE which is presented in Table C7. For the first time, an attempt has also been made to collect data on Muslim enrolment both in the Primary and Upper Primary classes during the year 2006-07. However, the same may not present complete coverage as the information was

Table C7
Percentage of OBC & Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment : 2006-07
All Managements : All Areas

State/UT	%age of Muslim Population (Census 2001)	Primary Level (Classes I-V)			Upper Primary Level (Classes VI-VII/VIII)			Elementary Level (Classes I-VII/VIII)					
		Muslims* %age of Enrolment	%age of Girls Enrolment	OBC %age of Enrolment	Muslims* %age of Enrolment	%age of Girls Enrolment	OBC %age of Enrolment	Muslims* %age of Enrolment	%age of Girls Enrolment	OBC %age of Enrolment			
A & N Islands	8.22	4.29	49.93	0.79	52.36	3.01	44.46	0.33	56.72	3.80	48.27	0.61	53.27
Andhra Pradesh	9.17	10.00	51.02	44.92	49.41	9.11	51.63	45.81	48.24	9.70	51.21	45.21	49.01
Arunachal Pradesh	1.88	NR	-	0.81	45.49	NR	-	1.17	45.60	NR	-	0.89	45.52
Assam	30.92	30.42	49.71	19.76	49.00	17.39	51.47	24.60	48.45	27.47	49.96	20.85	48.85
Bihar	16.53	8.95	46.21	59.35	45.96	6.60	42.87	58.38	40.85	8.55	45.77	59.18	45.10
Chandigarh	3.95	2.87	54.17	1.29	44.77	2.39	56.82	0.73	50.78	2.70	54.99	1.09	46.19
Chhattisgarh	1.97	0.56	46.71	45.55	49.09	0.84	50.31	49.49	47.29	0.64	47.97	46.61	48.58
D & N Haveli	2.96	NR	-	0.53	52.28	NR	-	1.04	46.88	-	-	0.63	50.51
Daman & Diu	7.76	0.12	50.00	7.31	51.66	0.55	60.61	8.82	55.09	0.24	56.86	7.75	52.78
Delhi	11.72	5.40	49.67	8.57	60.27	7.36	51.10	5.72	49.97	6.10	50.28	7.56	57.51
Goa	6.84	4.59	50.29	9.29	47.96	3.67	49.51	9.48	49.10	4.22	50.01	9.37	48.42
Gujarat	9.06	4.11	48.80	51.12	46.91	4.25	47.50	48.69	43.64	4.14	48.48	50.54	46.15
Haryana	5.78	0.55	47.01	31.81	46.57	0.41	41.86	30.27	48.43	0.50	45.67	31.31	47.15
Himachal Pradesh	1.97	1.17	46.23	13.91	46.76	1.09	42.32	14.60	47.95	1.14	44.83	14.17	47.22
Jammu & Kashmir	66.97	62.52	46.77	6.16	46.04	60.55	45.11	6.06	43.04	61.85	46.21	6.13	45.03
Jharkhand	13.85	7.29	47.72	44.16	49.31	6.30	45.40	46.11	45.98	7.13	47.39	44.48	48.74
Karnataka	12.23	13.54	49.52	51.42	48.70	12.39	50.45	52.46	48.68	13.21	49.77	51.71	48.69
Kerala	24.70	10.13	49.54	61.36	49.52	9.59	48.54	58.94	48.18	9.93	49.17	60.44	49.02

* May not represent the complete coverage as the information was collected for the first time.

Continued....

Table C7
Percentage of OBC & Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment : 2006-07
All Managements : All Areas

State/UT	%age of Muslim Population (Census 2001)	Primary Level (Classes I-V)				Upper Primary Level (Classes VI-VII/VIII)				Elementary Level (Classes I-VII/VIII)			
		Muslims' %age of Enrolment	OBC %age of Enrolment	%age of Girls	OBC %age of Girls	Muslims' %age of Enrolment	OBC %age of Enrolment	%age of Girls	OBC %age of Girls	Muslims' %age of Enrolment	OBC %age of Enrolment	%age of Girls	OBC %age of Girls
Lakshadweep	95.47	NR	0.39	40.00	NR	0.24	28.57	NR	NR	NR	0.33	37.04	
Madhya Pradesh	6.37	2.30	42.02	48.98	2.30	44.72	45.07	2.30	48.66	2.30	42.71	47.92	
Maharashtra	10.60	7.94	31.28	47.33	5.83	32.03	47.09	7.24	48.28	7.24	31.53	47.25	
Manipur	8.81	0.80	50.73	48.95	0.69	8.50	47.90	0.77	50.21	0.77	7.32	48.64	
Meghalaya	4.28	0.04	0.56	49.47	0.02	1.11	50.14	0.03	57.22	0.03	0.66	49.68	
Mizoram	1.14	–	37.50	48.03	–	0.62	47.00	–	–	–	0.64	47.81	
Nagaland	1.76	0.03	0.74	45.04	0.02	0.80	45.52	0.02	52.63	0.02	0.75	45.18	
Orissa	2.07	7.26	40.76	48.33	6.48	46.89	47.75	7.07	48.11	7.07	42.26	48.17	
Puducherry	6.09	5.10	63.44	49.60	5.13	61.39	48.83	5.11	47.44	5.11	62.65	49.31	
Punjab	1.57	0.22	16.11	46.21	0.11	17.65	47.06	0.18	41.58	0.18	16.68	46.55	
Rajasthan	8.47	2.30	48.43	46.97	1.38	50.35	39.33	2.05	44.61	2.05	48.94	44.89	
Sikkim	1.42	0.33	39.35	49.89	0.28	40.99	53.02	0.32	46.13	0.32	39.78	50.73	
Tamil Nadu	5.56	3.82	49.17	48.32	3.95	68.13	48.06	3.87	49.18	3.87	68.06	48.23	
Tripura	7.95	NR	15.06	48.72	NR	22.29	50.35	NR	–	NR	17.18	49.34	
Uttar Pradesh	18.50	9.24	50.85	49.15	7.18	46.59	46.84	8.82	47.32	8.82	49.98	48.71	
Uttarakhand	11.92	NR	23.92	47.50	NR	16.27	47.25	NR	–	NR	21.61	47.44	
West Bengal	25.25	27.92	4.54	48.69	19.63	8.50	47.01	25.55	51.05	25.55	5.67	47.97	
All States	13.43	9.39	42.18	48.20	7.52	41.23	45.99	8.89	48.80	8.89	41.93	47.62	

NR : Data not reported

collected for the first time and hence should be treated as provisional. Perhaps DISE is the only source which has disseminated information on both OBC and Muslim enrolment. During the period 2005-06 to 2006-07, the percentage share of OBC enrolment in the total Primary enrolment remained almost stagnant. In 2005-06, the percentage OBC enrolment was 41.72 and 42.18 percent in 2006-07. Almost similar percentages have been observed in case of OBC enrolment in Upper Primary classes during 2005-06 and 2006-07. Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh reported above 50 percent OBC enrolment, both in case of Primary and Upper Primary classes.

It may be recalled that percentage of Muslim population to total population of the country in 2001 was 13.43. However, a number of states such as Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, have much higher percentage of Muslim population than the national average of 13.43 percent (Table C7). On the other hand, states like Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have lower percentage than it being at the all-India level. The percentage of Muslim enrolment at Primary level is reported to be 9.39 percent (GER 77.34 percent) against 7.52 percent at Upper Primary level. Within these levels, the percentage of girls' enrolment is as high as 48.65 (GPI, 0.95) and 49.33 (GPI, 0.97) which is higher than the percentages in case of overall enrolment presented above. Even GPI in case of Muslim enrolment is higher than the same in case of overall enrolment, which is true for both Primary and Upper Primary levels of education. In a few states (Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal), the percentage of Muslim enrolment in Primary classes is more than their share in total population. In a few other states (Bihar, Delhi, Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh), their proportionate enrolment share is reported to be lower. In all these states, enrolment share in Upper Primary classes is lower than their share in population and below than their share in Primary classes.

“There are about 40 districts in the country which have 25 percent and more Muslim students in Primary classes. Most of these districts are from the states of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal”

Preliminary analysis of data suggests that there are about 40 districts in the country which have 25 percent and more Muslim students in Primary classes. Most of these districts are from the states of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These 40 districts have around 73 thousand such Primary schools, almost 9.33 percent of total Primary schools in the country. Similarly, there are 16, 8 and 6 districts spread over these states having Muslim enrolment 50, 75 and 90 percent and above in Primary classes. Because of Muslim population size, it is quite obvious that all the 6 districts having above 90 percent Muslim population are from the state of Jammu & Kashmir. But a good number of schools from other states also have above 90 percent Muslim enrolment. The number of such schools is as high as 35 thousand which is 4.50 percent of total Primary schools in the country. On the other hand, more than 52 and 40 thousand Primary schools have Muslim

enrolment above 50 and 75 percent respectively which is 6.65 and 5.25 percent of total Primary schools. It may also be observed that about 10 thousand Primary schools in Assam and 6 thousand such schools in West Bengal reported above 90 percent Muslim enrolment which is respectively 20.15 and 10.83 percent of total Primary schools in these states. With Muslim enrolment now available under DISE, locations (cluster/blocks/districts) having concentration of Muslim children (in schools) can be identified; even individual school can be identified along with other variables that are being maintained under DISE. It is hoped that coverage in terms of Muslim enrolment under DISE would further improve in the following year.

Share of Disabled Children in Enrolment

DISE data on children with disability and the nature of disability is of great help in developing inclusive education and special education programmes. Together with information on availability of ramp in schools, DISE has become a regular source of data on this aspect. DISE data also covers nature of disability by grades which, if

analysed efficiently, can be of great help in developing inclusive education programmes at different levels. Schools having disabled children could be identified by nature of disability under DISE over a period of time.

Number of Disabled Children

Data on disabled children in elementary classes collected under DISE reveals that their number varies from year to year. In the year 2003-04, there were 1.75 million such children as against 1.40 million in 2004-05.

Elementary classes in 2006-07 was 41.63, 42.37 and 41.83 respectively. The corresponding enrolment percentages for 2005-06 are 41.47, 40.18 and 41.17. This is also reflected in the Gender Parity Index computed in case of disabled children. Irrespective of the level, the calculated GPI works out to be much lower than the same in case of overall enrolment. The GPI is as low as 0.71 in Primary, 0.74 in Upper Primary and 0.72 in case of Elementary enrolment. Urban areas have a slightly higher GPI compared to the rural areas. However, of the total disabled enrolment at the Primary, Upper

Table C8
Enrolment of Children with Disability : 2003-04 to 2006-07

Grades	All Areas			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	Girls	Total	GPI*	Girls	Total	GPI	Girls	Total	GPI
2003-04									
I-V	558481	1346186	0.71	491903	1187677	0.71	64807	15413	0.73
VI-VII/VIII	161655	412297	0.64	130961	341577	0.62	30368	69668	0.77
I-VII/VIII	720136	1758483	0.69	622864	1529254	0.69	95175	223791	0.74
2004-05									
I-V	410860	1017392	0.68	357482	892191	0.67	52766	123612	0.74
VI-VII/VIII	158600	381951	0.71	102314	260260	0.65	56044	121144	0.86
I-VII/VIII	569460	1399343	0.69	459796	1152451	0.66	108810	244756	0.80
2005-06									
I-V	512993	1236891	0.71	448097	1082624	0.71	64611	153560	0.73
VI-VII/VIII	152684	379965	0.67	120026	304078	0.65	32568	75653	0.76
I-VII/VIII	665677	1616856	0.70	568123	1386702	0.69	97179	229213	0.74
2006-07									
I-V	434606	1043906	0.71	373332	901303	0.71	61208	142433	0.75
VI-VII/VIII	161397	380928	0.74	117809	287029	0.70	43520	93720	0.87
I-VII/VIII	596003	1424834	0.72	491141	1188332	0.70	104728	236153	0.80

*Gender Parity Index.

Rural and Urban total may not add to true total because of no-responses in a category.

However, their number has always remained around one percent of the total enrolment in elementary classes. In 2006-07, about 1.42 million disabled children were enrolled in elementary classes across the country, of which 1.04 million were in Primary and 0.38 million in Upper Primary classes (Table C8). The percentage of children with disability, in Primary, is 0.79 and in Upper Primary 0.80 of the total enrolment in these classes. The corresponding percentage at the Elementary level is 0.80. The percentage share of girls with disability in the total of such enrolment in Primary, Upper Primary and

Primary and Elementary levels in the country, the percentage of disabled children in the rural areas in 2006-07 has been as high as 86.34, 75.35 and 83.40 respectively.

Enrolment by Nature of Disability

Almost one in every three disabled students in Elementary classes is found to be having some problem in moving (28.56 percent). About 24 percent students are visually handicapped, 12 percent hard-of-hearing, 12 percent disabled in speech, about 17 percent students

mentally retarded and 7 percent have other types of disabilities. This percentage is quite similar to percentages in the previous year. Much difference is noticed in the

that more than 32 percent disabled children in Upper Primary classes have problem in moving. Not much difference is observed in other disability types.

Figure 3.9
Percentage of Disabled Students by Nature of Disability : All States

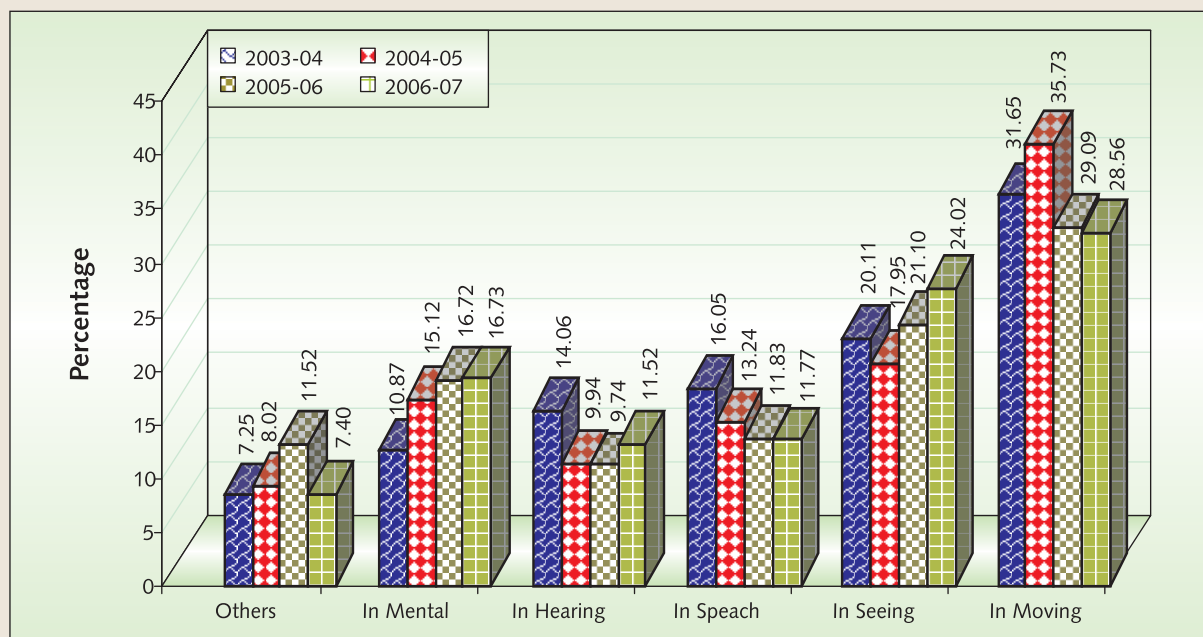


Table C9
Enrolment by Nature of Disability : 2006-07

(In Percentage)

Disability in	Grades		
	I-V	VI-VIII	I-VIII
Seeing	20.79	32.87	24.02
Hearing	11.69	11.04	11.52
Speech	13.04	8.28	11.77
Moving	27.28	32.09	28.56
Mentally Retarded	19.68	8.62	16.73
Others	7.51	7.10	7.40
% to Total Enrolment	0.79	0.80	0.80

nature of disability in children in Primary and Upper Primary classes (Table C9). Compared to 20.79 percent visually handicapped children in Primary classes, their percentage in Upper Primary classes is as high as 32.87. On the other hand, 19.68 percent disabled children in Primary classes are mentally retarded; their corresponding percentage in Upper Primary classes is much low at 8.62. It is observed

Share of Pre-Primary Enrolment

Percentage share of enrolment in Pre-primary classes in the total enrolment by school category reveals that the percentage is low. It was as low as 8.62 percent in 2006-07 compared to 6.69 in 2005-06. The highest 61.94 percent is noticed in Meghalaya and the lowest, 1.43 percent, in Delhi. At least, 5 states (Arunachal

Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Puducherry) reported percentages above 20.

The share of enrolment in Pre-primary classes is also analysed by school types which also shows low percentages irrespective of school types. It was 10.19,

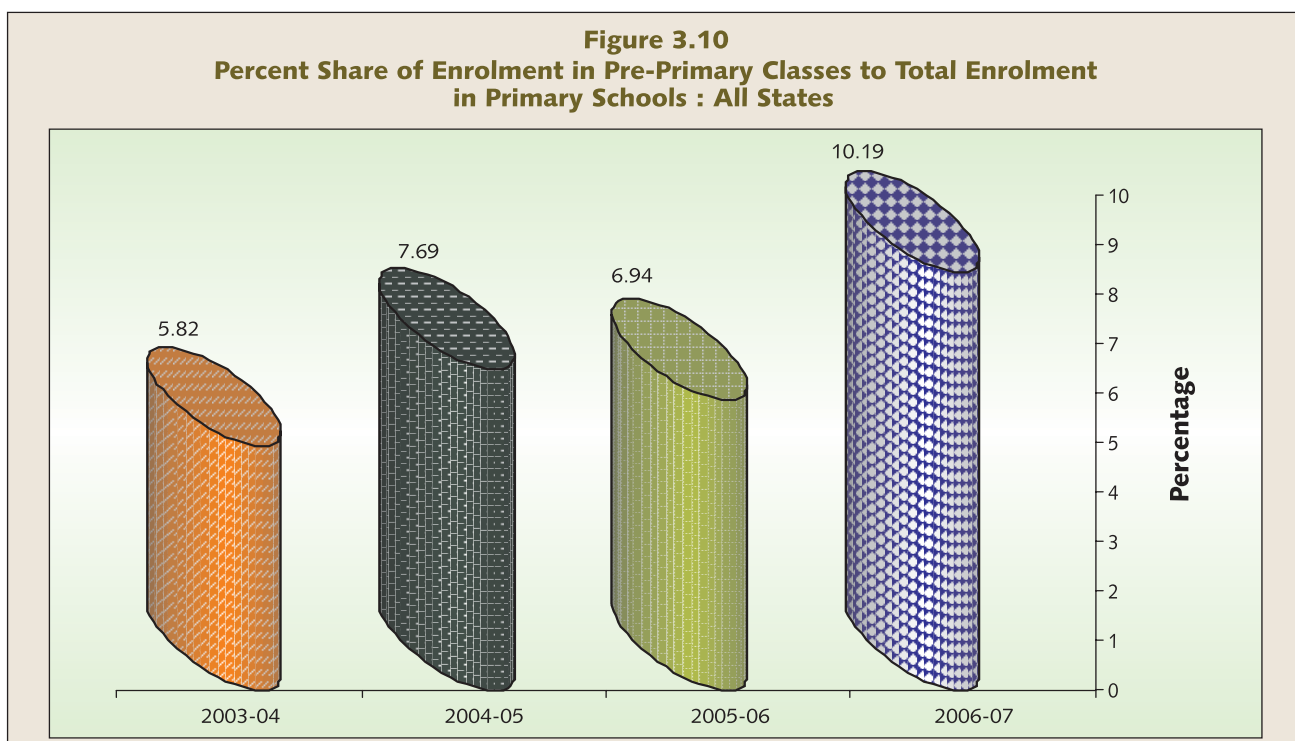
enrolment in these types of schools, barring Primary schools, is a bit higher in urban areas (7.61 and 10.36) compared to that in the rural areas (4.66 and 7.74) respectively in case of independent Elementary and integrated Higher Secondary Schools. However, it was a bit higher in rural areas (10.21 percent) compared to

Table C10
Share of Enrolment in Pre-Primary Classes to Total Enrolment : 2003-04 to 2006-07

(In Percentage)

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Primary Only	5.82	7.69	6.94	10.19	5.44	7.38	6.77	10.21	8.68	10.02	8.34	10.06
Primary with Upper Primary	7.16	7.70	6.23	5.37	6.45	6.77	5.55	4.66	9.37	10.81	8.42	7.61
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	16.22	17.04	11.22	8.99	13.06	15.06	8.98	7.74	19.30	18.95	13.97	10.36
All Primary Schools/Sections	–	7.26	6.69	8.62								

Figure 3.10
Percent Share of Enrolment in Pre-Primary Classes to Total Enrolment in Primary Schools : All States



5.37 and 8.99 respectively in the case of Primary, Elementary and Higher Secondary schools. Further, it has been observed that the percentage of Pre-primary

10.06 percent in urban areas in case of Primary schools. The percentage is also low in government managed schools, compared to private managed schools. This is

true for all schools types. For example, in case of schools managed by government, it was 9.88 percent against 11.93 percent in private managed Primary schools (Table C10). The corresponding figures for government and private managed Elementary schools are 3.78 and 9.18

in Primary schools compared to 28.45 percent in Jammu & Kashmir and 11.40 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Except Mizoram (16.40 percent) and Tripura (1.77 percent), all other states in the north-eastern region reported a high percentage of enrolment in Pre-Primary sections

Table C11
Share of Enrolment in Pre-Primary
Classes to Total Enrolment by Management : 2003-04 to 2005-06

(In Percentage)

School Category	School Management		
	All Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements
Primary only			
2003-04	5.82	5.47	8.14
2004-05	7.69	7.32	10.06
2005-06	6.94	6.71	8.22
2006-07	10.19	9.88	11.93
Primary with Upper Primary			
2003-04	7.16	5.56	11.82
2004-05	7.70	5.60	13.91
2005-06	6.23	4.88	9.58
2006-07	5.37	3.78	9.18
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary			
2003-04	16.22	10.87	18.86
2004-05	17.04	12.16	19.14
2005-06	11.22	5.74	14.08
2006-07	8.99	5.95	10.56

percent and in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools the respective figures are 5.95 and 10.56 percent.

Amongst the major states, the highest percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Primary schools is noticed in the case of Madhya Pradesh (22.38) and the lowest of 2.38 in Bihar. Maharashtra has an enrolment of 20.13 percent, Haryana 15.45 percent and Chandigarh 13.54 percent

“The highest percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Primary schools is noticed in Madhya Pradesh and the lowest in Bihar. Madhya Pradesh too has a high percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Elementary schools”

attached to Primary schools. The percentage in Sikkim is as high as 29.83 compared to 35.55 in Arunachal Pradesh and 68.95 percent in Meghalaya. On the other hand, in Kerala, enrolment is 5.23 percent. Madhya Pradesh (11.67 percent) too has a high percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Elementary schools compared to 15.86 percent in Uttarakhand. Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Uttarakhand too have

a significant percentage of enrolment in Pre-primary sections attached to Elementary schools. In the national capital Delhi, the percentage of Pre-primary to total enrolment in Primary and independent Elementary schools is 2.17 and 1.13 respectively. Compared to the

much lower percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools is observed in schools located in urban areas (3.97 percent), compared to 8.82 percent in rural areas. Enrolment in other types of single-teacher schools, barring Upper Primary schools, is below 2 percent. The

Table C12
Percentage Share of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools : 2003-04 to 2006-07

School Category	All Areas				All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07		
					2006-07	
Primary Only	11.75	12.58	8.39	8.16	9.03	2.86
Primary with Upper Primary	1.11	1.23	1.04	1.50	1.35	1.86
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	1.34	1.18	1.01	1.05	1.19	0.97
Upper Primary Only	5.77	8.23	6.93	4.45	6.37	1.06
Upper Primary & Secondary /Hr. Secondary	0.83	1.10	0.79	0.63	1.02	0.33
All Schools	7.65	8.28	5.65	4.92	6.11	1.64

Pre-primary enrolment in Primary and Elementary schools, the corresponding percentage in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2006-07 was much higher at 8.99. A number of states, including from the north-eastern region, has much higher percentage in this school type compared to Primary and independent Elementary schools presented above.

“In a few states, like Bihar and Jharkhand, the percentage of enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools, both in case of all government and private managements together is high”

percentage of enrolment in single-teacher Upper Primary schools is 4.45. However, in urban areas it is as low as 0.90 percent. Of the total enrolment in Grades I-VIII, all government schools together have 6.11 percent enrolment in single-teacher schools, compared to only 1.64 percent in private managed schools (Table C12).

Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools and Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above

Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools

The percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools declined significantly over a period of time. As mentioned above, in 2006-07 15.90 percent Primary schools were found to be single-teacher schools, having 8.39 percent of the total enrolment in Primary classes. A

Chandigarh and Lakshadweep have not reported enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools, while enrolment in such schools in Daman & Diu, Delhi, and Kerala, is negligible. This is quite similar to the percentages in the previous year 2005-06. On the other hand, the highest enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools is observed in Arunachal Pradesh (36.27 percent), followed by Rajasthan (32.00 percent), Assam (25.58 percent), Madhya Pradesh (19.08 percent), Jharkhand (17.04 percent), Goa (12.21 percent), Uttarakhand (12.15 percent), Orissa (10.44 percent), Bihar (5.31 percent) and Meghalaya (9.99 percent). The lowest

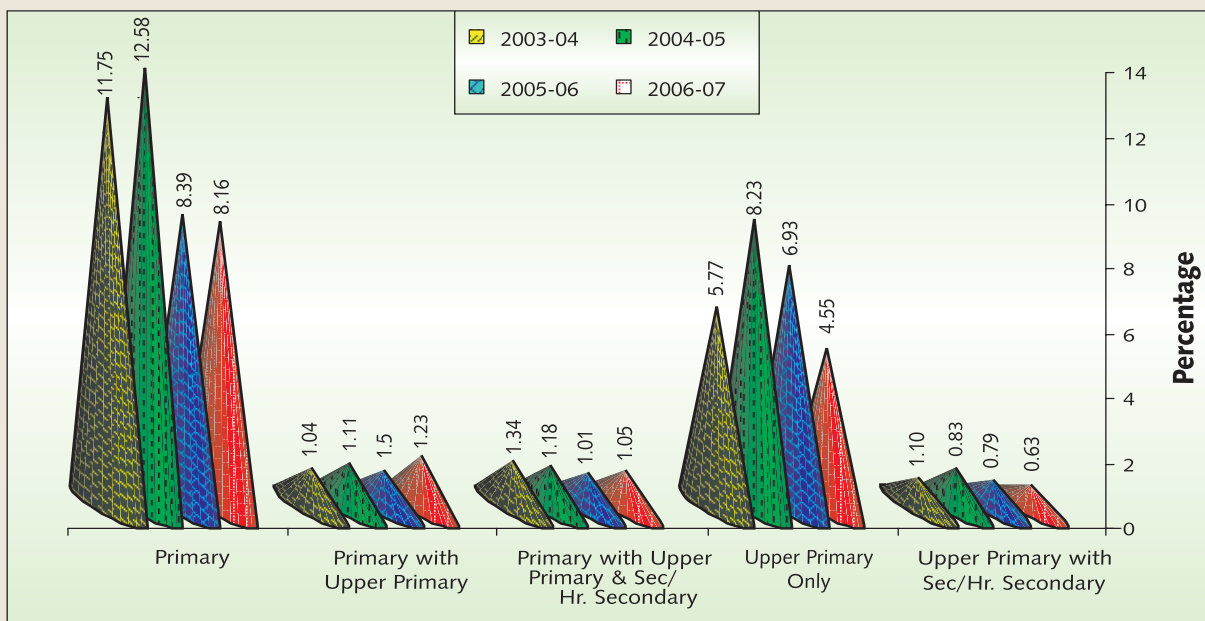
enrolment is in Kerala at 0.06 percent. Further, it is observed that in a few states, like Bihar and Jharkhand, the percentage of enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools, both in case of all government and private managements together, is high. For stance, percentage of such schools under Private managements in Jharkhand is as high as 14.32 compared to 14.97 in Assam and 10.22 in Bihar.

Enrolment in Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above

Of the total schools that have been imparting Elementary education in 2006-07, about 31.1 percent

Enrolment in such schools located in urban areas is much less (24.8 percent) than in schools located in rural areas (33.2 percent). Percentage of enrolment in schools having student-classroom ratio 60 and above under government managements is quite high (34 percent) than the same in private managed schools (29 percent). Notably, 29.2 percent of the total enrolment in case of independent Elementary schools is in schools that have the student-classroom ratio of 60 and above, compared to 24.1 percent in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. The lowest percentage of 18.6 is noticed in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools (Tables C13).

Figure 3.11
Percentage Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools : All States



are located in schools having student-classroom ratio of 60 and above; this percentage was 30.7 in 2005-06. In these schools (all categories), on an average, at least 60 children sit in one classroom (Table C13). The percentage of enrolment in such schools in Bihar is as high as 81.37, compared to 45.61 in Jharkhand, 45.98 in Assam, 18.09 in Chhattisgarh, 13.50 in Haryana, 20.75 in Delhi, 33.29 in Madhya Pradesh, 19.84 in Orissa, 10.23 in Rajasthan, 46.51 in Uttar Pradesh, 13.31 in Uttarakhand and 47.69 in West Bengal. It seems that classrooms in these states are a bit crowded. In case of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, it is also true for other school types.

Of the total enrolment in Primary schools, 36.42 percent in 2006-07 has been in schools that have student-classroom ratio 60 and above. The percentage of enrolment in case of Bihar has been as high as 77.99 percent compared to 52.18 in Uttar Pradesh. Despite the decline in percentage over the previous year, Primary classrooms in these states are still over-crowded. Assam (51.63 percent), Chhattisgarh (21.36 percent), Haryana (19.56 percent), Jharkhand (31.73 percent), Madhya Pradesh (33.29 percent), Maharashtra (20.89 percent), Orissa (14.80 percent), Rajasthan (11.15 percent) and West Bengal (42.08 percent) too have a high percentage

of enrolment in such schools. This otherwise suggests that majority of primary students sit in a classroom which has at least 60 students. On the other hand, percentage of enrolment in schools having student-classroom ratio 60 and above in Himachal Pradesh is only 1.44 compared to 3.15 in Kerala. Mizoram (2.27 percent) and Sikkim (2.30 percent) too have a low percentage of enrolment in schools with student-classroom ratio 60 and above.

capacity of the education system for which a variety of efficiency related indicators can be used. Keeping in view the availability of data under DISE, an attempt has been made in the present section to discuss survival rate, retention rate, average promotion, repetition and dropout rate, indicators of internal efficiency of education system and transition from

Table C13

Share of Enrolment in Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above : 2003-04 to 2006-07

(In Percentage)

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07
Primary only	43.0	39.0	38.5	36.4	45.0	41.0	40.4	37.6	35.0	26.0	25.7	28.9
Primary with Upper Primary	33.0	21.0	22.4	29.2	32.0	21.0	23.6	29.2	35.0	19.0	18.3	29.2
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	19.0	20.0	17.4	18.6	24.0	19.0	16.0	20.6	14.0	20.0	18.9	16.7
Upper Primary only	30.0	24.0	22.3	22.7	31.0	25.0	24.4	24.1	23.0	17.0	11.9	16.4
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	29.0	32.0	28.5	24.1	34.0	35.0	32.4	27.3	18.0	24.0	19.6	16.7
All Schools	37.0	32.0	30.7	31.1	39.0	34.0	33.2	32.8	30.0	23.0	20.6	24.8

Retaining Capacity of the System

The country has made significant progress towards achieving goal of universal access. Almost 94 percent habitations have got access to Primary and 89 percent to Upper Primary schooling facilities. On the other hand, enrolment, both at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education has also increased many-fold, resulting into significant decline in out-of-school children. However, it is equally important to know the retaining

“An attempt has been made in the present section to discuss survival rate, retention rate, average promotion, repetition and dropout rate, indicators of internal efficiency and transition from Primary to Upper Primary level of education”

Primary to Upper Primary level of education. The indicators have been constructed both at the state and national levels, all of which present fairly good information about the efficiency of the education system across states.

Apparent Survival Rate

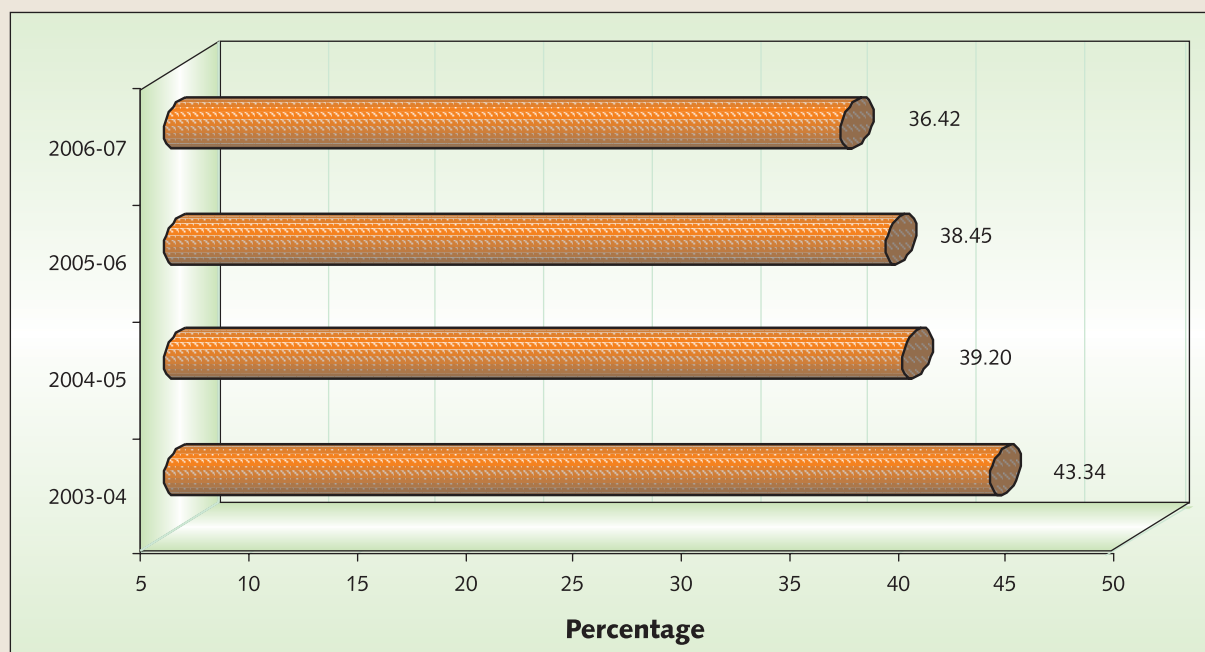
Apparent survival rate is the simplest way through which the efficiency of an education system can be judged. Share of enrolment in Grade II and subsequent primary grades in relation to the enrolment in Grade I in a year is worked out. The rate thus arrived

at is considered crude as it is based upon the enrolment data of only one year. However, it reveals interesting and useful information about the retaining capacity of the system. The apparent survival rate at the all-India level, presented in Table C14, reveals that over a period of time the same has improved impressively. It is true for both boys and girls. At the all-India level, it has improved from 63 percent in 2003-04 to 67 percent in 2004-05, 70 percent in 2005-06 and further to 73 percent in 2006-07. Almost

“Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, have a high apparent survival rate, which is also true in the smaller states, like Goa”

universal retention. On the other hand, states in the southern region, such as Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, have a high apparent survival rate, which is also true in the smaller states, like Goa. In Karnataka, it is reported to be 96 percent compared to only 54 percent in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, 36 percent in Arunachal Pradesh and 38 percent in Jharkhand. Unless, all the states attain a high survival rate, the goal of universal retention at the Primary level may not be realised. Though apparent survival rate

Figure 3.12
Percentage of Enrolment in Primary Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio Above 60 : All Schools



similar trend is observed in case of boys and girls. However, it is seen that more boys (73 percent) survived up to Grade V than their counterpart girls (68 percent). A look at the apparent survival rate in rural (70 percent) and urban (86 percent) areas reveals a significant difference, which is also separately true for boys and girls.

The state-specific apparent survival rate for 2006-07 presented in Table C15 reveals that in a number of states, the same is very low to attain the status of

produces quick estimate, it fails to present information about the internal dynamics of the education system. For that purpose retention as well as dropout, repetition and promotion rates have been analysed.

Retention Rate

In the most commonly used method of assessing retaining capacity of the system, enrolment in Grade V (*minus* Repeaters) in a year (*say* 2006-07) is linked to

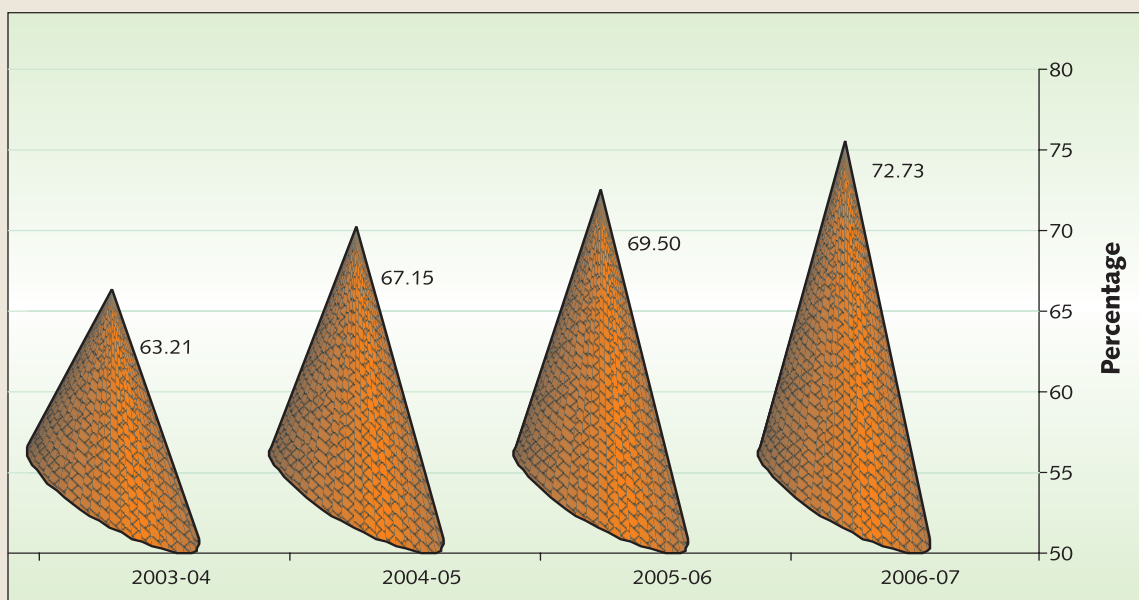
enrolment in Grade I four years back (say 2002-03). Hundred minus retention rate is termed as drop-out rate.

apparent survival rate presented above, a stock statistics, is based on enrolment data of only one year. The DISE has

Table C14
Apparent Survival Rate, Primary Grades : 2003-04 to 2006-07

Gender	Cohort	Percentage				
		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V
Boys	2006-07	100	86	81	76	73
	2005-06	100	84	79	74	71
	2004-05	100	83	80	73	68
	2003-04	100	84	76	69	65
Girls	2006-07	100	87	81	81	72
	2005-06	100	84	79	81	68
	2004-05	100	84	81	80	66
	2003-04	100	84	76	75	62
Total	2006-07	100	86	81	75	73
	2005-06	100	84	79	74	70
	2004-05	100	84	80	72	67
	2003-04	100	84	76	68	63

Figure 3.13
Survival Rate - Grade V : All States



Needless to mention that retention rate is based on enrolment data over a period of five years whereas

now been made operational across the country but in none of the 35 states, grade-specific enrolment at Primary level

is available over a period of five years for the entire state. However, there are a few districts in each state, which have grade-specific enrolment data available over a period of five years. Based on the enrolment data of such districts, retention rate at the Primary

does not apply to the entire state or the country as a whole but fairly indicates retaining capacity of primary education system in a state.

The retention rate at the Primary level for the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 presented in Table C16

Table C15
Apparent Survival Rate: Primary Grades, 2006-07

State/UT	Apparent Survival Rate				
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V
Andhra Pradesh	100	89	82	81	81
Arunachal Pradesh	100	57	48	40	36
Assam	100	74	68	65	58
Bihar	100	76	67	60	54
Chhattisgarh	100	85	77	69	62
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	93	81	72	72
Delhi	100	89	86	84	82
Goa	100	90	85	87	82
Gujarat	100	97	89	84	80
Haryana	100	89	89	88	85
Jammu & Kashmir	100	94	-	-	92
Jharkhand	100	66	59	50	38
Karnataka	100	99	-	96	96
Madhya Pradesh	92	88	78	78	54
Maharashtra	100	93	89	87	85
Manipur	100	73	57	52	49
Meghalaya	100	74	65	55	43
Mizoram	100	79	75	68	64
Nagaland	100	96	90	80	65
Rajasthan	100	76	65	57	57
Tripura	100	88	90	84	79
Uttar Pradesh	100	92	86	75	68
Uttarakhand	100	87	84	-	71
All States	100	86	81	75	73

Note: States reported survival rate above 100 is not presented. This is more specifically true in case of states having Grades I to IV as component of the primary structure.

level of education is calculated and the same is presented in Table C16. The retention rate presented

is based upon the enrolment data of 123, 184 and 286 districts. For the year 2006-07, it is based on 498 districts,

that is, 82 percent of total districts in the country. The retention rate presented otherwise also represents every 8th out of 10 districts; thus making it fairly a representative sample of the entire country. The retention rate shows a gradual improvement from 53.43 percent in the year 2003-04 to 58.11 percent in 2004-05 and further improved to 70.26 percent in 2006-07. Still it is too low to achieve the goal of universal retention at the Primary level. A retention rate

“Retention rate shows a gradual improvement from 53.43 percent in 2003-04 to 58.11 percent in 2004-05 and further improved to 70.26 percent in 2006-07. Still it is too low to achieve the goal of universal retention at the Primary level”

However, a few states have much higher retention rate at Primary level than the average (70.26 percent) of 498 districts. Tamil Nadu (around 94 percent), Kerala (99 percent), Himachal Pradesh (94 percent), Madhya Pradesh (95 percent) and Karnataka (92 percent) are such states. Many of these represent the entire state as all the districts have been considered in computing retention rate. It seems that with a little more effort, these states can easily move towards achieving the goal of universal retention at the Primary level of education. But the situation

Table C16
Retention Rate at the Primary Level : 2006-07

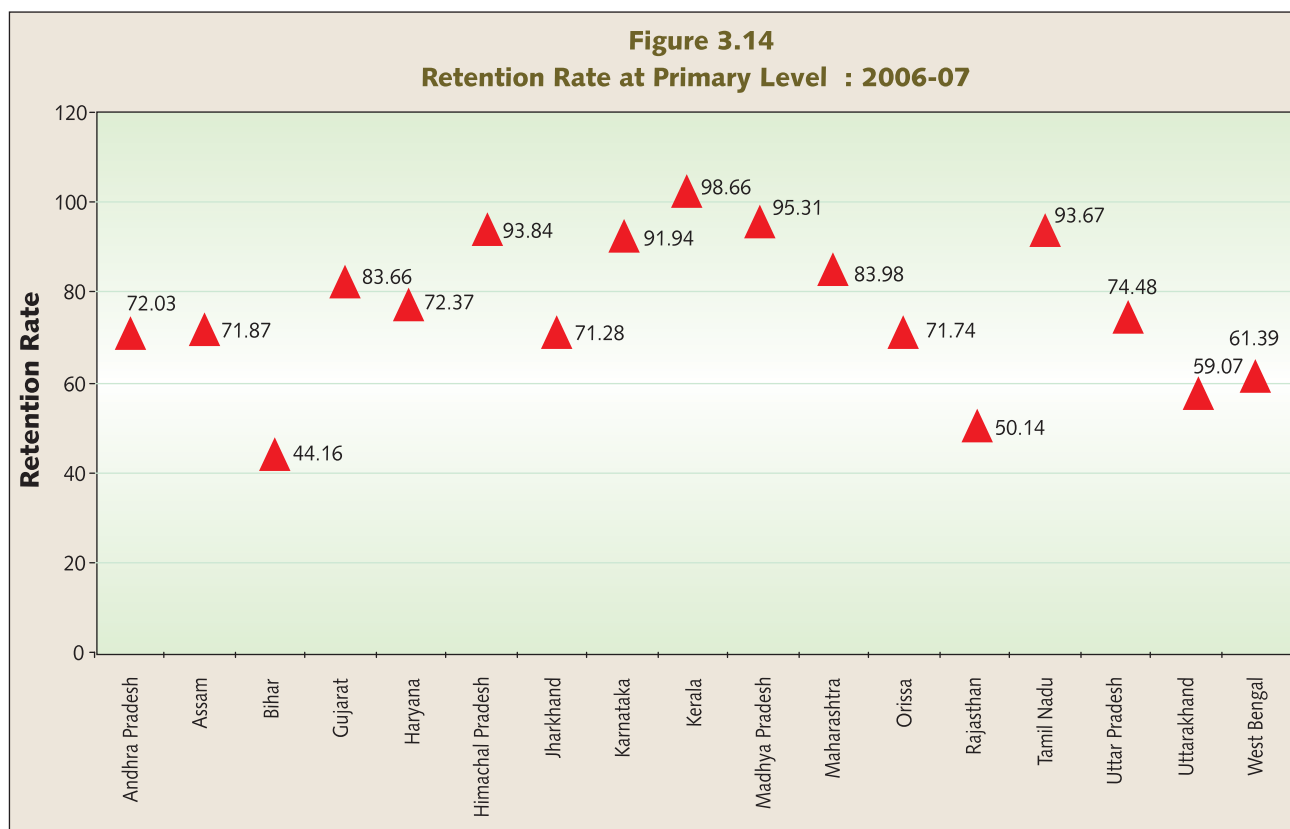
State	Education Cycle	Number of Districts	Retention Rate (%)
Andhra Pradesh	I -V	23	72.03
Assam	I -V	23	71.87
Bihar	I -V	37	44.16
Chhattisgarh	I -V	16	69.35
Gujarat	I - IV	25	83.66
Haryana	I -V	10	72.37
Himachal Pradesh	I -V	12	93.84
Jharkhand	I -V	22	71.28
Karnataka	I - IV	27	91.94
Kerala	I - IV	14	98.66
Madhya Pradesh	I -V	45	95.31
Maharashtra	I - IV	35	83.98
Meghalaya	I - IV	7	57.11
Mizoram	I - IV	8	78.13
Orissa	I -V	30	71.74
Rajasthan	I -V	32	50.14
Tamil Nadu	I -V	29	93.67
Uttar Pradesh	I -V	70	74.48
Uttarakhand	I -V	13	59.07
West Bengal	I - IV	20	61.39
Average : 2006-07		498	70.26
Average : 2005-06		286	71.01
Average : 2004-05		184	58.11
Average : 2003-04		123	53.43

of 70 percent indicates that about 30 percent children dropped out from the system before reaching Grade V.

in rest of the states included in the analysis is not encouraging. In Bihar and Rajasthan, the retention rate is

low at 44.16 and 50.14 percent respectively, compared to 59.07 percent in Uttarakhand and 61.39 percent in West Bengal. Without much improvement, neither these states nor the country as a whole can achieve the goal of universal retention at the Primary level of education.

With the help of enrolment and repeaters, first the number of promotees, repeaters and dropouts across the primary grades is obtained which in turn is linked to the enrolment in the previous grade in the previous year, to obtain grade-specific promotion, repetition and



Average Flow Rates

The retention rate presents retaining capacity of the system but it fails to identify limitations in the system. Therefore, it is better to analyse average flow rates in primary grades. The average flow rates have been calculated based upon the enrolment and repeaters data of common schools. Common schools (about 84 percent of the total schools) are the schools which have been covered both in the years 2005-06 and 2006-07.

dropout rates (Table C17) and then averages of these rates in Primary classes is computed.

Analysis of Flow Rates

“Average promotion rate in Grades I-V has improved from 83.76 percent in 2004-05 to 84.79 percent in 2005-06”

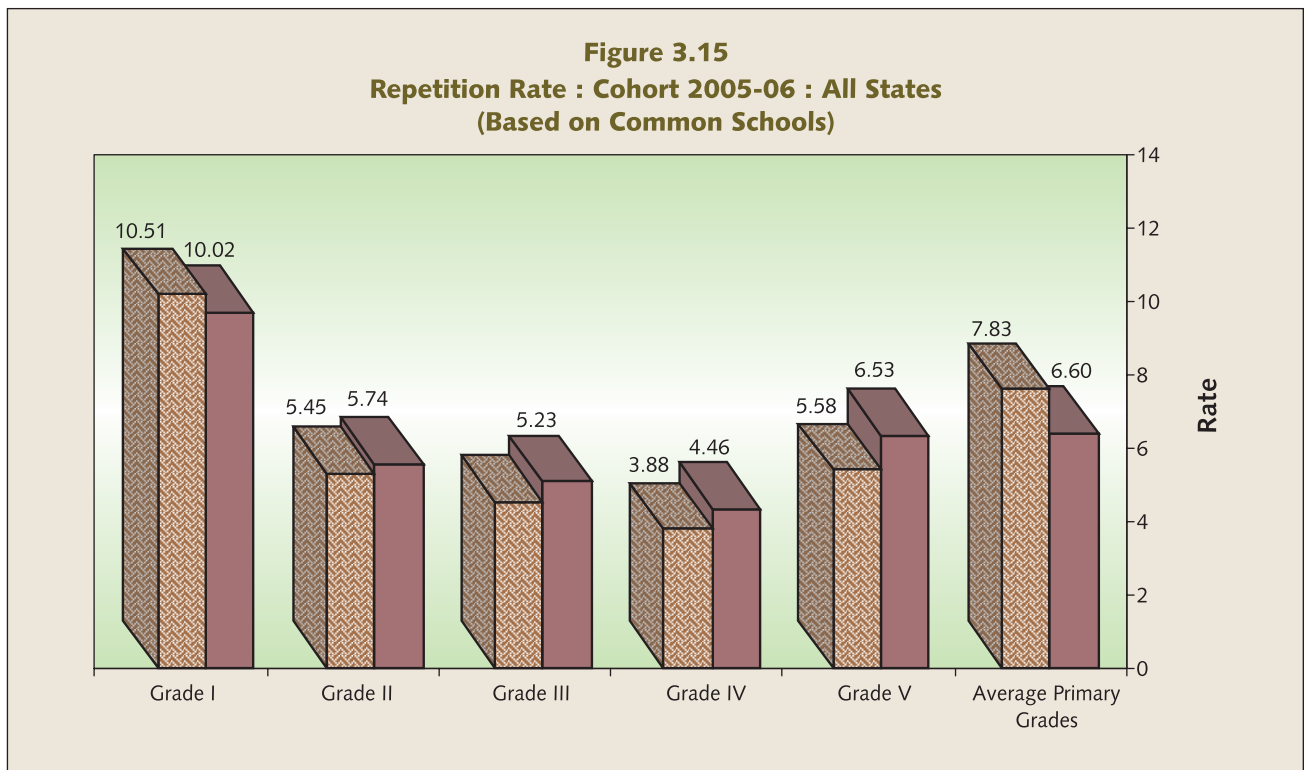
Promotion Rate

It is observed that average promotion rate in Grades I-V for cohort 2005-06 has improved from its previous level of 83.76 percent in 2004-05 to 84.79 percent; the corresponding figures being 84.32 percent for boys, and 85.31 percent for girls for cohort 2004-05. It is interesting to observe higher promotion rate for girls both at the

national level and also in a few states. For instance, in Bihar 80.62 percent girls were promoted against 78.68 percent boys. It may also be noted that as many as 16 states have reported a lower rate than the average of all states together (84.79 percent). Bihar (79.54 percent), Chhattisgarh (80.76 percent), Haryana (80.43 percent), Madhya Pradesh (80.05 percent), Orissa (64.33 percent),

Repetition Rate

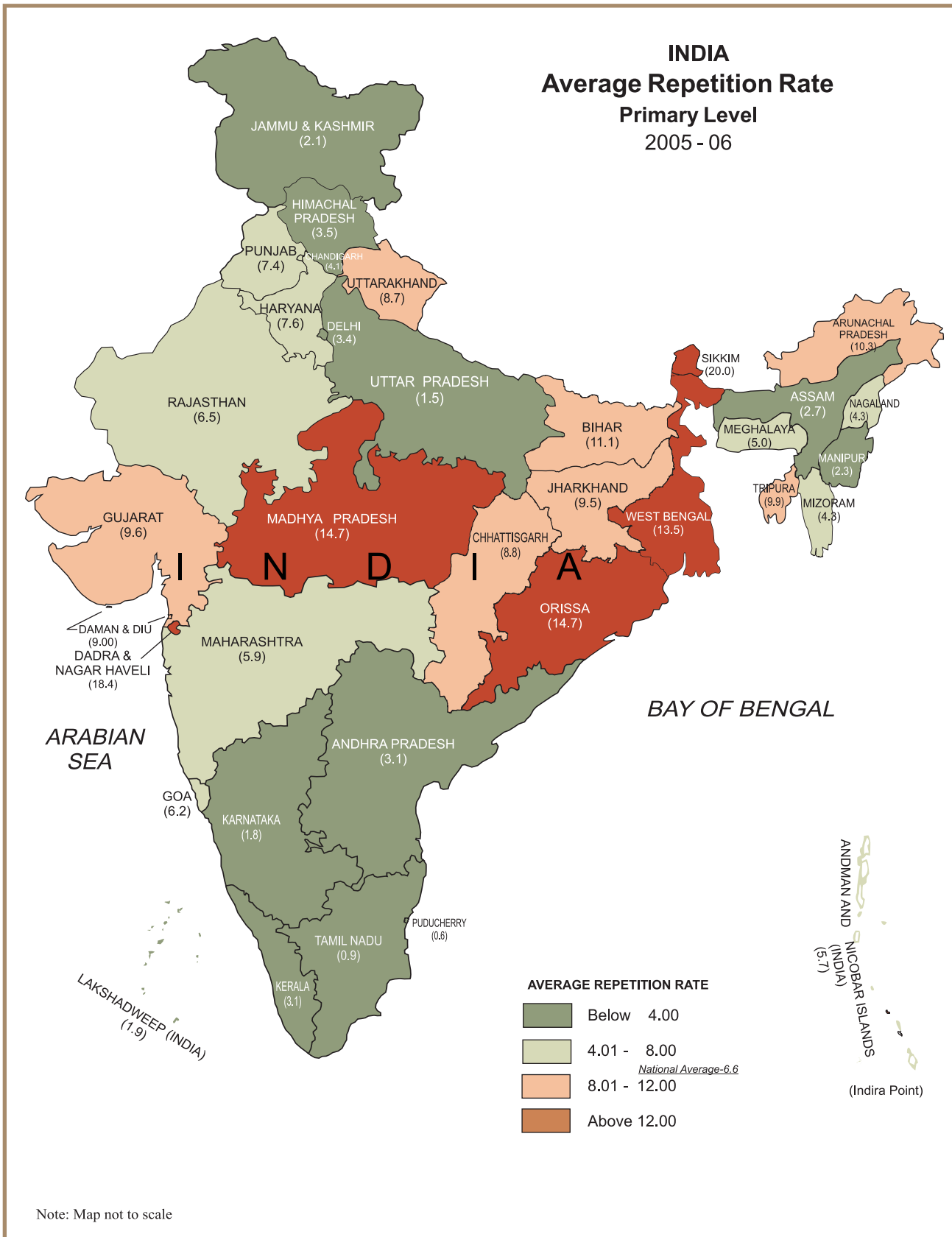
The average repetition rate in primary classes during the period 2004-05 to 2005-06 remained stagnant. As many as 6.60 percent children repeated primary grades compared to 6.29 percent in the previous year. No difference is noticed between boys (6.62 percent) and girls (6.58 percent) repeating primary grades in 2005-



Rajasthan (79.86 percent) and Uttarakhand (81.24 percent) are such states. On the other hand, Meghalaya (76.19 percent) and Sikkim (71.71 percent) also reported lower average promotion rates; both of these states are from the north-eastern part of the country. In a few states, such as Kerala (95.09 percent), Himachal Pradesh (94.67 percent) and Tamil Nadu (97.54 percent), almost all the children in Primary Grades I-V were promoted to next Grade. Consequently, average repetition and dropout rates in these states are much lower than the same in the other states.

“As many as 16 states reported a lower promotion rate than the average of all states together. In states, such as Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, almost all the children in Primary Grades I-V were promoted to next Grade”

06. The average repetition rate in a few states, such as, Arunachal Pradesh (10.26 percent), Bihar (11.13 percent), Gujarat (9.58 percent), Jharkhand (9.51 percent), Orissa (14.65 percent), Sikkim (19.99 percent) and West Bengal (13.51 percent) is observed to be very high and above the national average (6.60 percent). Hence, immediate attention is required in this respect. High repetition rate among primary grades in these states is because of very high repetition rate in Grade I. Most of the major states have reasonably lower repetition rate in primary grades. In as many as 15 states, the



Map 3.1

Table C17
Average Flow Rates : Primary Grades I-V, 2005-06*

State/UT	Promotion Rate			Repetition Rate			Dropout Rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	91.53	91.37	91.45	3.10	3.17	3.13	5.37	5.46	5.42
Arunachal Pradesh	72.61	73.20	72.89	10.55	9.93	10.26	16.84	16.86	16.85
Assam	87.26	88.76	87.99	2.78	2.59	2.68	9.97	8.66	9.32
Bihar	78.68	80.62	79.54	10.77	11.57	11.13	10.55	7.81	9.34
Chhattisgarh	80.92	80.58	80.76	8.81	8.73	8.77	10.27	10.69	10.48
Daman & Diu	76.81	88.35	82.27	11.72	7.88	9.00	11.48	3.77	7.83
Goa	91.19	94.22	92.62	7.23	5.13	6.24	1.58	0.65	1.14
Gujarat	84.47	84.89	84.67	9.94	9.18	9.58	5.59	5.93	5.75
Haryana	78.57	82.47	80.43	7.97	7.26	7.63	13.46	10.27	11.94
Himachal Pradesh	94.39	94.98	94.67	3.70	3.24	3.48	1.91	1.79	1.85
Jammu & Kashmir	92.52	92.88	92.68	2.01	2.11	2.06	5.48	5.00	5.26
Jharkhand	81.89	82.97	82.40	9.49	9.54	9.51	8.62	7.49	8.09
Karnataka	91.37	91.47	91.42	1.88	1.79	1.83	6.75	6.75	6.75
Kerala	94.74	95.45	95.09	3.63	2.58	3.11	1.64	1.97	1.80
Madhya Pradesh	80.41	79.67	80.05	14.72	14.67	14.70	4.87	5.65	5.25
Maharashtra	87.81	88.20	88.00	6.12	5.59	5.86	6.07	6.21	6.14
Manipur	77.39	77.68	77.53	1.94	2.59	2.26	20.68	19.73	20.21
Meghalaya	75.53	76.84	76.19	5.48	4.61	5.04	18.99	18.56	18.77
Mizoram	90.68	89.76	90.23	4.40	4.09	4.25	4.92	6.15	5.52
Nagaland	92.81	92.39	92.60	4.51	4.08	4.30	2.69	3.53	3.10
Orissa	64.49	64.16	64.33	14.97	14.30	14.65	20.53	21.55	21.02
Punjab	89.85	90.81	90.29	8.30	6.38	7.41	1.86	2.81	2.30
Rajasthan	81.42	78.10	79.86	5.93	7.09	6.47	12.66	14.81	13.67
Sikkim	69.71	73.73	71.71	20.56	19.41	19.99	9.73	6.85	8.30
Tamil Nadu	97.35	97.73	97.54	0.97	0.86	0.92	1.67	1.41	1.54
Tripura	82.26	83.28	82.75	10.03	9.77	9.90	7.72	6.95	7.35
Uttar Pradesh	84.33	88.18	86.17	1.51	1.48	1.50	14.16	10.34	12.33
Uttarakhand	81.46	81.02	81.24	8.47	8.91	8.69	10.07	10.07	10.07
West Bengal	76.49	77.63	77.06	13.69	13.32	13.51	9.82	9.05	9.44
All Districts	84.32	85.31	84.79	6.62	6.58	6.60	9.06	8.12	8.61

* Based on common schools for the years 2005-06 & 2006-07.

average repetition rate reported in primary classes is lower than the average of all states (6.62 percent). Of the total repeaters were located in the rural areas and the balance 14 percent in the urban areas. Of the total

Figure 3.16
Average Flow Rates : Classes I-V, Cohort 2005-06
(Based on Common Schools)

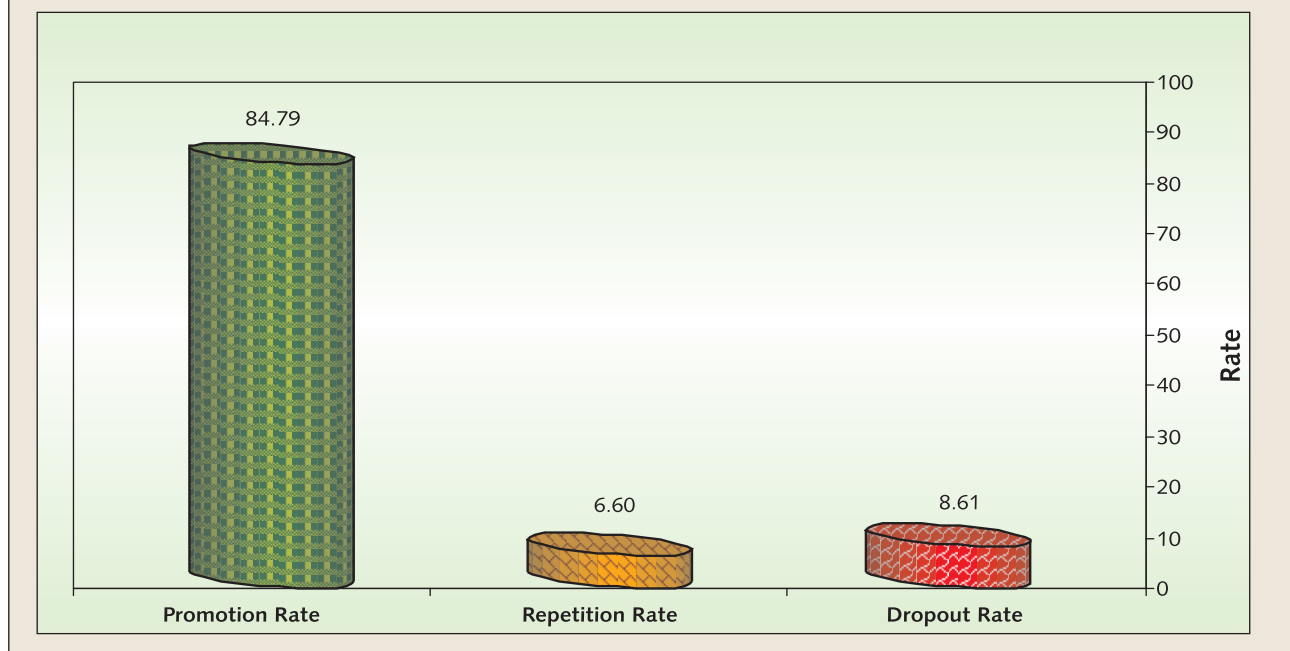


Table C18
Grade-Specific Number of Repeaters and Reasons of Repetition : 2006-07

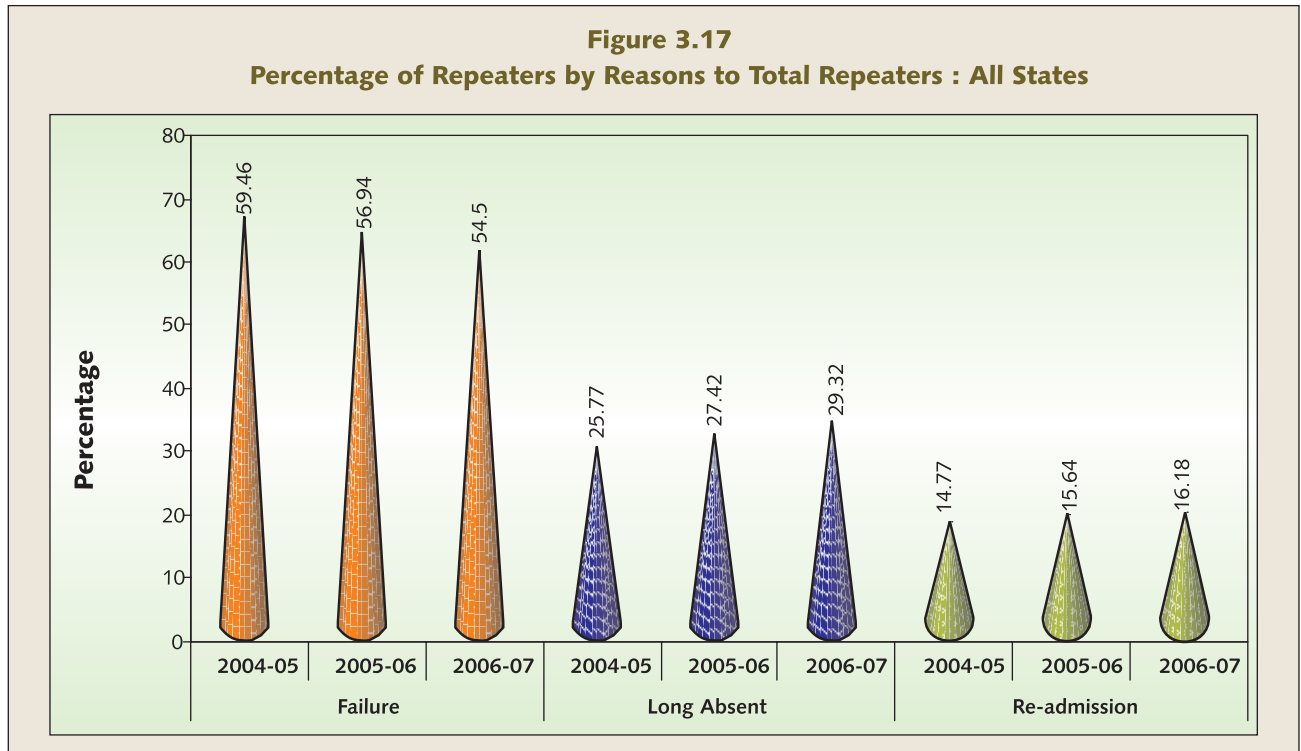
Grade	Failures Percentage	Long Absent Percentage	Re-Admission Percentage	%age to Total Repeaters	Total Repeaters
I	41.82	37.72	20.46	27.81	3,21,4223
II	45.27	35.65	19.08	13.26	1,53,1959
III	50.07	33.49	16.43	11.46	1,32,4655
IV	51.78	32.73	15.50	9.20	1,06,2750
V	63.03	23.09	13.88	12.41	1,43,3927
VI	68.90	19.93	11.16	9.89	1,14,3293
VII	67.69	20.09	12.22	7.57	8,74,885
VIII	78.62	10.70	10.68	8.40	9,71,065
Total	54.50	23.32	16.18	100.00	11,55,6757

However, DISE data suggests that as many as 11.56 million (9.99 million in 2005-06) children repeated elementary grades in 2006-07 which is about 5.90 percent of total elementary enrolment. About 86 percent

repeaters, 53 percent were boys and the remaining 47 percent were girls. The distribution of repeaters by reasons further reveals that 6 out of 10 repeaters repeat on account of failure (54.50 percent). On the other hand,

23.32 percent repeat because of long absenteeism and another 16.18 percent because of re-admissions.

the primary grades as against 9.96 percent during intermediary years 2004-05 and 2005-06. The high



Dropout Rate

The average dropout rate in primary classes over the last three cohorts suggests a consistent decline but the same is still too high to attain the status of universal retention at the Primary level of education. As has already been mentioned above, the dropout rate computed in the present study does not present the true picture of retention as it is just based on enrolment data of only 2 years instead of 5 years used in computing conventional retention rate at Primary level.

The dropout rate presented in Table C17 for cohort 2005-06 indicates an average drop-out rate of 8.61 percent in primary grades against 9.96 percent during the previous cohort i.e. 2004-05. This shows that during the intermediary years 2005-06 and 2006-07, as many as 8.61 percent children enrolled in Grades I to V dropped out from the system before completing

incidence of dropout in the primary grades is also evident in the apparent survival rates presented above.

An average dropout rate of 8.61 percent in primary grades during intermediary years 2005-06 and 2006-07 indicates a high dropout rate at Primary level over a period of five years. Consequently, it also indicates a low retention rate at the Primary level of education. On the one hand, a few states reported low average dropout rate than the average of all states, while the some other states reported higher dropout rates. Arunachal Pradesh reported a high dropout rate of 16.85 percent compared to 13.67 percent in Rajasthan, 21.02 percent in Orissa, 11.94 percent in Haryana, 18.77 percent in Meghalaya, 20.21 percent in Manipur, 12.33 percent in Uttar Pradesh and 9.34 percent in Bihar. Except Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalaya, all these other states are big states and

“An average dropout rate of 8.61 percent in primary grades during intermediary years 2005-06 and 2006-07 indicates a high dropout rate at Primary level over a period of five years”

crucial for the country to attain the status of universal retention at the Primary level of education. Kerala with 1.80 percent, Tamil Nadu with 1.54 percent and Himachal Pradesh with 1.85 percent dropout rate have almost achieved the goal of universal retention at Primary level. Experience of these states may be useful to other states as how they have achieved it and also the strategies adopted by them to attain this rate.

Transition Rate

One of the important indicators on which the expansion of upper primary education depends is the transition rate from the Primary to the Upper Primary level of education. The number of repeaters subtracted from enrolment in Grade VI or V, as the case may be, in

“Almost every child in the urban areas transited from Primary to Upper Primary level but the same is not true for children in the rural areas”

transited from Primary to Upper Primary level but the same is not true for children in the rural areas. As compared to 78.78 percent in the rural areas, almost all children transited in the urban areas. Further, no significant difference in transition rate is noticed in case of boys and girls and the same has shown improvement from its previous levels. Against 84.59 percent boys and 82.75 percent girls transiting from Primary to Upper Primary level of education in 2005-06, 83.66 percent boys and 80.64 percent girls transited during the previous year i.e. 2004-05.

Further, a significant deviation is noticed when state-specific transition rates are analysed. From Table C20, we find that against a low transition rate of 65.50 percent in rural Bihar, 64.41 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 73.44 percent in Jharkhand and 57.73

Table C19
Transition Rate from Primary (V/VI) to Upper Primary (V/VI) Level of Education, Cohorts : 2002-03 to 2005-06

Cohort	Number of Districts	Boys	Girls	Total
2002-03	461	65.96	62.73	64.48
2003-04	539	79.96	75.78	78.01
2004-05	581	83.66	80.64	82.24
2005-06, All Areas	604	84.59	82.75	83.72
Rural Areas	604	79.83	77.60	78.78

2006-07, divided by enrolment in Grade V or IV in the previous year (2005-06) and multiplied by 100 gave the transition rate for cohort 2005-06. The transition rate presented in Table C19 shows consistent improvement over a period of time but still a good percentage of children drop out in transition. As many as 83.72 percent children across 35 States & UTs transited from Primary to Upper Primary level of education compared to 82.24 percent in the previous year. Though transition rate shows improvement but still about 17 percent children dropout in transition. Further, a significant deviation is observed in children transitioning in the rural and urban areas. Almost every child in the urban areas

percent in Madhya Pradesh in 2005-06, the same is very high in case of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. A few states, including Kerala and Karnataka reported above hundred percent transition rates. In Uttar Pradesh, only 64.38 percent boys and 65.55 percent girls transited from Primary to Upper Primary level of education in 2005-06 (Table C20). As mentioned above, Bihar too reported a low transition rate of 66.96 percent in case of boys and 67.33 percent of girls. Bihar reported a low of 65.50 percent transition rate in rural areas compared to 86.15

percent in the urban areas. Other major states that need immediate attention of planners are Madhya Pradesh (67.03 percent) and Jharkhand (77.76

education in states mentioned above may not perhaps be realised in the near future if transition rates are not improved significantly. The states should find out

Table C20
State-Specific Transition Rate from Primary (IV/V) to Upper Primary (V/VI)*
Level of Education : Cohort 2005-06

State/UT**	Boys	Girls	Total	Rural Areas
Andhra Pradesh	92.59	89.51	91.07	86.55
Arunachal Pradesh	90.21	90.34	90.27	83.60
Bihar	66.96	67.33	67.11	65.50
Chandigarh	97.97	93.02	95.72	82.82
Chhattisgarh	72.54	71.64	72.11	72.10
Daman & Diu	71.12	76.59	73.63	59.24
Goa	88.92	87.53	88.29	87.14
Gujarat	93.76	90.18	92.07	87.83
Haryana	93.95	96.30	95.07	89.48
Himachal Pradesh	96.77	92.64	94.80	91.42
Jammu & Kashmir	98.53	96.21	97.48	94.87
Jharkhand	77.22	78.42	77.76	73.44
Lakshadweep	75.86	88.62	81.47	78.23
Madhya Pradesh	69.84	63.92	67.03	57.73
Maharashtra	94.89	92.67	93.83	87.61
Manipur	89.63	89.87	89.74	85.74
Orissa	90.13	85.61	87.95	88.08
Rajasthan	90.26	77.70	84.71	79.83
Sikkim	72.72	79.32	76.17	74.01
Tamil Nadu	98.16	96.36	97.30	91.94
Tripura	78.20	80.23	79.16	75.05
Uttar Pradesh	64.38	65.55	64.93	64.41
Uttarakhand	82.45	79.69	81.08	77.85
West Bengal	89.25	87.32	88.28	82.04
All States	84.59	82.75	83.72	78.78

* As the case may be.

** States reporting above 100 are not presented which may be because of inconsistent enrolment data or migration of children into that state at the Grade VI level.

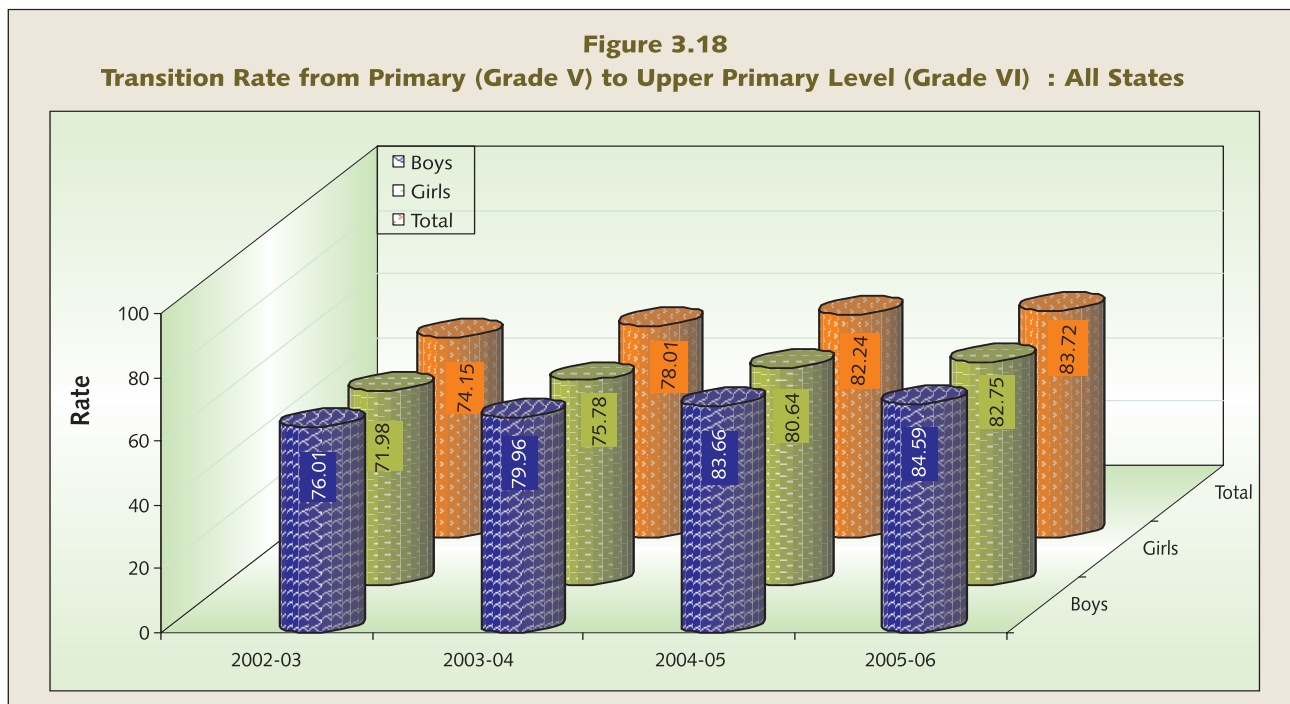
percent). A few states from the north-eastern part of the country (Sikkim and Tripura) reported lower transition rates than the average of all states (82.75 percent). As it seems, the goal of universal elementary

reasons of low transition, which should be followed by incorporating reason-specific strategies in the Annual Work Plan. In a few states, such as Rajasthan, significant difference is noticed in case of transition

rate of boys and girls. In Rajasthan only 77.70 percent girls transitioned from Primary to Upper Primary level against 90.26 percent boys, which shows a gap of about 13 percentage points. But in about 10 states, including Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, the same is observed to be slightly higher in case of girls. Similarly, states also need to bridge the gap in children transiting from Primary to Upper Primary level in the rural and urban areas.

“States should find out reasons of low transition, which should be followed by incorporating reason-specific strategies in the Annual Work Plan. In a few states, such as Rajasthan, significant difference is noticed in case of transition rate of boys and girls”

indicators of internal efficiency of an education system. Input-Output Ratio, Coefficient of Efficiency and Input per Graduate have been presented for which two years enrolment and one year repeaters data in the current year are used. Coefficient of efficiency is defined as the ratio of actual number of pupil-years to the ideal number of pupil-years. Ratio closer to one means better internal efficiency. The input-output ratio is simply the inverse of coefficient of efficiency, and is equal to years put in per graduate divided by five which is the length of the primary cycle. The assumptions used are as follows:



Internal Efficiency of Primary Education System

The flow rates presented above fail to produce information on internal efficiency of the education system. In simple terms, efficiency can be defined as an optimal relationship between investment in terms of input years and output in terms of number of graduates the system produces. By using the following assumptions, the *Reconstructed Cohort Method* is used to obtain

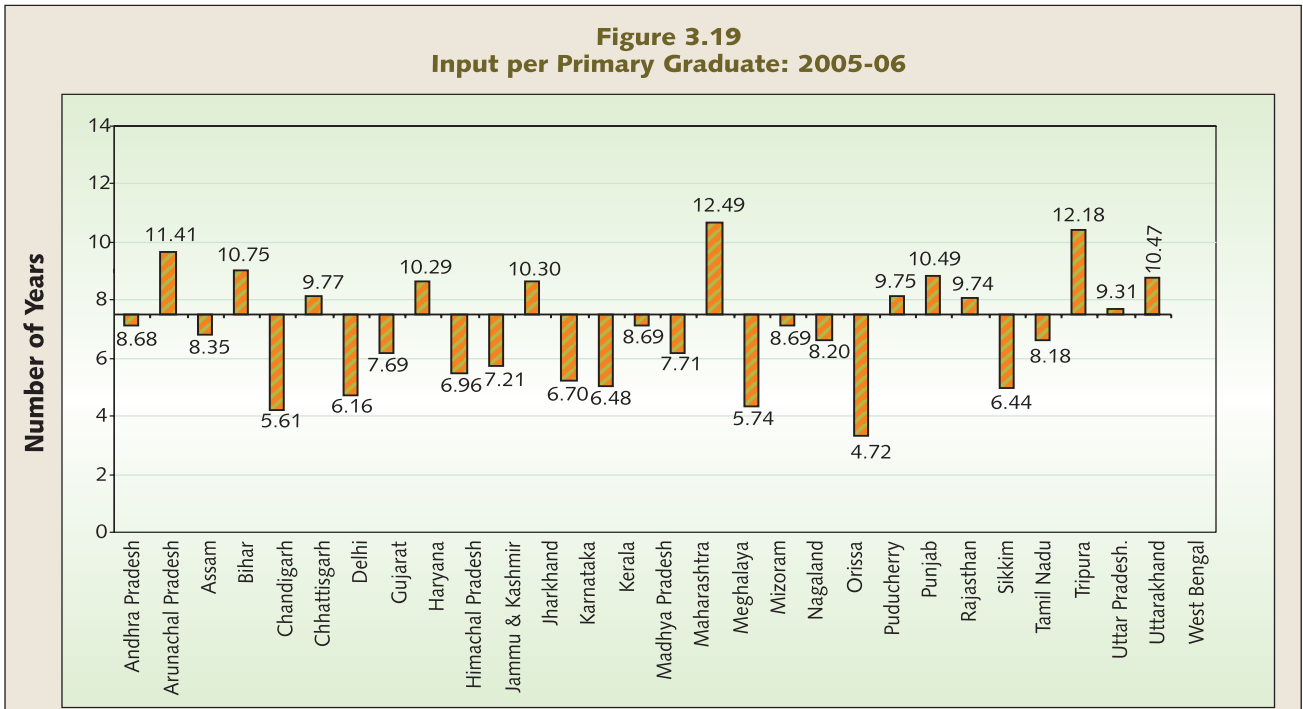
- Promotion, repetition and dropout rates presented above (*based on DISE 2005-06 and 2006-07 data*) would remain constant throughout the evolution of the cohort;
- A student would not be allowed to continue in the system after he/she has repeated for three times in a grade; thereafter, he/she will either leave the system or would be promoted to the next higher grade; and

- No students other than the original ones would be allowed to enter the cycle in between the system.

The coefficient of efficiency presented below reveals that the primary education system is efficient to the tune of 82.2 percent. There is, therefore, scope for further improvement as about 18 percent of the total resources (in terms of input years and outcomes) are

compared to an ideal of 5 years. Students in a few states, such as Daman & Diu, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa and Sikkim are taking 7 and more years to graduate primary level. This is also reflected in the input-output ratio which means a student is taking more than one and half time (in terms of years) resources in these states to become primary school graduate. In case of no

Figure 3.19
Input per Primary Graduate: 2005-06



just going waste. In a few states, such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal, the coefficient of efficiency obtained is lower than the average of all states. In Kerala and a few other states, such as Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu, the primary education system seems to be an efficient one (90 and above). Primary education system in Tamil Nadu is almost perfect as it has a high coefficient of efficiency of 97.5; it is as good as 93.1 in Kerala and 95.0 in Himachal Pradesh. On an average, a primary graduate is taking 6.1 years to become graduate,

wastage in the system, a ratio of one is considered to be the ideal one. Many states have also reported input-output ratio well above one. Unless the efficiency of education system is improved (in terms of repetition and dropout rates), the goal of universal primary education in these states, as well as for the country as a whole, may not be realised in the near future.

“Coefficient of efficiency reveals that the primary education system is efficient to the tune of 82.2 percent. There is, scope for further improvement as about 18 percent of the total resources are just going waste”

Percentage of Over-Age and Under-age Children

One of the important variables required in planning on which information is generally not available from other regular sources, is the age-and-grade matrix which

Table C21
Indicators of Internal Efficiency : Cohort 2005-06
(Based on Common Schools for the Year 2005-06 and 2006-07)

State/UT	Coefficient of Efficiency	Years Input per Graduate			Input-Output Ratio
		Boys	Girls	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	88.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	1.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	98.4	5.3	4.9	5.1	1.0
Arunachal Pradesh	66.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	1.5
Assam	76.1	6.6	6.5	6.6	1.3
Bihar	83.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	1.2
Chhattisgarh	77.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	1.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.8	5.1	5.5	5.2	1.0
Daman & Diu	71.7	7.7	6.3	7.0	1.4
Delhi	99.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	1.0
Goa	97.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	1.0
Gujarat	80.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	1.2
Haryana	75.6	6.8	6.4	6.6	1.3
Himachal Pradesh	95.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	1.1
Jammu & Kashmir	91.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	1.1
Jharkhand	83.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	1.2
Karnataka	87.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	1.1
Kerala	93.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	1.1
Madhya Pradesh	83.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	1.2
Maharashtra	82.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	1.2
Manipur	72.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	1.4
Meghalaya	65.5	7.8	7.5	7.6	1.5
Mizoram	71.7	5.0	5.1	7.0	1.4
Nagaland	81.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	1.2
Orissa	53.9	9.2	9.4	9.3	1.9
Punjab	90.0	5.6	5.5	5.6	1.1
Rajasthan	73.5	6.7	7.0	6.8	1.4
Sikkim	63.5	8.3	7.5	7.9	1.6
Tamil Nadu	97.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.0
Tripura	79.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	83.3	6.2	5.8	6.0	1.2
Uttarakhand	78.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	1.3
West Bengal	71.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	1.4
All States	82.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	1.2

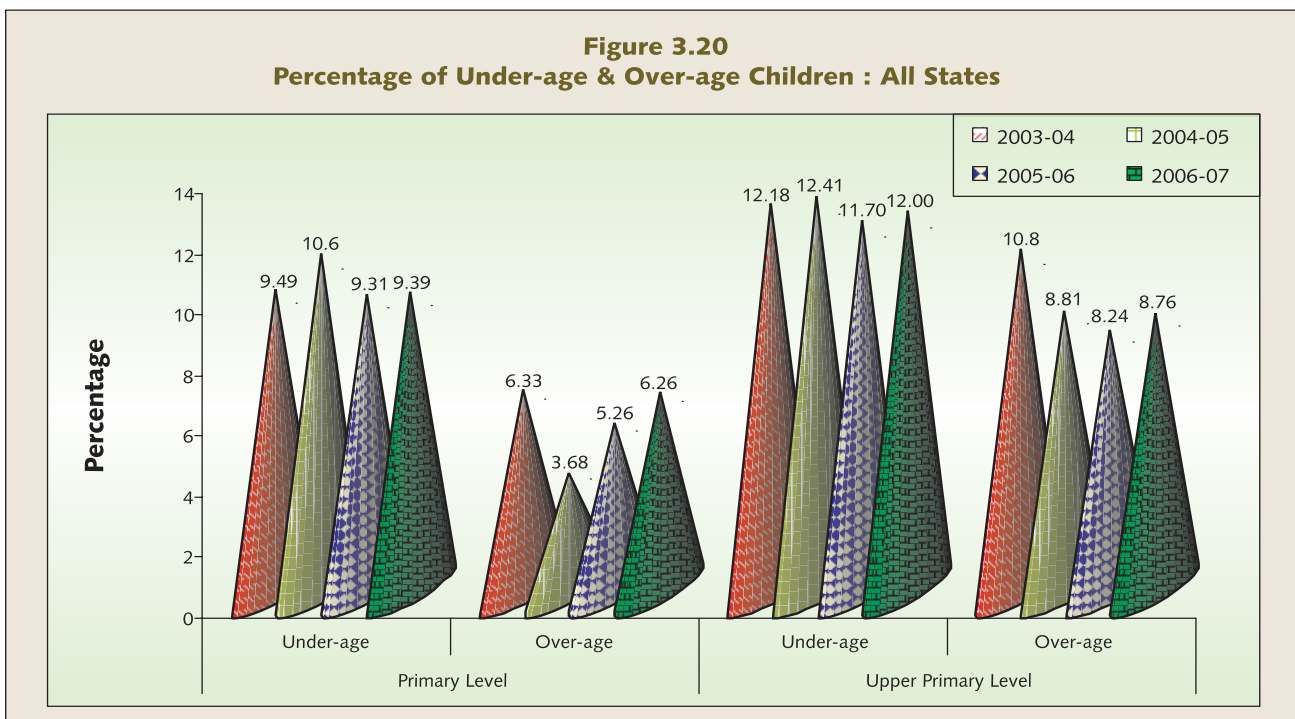
has serious implications for planning UEE. However, data on age-and-grade matrix is being collected regularly ever since the inception of DISE. The data is presented separately in case of Primary and Upper Primary levels of education and also for boys and

enrolment. Table C22 reveals that the percentage of over-age and under-age children both at the Primary and Upper Primary levels of education has slightly increased in 2006-07 from its 2005-06 position. The percentage of over-age and under-age children

Table C22
Under-age and Over-age Children : 2006-07

Educational Level	All Areas			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	Under -age	Over -age	Total Grossness*	Under -age	Over -age	Total Grossness	Under -age	Over -age	Total Grossness
Primary Level									
Boys	9.46	6.22	15.68	8.99	6.25	15.24	11.56	6.11	17.67
Girls	9.31	6.30	15.61	8.86	6.32	15.18	11.32	6.24	17.56
Total	9.39	6.26	15.65	8.93	6.28	15.21	11.45	6.17	17.62
Upper Primary Level									
Boys	12.71	7.59	20.30	12.26	7.78	20.04	14.16	7.03	21.19
Girls	11.28	9.93	21.21	10.81	9.96	20.77	12.77	9.88	22.65
Total	12.00	8.76	20.76	11.53	8.87	20.40	13.47	8.46	21.93

* Total of over-age and under-age children.



girls. Total grossness is divided into two parts, namely under-age and over-age children in the total

increased to 15.65 percent in 2006-07 from 14.57 percent in 2005-06 (Primary), and to 20.76 percent in

2006-07 from 19.94 percent in 2005-06 (Upper Primary). This is also true separately for boys and girls and also for rural and urban areas. Further, it is found that the percentage of over-age and under-age children in case of Upper Primary level (20.76 percent) is much higher than in case of the Primary level of education (15.65 percent). Quite a similar trend is also observed in the previous year. However, no significant deviation is noticed between boys and girls in respective levels. This is generally also true for rural and urban areas and between boys and girls in these areas.

“Percentage of over-age and under-age children suggests that of the total enrolment in Primary classes, 84.35 percent belong to 6-11 years age group and the rest of the children are either below 6 or above 11 years old”

Upper Primary level, the percentage of over-age children is 8.76. Altogether the percentage of over-age and under-age children in primary classes located in urban areas is 17.62, and in rural areas it is 15.21. Comparative percentage of over-age and under-age children at the Upper Primary level is much higher at 20.76. This means that only 79.24 percent enrolment in Upper Primary classes are of 11-14 years age group. The total grossness in case of boys (20.30 percent) is slightly lower than the same in case of girls (21.21 percent). As mentioned above, the

Table C23
Enrolment and GER at Primary Level

Year	Number of Districts Covered	Number of States Covered	Number of Schools Covered	Enrolment in Primary Grades I-V (In Million)	GER	NER
					(%)	
2002-03	459	18	8,56,301	101.16	–	–
2003-04	539	25	9,31,471	110.39	89.83	–
2004-05	581	29	10,37,813	118.30	97.82	–
2005-06*	604	35	11,24,033	124.62	103.77	84.53
2006-07*	609	35	11,96,663	131.85	110.86	92.75

* Complete coverage. Estimated 6-11 age population is around 118.94 million. The balance children of 6-11 age-group are not enrolled in schools as per DISE data but who may either be out-of-school or enrolled in EGS, unrecognized schools, alternative schools and other schools not covered under DISE.

The percentage of over-age and under-age children suggests that of the total enrolment in Primary classes, 84.35 percent belong to 6-11 years age group and the rest of the children are either below 6 or above 11 years old. Further, it is noticed that the number of under-age children (9.39 percent) in overall grossness in primary classes is more than the number of over-age children (6.26 percent), which is true both for boys and girls. Almost similar trend is noticed in the case of primary enrolment in rural areas. However, the percentage of under-age children in urban areas is a bit higher than the same in rural areas. Compared to 12.00 percent under-age children at

percentage of under-age children (12.00 percent) in Upper Primary enrolment too is higher than the over-age children (8.76 percent); it is also true both for rural and urban areas and for boys and girls. However, the percentage of under-age children in urban areas (13.47 percent) is higher than the same in rural areas (11.45 percent)

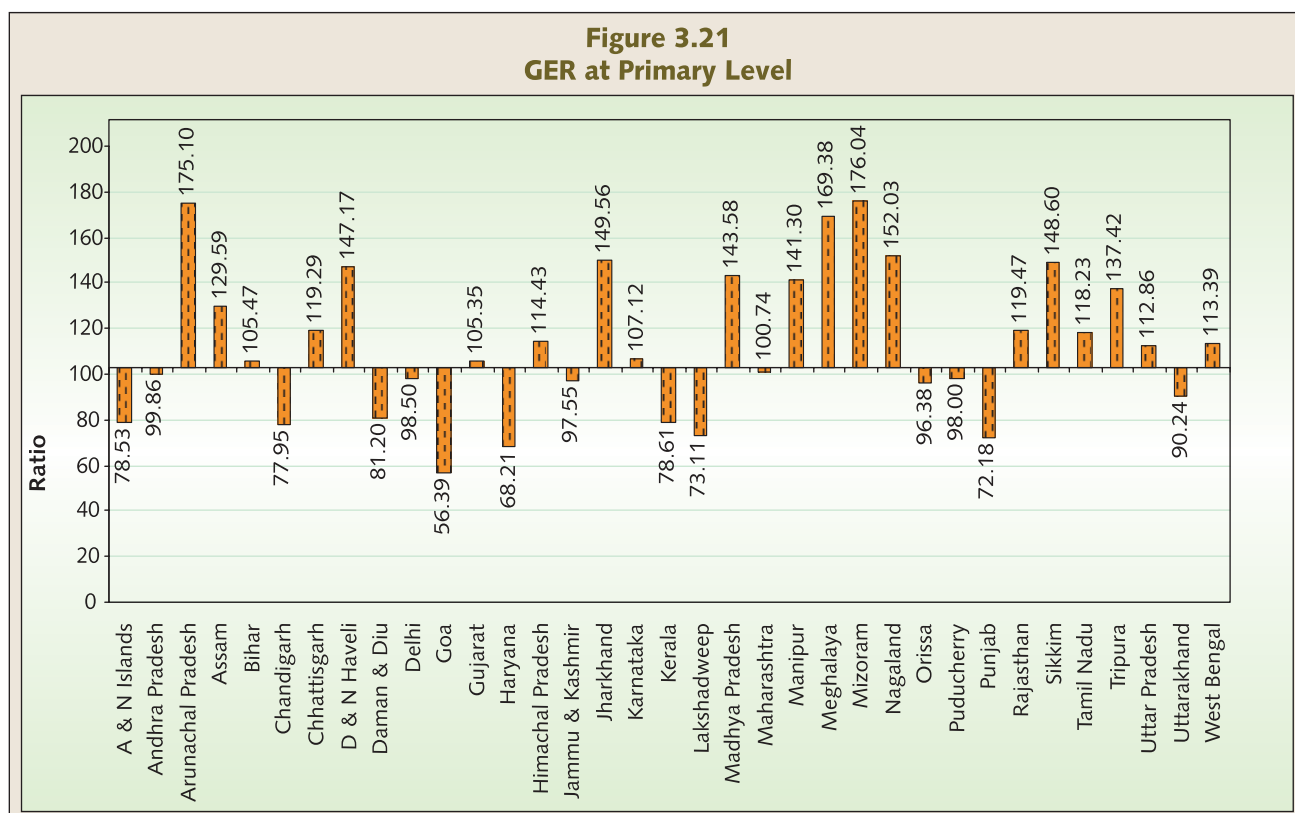
Enrolment Ratio

Every year, not only number of schools covered under DISE has increased but the enrolment both in the Primary and Upper Primary classes has also increased

impressively. This shows the impact of recent initiatives, like the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* Programme. The enrolment in Primary classes in 2005-06 was 124.62 million showing an increase of 7.23 million in absolute terms and 5.80 in percent points over the enrolment in the previous year. Despite the increase in enrolment over a period of time, it is observed that about 179 out of 604 districts reported decline in Primary enrolment.

One of the crucial indicators through which the goal of universal enrolment is assessed is enrolment ratio.

percent, corresponding to 92.75 percent NER (Table C23). The GER in the previous year 2005-06 was 103.77 percent. Because of the limitations mentioned (Section I) in the Upper Primary enrolment, a number of states, because of their school structure, did not report enrolment in Grade VIII. As such, enrolment in Upper Primary grades reported under DISE does not represent the true coverage. Hence, GER computed for Upper Primary level (64.72 percent) is found much lower than at the Primary level.



It has been presented at the Primary level in Table C23 at the national level, and the state-specific data is given in Table C24. It may be noted that irrespective of the school structure, enrolment ratio at Primary level is computed by considering enrolment in Grades I-V and corresponding age-specific population, i.e. 6-11 years. In the year 2005-06, during which all the districts of the country across 35 States and UTs were covered under DISE, information from more than 1.20 million institutions was received. As per the DISE 2006-07 data, GER at Primary level is estimated to be 110.86

It has also been observed that NER in a good number of states in 2006-07 is much higher than the average of all states (92.75 percent). Contrary to general belief, the NER at the Primary level in Kerala is low which is because of the incomplete coverage of schools in the state. Despite significant achievement in a few states, some other states remained far behind, reporting a low NER. Unless all the remaining children are brought under the education system, the goal of universal enrolment is not likely to be realized in the near future. The enrolment ratio, however, also reveals that a few states, such as Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, are near

Table C24
Enrolment Ratio at Primary Level : 2004-05 to 2006-07

State/UT	GER			NER		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	–	70.83	78.53	–	–	62.42
Andhra Pradesh	96.54	96.84	99.86	75.58	75.28	78.06
Arunachal Pradesh	106.19	153.94	175.10	80.48	–	–
Assam	99.92	96.65	129.59	87.78	88.84	88.84*
Bihar	91.05	92.44	105.47	81.97	–	99.46
Chandigarh	80.59	72.55	77.95	66.09	59.31	63.65
Chhattisgarh	108.78	131.48	119.29	90.09	–	98.71
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	–	123.73	147.17	–	93.82	93.82*
Daman & Diu	82.90	85.70	81.20	57.89	70.11	64.04
Delhi	95.68	89.57	98.50	75.91	65.81	72.37
Goa	59.08	54.12	56.39	47.92	48.17	49.57
Gujarat	109.35	100.30	105.35	85.66	78.89	84.03
Haryana	79.13	57.90	68.21	64.08	38.08	53.71
Himachal Pradesh	89.00	110.53	114.43	79.54	87.29	91.72
Jammu & Kashmir**	105.95	94.40	97.55	95.58	75.86	80.54
Jharkhand	76.44	123.58	149.56	64.12	63.66	63.66*
Karnataka	116.28	93.58	107.12	89.73	83.97	98.60
Kerala***	84.31	76.16	78.61	69.45	–	66.63
Lakshadweep	–	87.39	73.11	–	–	67.70
Madhya Pradesh	127.56	129.76	143.58	94.64	94.22	94.22*
Maharashtra	157.91	96.82	100.74	117.89	–	84.00
Manipur	115.16	132.10	141.30	97.52	–	–
Meghalaya	116.14	132.83	169.38	94.33	94.01	94.01*
Mizoram	61.81	155.76	176.04	64.96	–	–
Nagaland	73.16	133.13	152.03	58.37	–	–
Orissa	100.20	117.38	96.38	72.95	94.05	71.71
Puducherry	143.19	79.54	98.00	86.94	56.66	80.29
Punjab	114.83	65.34	72.18	94.14	51.78	55.49
Rajasthan	138.29	112.72	119.47	121.80	81.52	84.59
Sikkim	98.33	138.00	148.60	90.00	94.54	90.65
Tamil Nadu	86.81	118.58	118.23	82.81	93.92	96.61
Tripura	106.57	133.40	137.42	85.72	–	–
Uttar Pradesh	97.82	107.27	112.86	81.90	97.74	97.74*
Uttarakhand	–	97.00	90.24	–	83.32	76.59
West Bengal	–	104.45	113.39	–	82.76	84.47
All States	–	103.77	110.86	–	84.53	92.75

* 2005-06.

** Partial data in 2004-05.

*** Data not fully reported, In addition, a large number of unrecognised schools, that the state has, are not covered under DISE.

achieving the goal of universal elementary enrolment. A little push in these states may help in achieving goal of universal elementary enrolment.

Examination Results

The last, though the most important component of Universal Elementary Education, is Universal Quality of Education. A variety of indicators presented

NCERT has recently conducted a study on learners' attainment both in case of Primary and Upper Primary grades. Examination results conducted by schools are, however, considered as one of the proxy indicators of quality of education which is collected under DISE every year.

A cursory look at the examination results shows that, barring a few states, more than 90 percent

Table C25
Examination Results in the Terminal Grades : Cohort 2005-06

Terminal Grade	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Pass Percentage					
Grade IV/V					
Boys	94.80	94.74	95.02	94.49	95.77
Girls	94.89	94.76	95.40	94.54	96.2
Grade VII/VIII					
Boys	88.44	88.19	89.22	87.15	90.40
Girls	88.84	88.58	89.56	87.81	90.49
Pass Percentage (60% & Above Marks)					
Grade IV/V					
Boys	44.96	42.66	54.75	38.74	54.94
Girls	45.12	42.32	56.71	39.08	56.78
Grade VII/VIII					
Boys	38.83	36.42	45.98	30.95	39.47
Girls	40.06	37.35	47.35	33.16	39.52

above give information about the qualitative aspects of education system. In India, the Learners' Achievement is considered to be one of the significant indicators of quality of education. However, there is no mechanism to collect information on Learners' Achievement on regular basis. For the first time, Baseline Learners' Assessment Studies (BAS) were conducted in 1994-95 in seven DPEP phase-one states. Thereafter, the same was extended to DPEP phase-two and phase-three districts also, but the coverage was limited only to Primary grades. Subsequently, the mid-term and terminal assessment studies were also conducted in the DPEP states. The coverage under the SSA was extended to Upper Primary grades also.

children passed the terminal Grades IV/V and VII/VIII (Table C25). The pass percentage in case of Grade V is as high as 95, both in case of boys and girls. Except Madhya Pradesh (boys 75.39 percent; and girls 73.24 percent) and Sikkim (boys 73.42 percent; and girls 73.47 percent), in most of the other states, the pass percentage in Grade V is observed to be above 90 percent, which is true both for boys and girls. Further, it is observed that the pass percentage in Grade VIII (boys, 88.19 percent; girls 88.58 percent) has been comparatively lower than the pass percentage in Grade V. It is noticed that almost an equal percentage of children passed terminal Grades V and VIII, both in rural and urban areas; it is also

true for all government and private management schools for Primary grade only. However, the pass percentage in Grade VII/VIII in schools run by the

Percentage of children passing with 60 percent and above marks has also been analysed both for Grade IV/V and Grade VII/VIII. A decline is observed in both

Figure 3.22
Percentage of Children Passed with ≥ 60 Percent Marks by Management

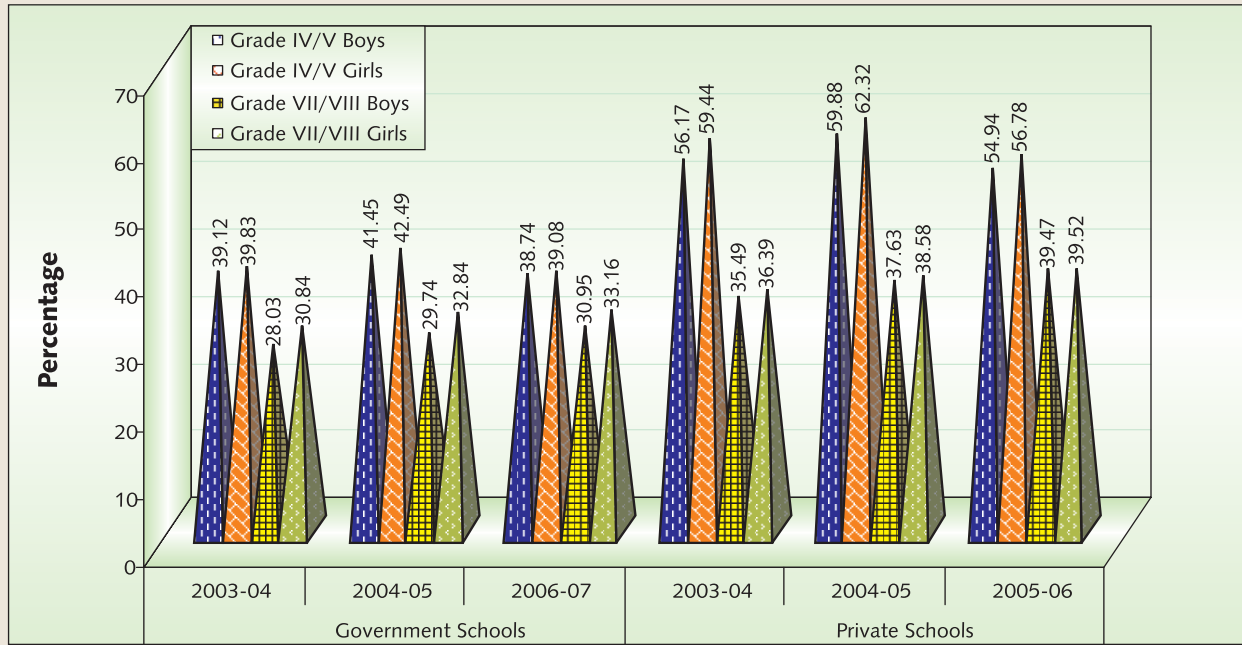
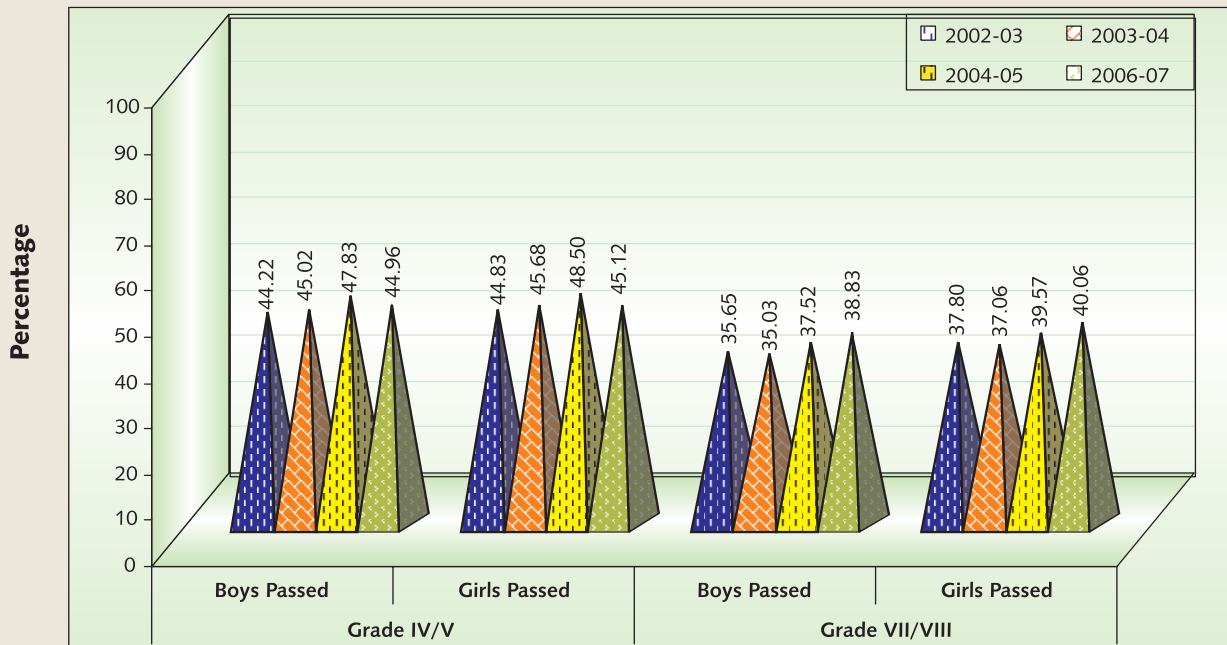


Figure 3.23
Percentage of Children Passed with ≥ 60 Percent Marks : All States



private managements has been a bit higher than the same in the government run schools.

the cases. This clearly indicates that the learners' attainment both in the case of Grade IV/V and Grade

VII/VIII, is not satisfactory. This agrees with the outcome of independent assessment studies conducted in the recent past. A significant difference is, however, noticed in students passing with 60 and above marks in rural and urban areas. Rural areas have much lower percentage of such students than the urban areas. Schools run by private managements have higher percentage than government managed schools, which is true for both boys and girls and also for Primary and Upper Primary terminal grades.

Only 44.96 percent boys and 45.12 percent girls passed Grade IV/V with a score of 60 percent and above, compared to about 38.83 percent boys and 40.06 percent girls scoring 60 percent and above marks in Grade VII/VIII. In many states, the percentage of such girls is much higher than their counterpart boys, which is also true in the case of Grade VIII. In Bihar, only 22.03 percent boys passed Grade VIII scoring 60 percent and above against 23.77 percent girls. Even in the state of Kerala, the percentage of students who passed with 60 percent and above marks, especially in Grade VII, is low (boys 34.67; girls 40.07 percent). The percentage of such students in Grade IV in Kerala is boys, 54.90 and girls, 58.34 percent. The corresponding percentage in Delhi, especially in Grade VIII, is also low. It is 54.89 for boys and 63.29 for girls in Grade V; and 34.45 for boys and 33.07 for girls in Grade VIII. It is further observed that all the states from the north-eastern region have around 25 percent of students having passed with 60 percent and above marks, which is true for both the terminal grades.

“The variety of efficiency indicators presented reveals that a number of pupils drop out from the system before the completion of Primary level of education; thus causing efficiency to drop to a great extent”

In view of the above analysis, it is obvious that the programmes concerning elementary education initiated recently focus more on quality of education than on the other components of universalisation. A careful analysis of students' responses in examinations/achievement tests may help in finding out the nature of common mistakes they commit in subjects like language, environment and mathematics. The output of the analysis can be an important input to teacher training programmes being developed and conducted by both District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) and State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERT).

Concluding Observations

The analysis presented above clearly indicates that enrolment both at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education has increased impressively over a period of time. However, in ratio form the same is still not enough to achieve the goal of universal elementary education. There are a few states which are at the verge of achieving universal primary enrolment. The variety of efficiency indicators presented reveals that a number of pupils drop out from the system before the completion of Primary level of education, thus causing efficiency to drop to a great extent. Despite following of no-detention policy at the Primary level of education, a good number of pupils repeat primary classes. The average dropout rate being high at Primary level, it needs to be checked without which neither the goal of universal primary education nor elementary education can be achieved. For that purpose, reason-specific child-centered strategies need to be adopted.

DISE Publications : A Few Comments

- *Many thanks for your publication, Elementary Education in India: Progress towards UEE, Analytical Report, I greatly value the same, Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad*
- *It is really a big task that has been completed by NUEPA. It requires lot of patience and courage, now all schools are really at one click away, Prof. Sanjay Ganorkar, National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Bhopal*
- *Since we are working on several government programmes including education, DISE reports would be very useful in process of our research and analysis, Dr. Jawad A Khan, Research Associate, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, New Delhi*
- *Thanks for sending me this invaluable volume, Prof. Anil Sadgopal, Sahkar Nagar, Bhopal*
- *DISE publications would help me immensely in my research work on education and gender, Ms. Meenu Anand, Women's Studies & Development Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi*
- *The addition of Analytical Report has enriched the collection of our library, Librarian, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Nainital*
- *There is no doubt that the publication is very useful, informative and thought provoking. This provide a wealth of data for understanding the state of elementary education in different districts of India, Dr. J.C Goyal, formerly with NCERT, New Delhi*
- *Your publications are surely useful and informative, always gives me a great encouragement to my further studies, Ms. Hisako Akai, Fukuoka, Japan*
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