

# Enrolment-Based Indicators

## Introduction

Like school-related indicators, a variety of enrolment-based indicators have been covered under DISE 2005-06 in case of each of the 35 States & UTs as also the average of 604 districts. Most of the indicators are presented by school category and wherever necessary, separately for boys and girls. While analysing enrolment-based indicators, limitations presented in Part I with respect to coverage and non-responses be kept in mind, because these limitations require crucial indicators such as enrolment ratio to be analysed carefully. As already reported, the DISE mandate is to collect data only from recognized schools that impart elementary education irrespective of the school type. This applies both to government run as well as private managed schools. Within these managements, the field level functionaries maintain that coverage in case of private institutions (recognized) is not complete even though the number of private schools covered under DISE over a period of time has been on the rise. It may also be noted that Education Guarantee schools 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 above 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 or a few of them may

either be termed as out-of-school, never enrolled or dropout children. The recently conducted Punjab study on unrecognized schools by NUEPA also reveals that the number of unrecognized schools and enrolment in them have been very large. Unless these schools are considered, true picture of universalisation cannot be known. Hence, planning exercises based upon the data of only recognized schools would serve only a limited purpose. In view of this, states like Andhra Pradesh and Punjab extended the coverage of DISE to their unrecognized schools also. It is hoped that other states would soon follow Andhra Pradesh and Punjab so as to make available complete data on enrolment.

In the previous years, DISE data was not available for the entire country across all the 35 States & UTs; hence indicators of efficiency and other aspects could not be worked out for all the states and also average of districts. With the availability of 2005-06 data, an attempt has been made to compute all such indicators in the present document in case of 29 States & UTs for which DISE data over a period of two years is available. Based on *Student Flow Analysis*, a detailed section is devoted on retaining capacity of the system which is based on DISE data for 2004-05 and 2005-06. Further, with data available for only 3-4 years' enrolment, it may not be possible to work out retention rate which needs enrolment data at least over a period of five years. Since those districts in a state that have grade-specific enrolment 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 state as a whole; it gives

a fairly good amount of information about retaining capacity of the education system in the state. Alternatively, the Apparent Survival Rate worked out in case of Primary level also presents share 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. 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 of boys and girls
- ◆ Share of enrolment in rural areas
- ◆ Percentage of enrolment in government schools to total enrolment
- ◆ Percentage of SC, ST and OBC enrolment to total enrolment
- ◆ Percentage of enrolment of children with disability and its share to total enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes
- ◆ Percent share of Pre-primary enrolment to total 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 & under-age children, both at the Primary and Upper Primary levels of education
- ◆ Average enrolment by school category
- ◆ Apparent survival rate in Primary and Upper Primary grades
- ◆ Percentage of enrolment in schools without building and blackboard
- ◆ Average repetition, promotion and dropout rates
- ◆ Retention rate at the Primary level
- ◆ Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary level; and
- ◆ Indicators of internal efficiency of education system: input/output ratio, average number of years the system is taking to produce primary graduate and wastage ratio.

Wherever necessary and possible, an indicator at the all-India level is presented over a period of time. In view of the nature of an indicator, the same is also presented separately for rural and urban areas as well as for government and private managements.

## Participation of Girls

### Gender Parity Index

Gender Parity Index (GPI) and percentage of girls' enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes, computed for the period 2002-03 to 2005-06 (Tables D1 and D2), reveal that there was consistent improvement in the average of all districts both in GPI and girls' share in enrolment. However, the improvement, irrespective of Primary and Upper Primary, during the years 2004-05 to 2005-06 is not significant. The average of 604 districts in 2005-06 indicates a GPI of 0.92 in Primary classes and 0.84 in case of enrolment in Upper Primary classes compared to 0.91 and 0.83 in 2004-05. In 2003-04, GPI respectively in Primary and Upper Primary enrolment was 0.90 and 0.82.

All elementary classes together had a GPI of 0.90 in

*“Average of 604 districts in 2005-06 indicates a GPI of 0.92 in Primary classes and 0.84 in case of enrolment in Upper Primary classes”*

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2005-06 compared to 0.89 in 2004-05 and 0.87 in 2002-03. No significant difference is noticed in GPI in Primary enrolment in case of rural areas (0.91) and in urban areas (0.92). Further, a significant difference is observed in GPI in Primary enrolment in case of all government (0.95) and all private

*“All government managements together have much higher GPI as compared to GPI in case of all private managements”*

managements (0.93) together have much higher GPI as compared to GPI in case of all private managements (0.80) together (Table D1). The analysis presented above clearly indicates that boys outnumber girls both at the Primary and Upper Primary levels of education. This is also reflected in the

**Table D1**  
**Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Enrolment : 2002-03 and 2005-06**

Grades	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
<b>2002-03</b>					
I-V	0.89	0.89	0.94	0.91	0.82
VI-VII/VIII	0.79	0.76	0.92	0.80	0.80
I-VII/VIII	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.88	0.82
<b>2003-04</b>					
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
<b>2004-05</b>					
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
<b>2005-06</b>					
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

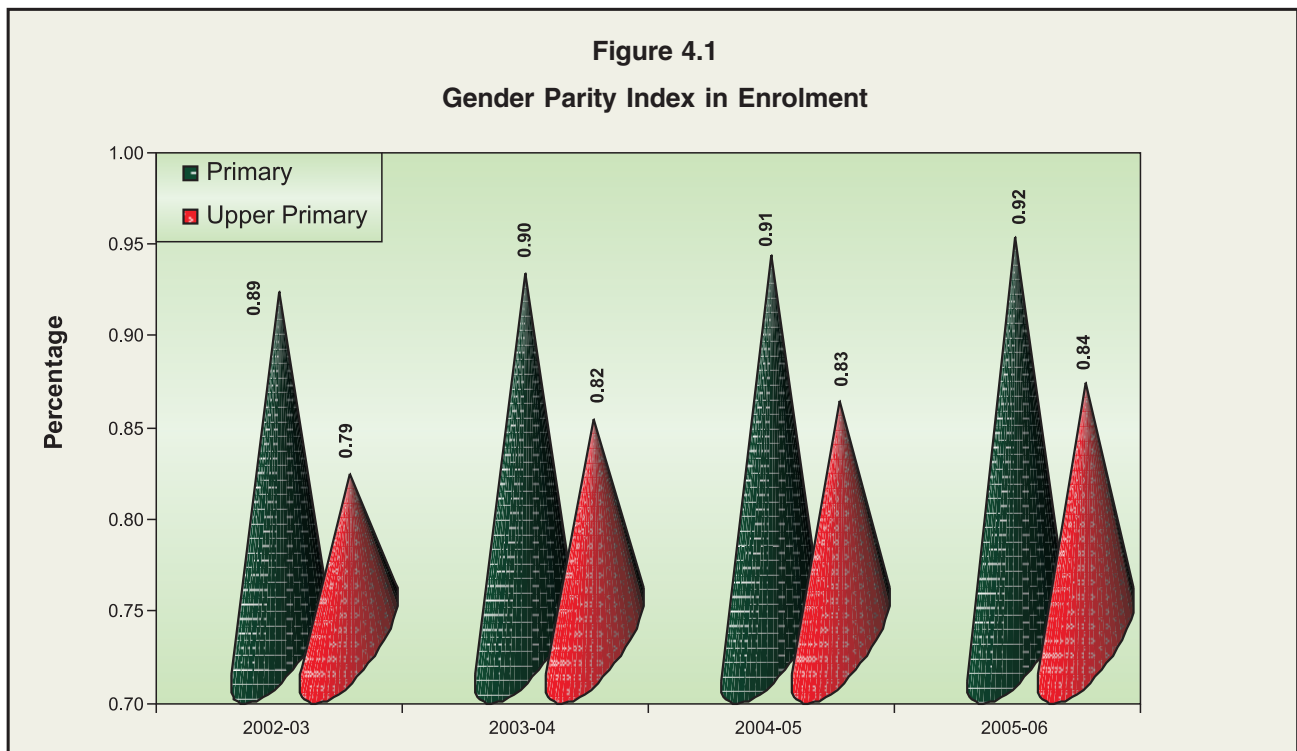
managements (0.80), the corresponding figures in case of Upper Primary enrolment being 0.87 and 0.81. GPI in case of total Elementary enrolment in rural areas (0.89) has been lower than that in urban areas (0.92). All government

share of girl's enrolment (see Table D2). This also indicates less number of girls in Upper Primary classes than in Primary classes which reflects serious implications for UEE.

Further analysis of state-specific GPI in Primary enrolment indicates that the index remained above 0.90 in 26 states. Meghalaya and Puducherry had the highest GPI of above 1. Among the rest of the states, Manipur and Sikkim had the highest GPI of 0.99 and Bihar the lowest (0.80). Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand and West Bengal had GPI of 0.98. Almost the same number of boys and girls in these states are enrolled in Primary classes. The national capital Delhi reported a

“The national capital Delhi reported a GPI of 0.89 in Primary and 0.88 in Upper Primary enrolment”

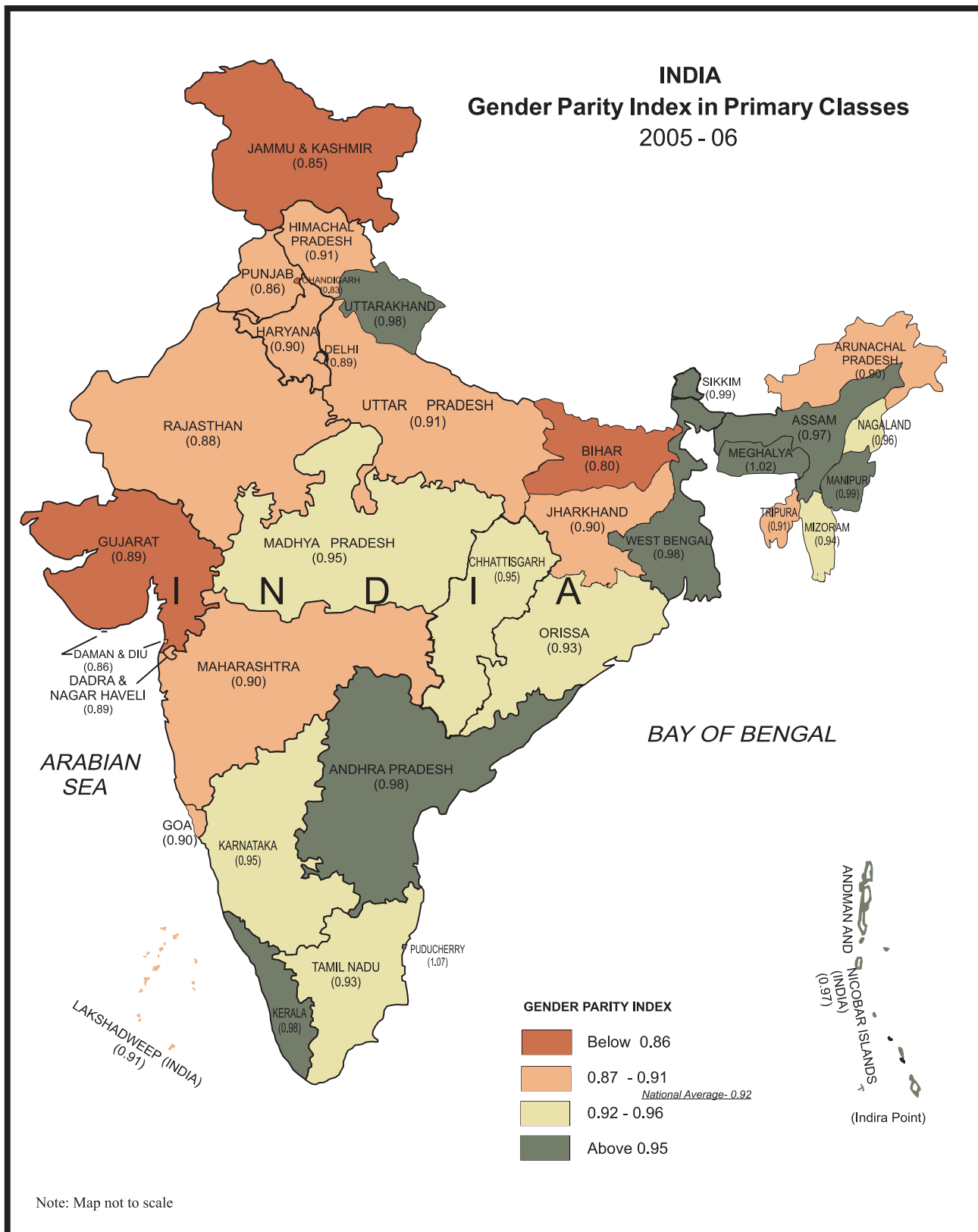
that GPI in Primary enrolment in the states of Assam (0.96), Chhattisgarh (0.95), Haryana (0.90), Himachal Pradesh (0.91), Karnataka (0.95), Maharashtra (0.90), Madhya Pradesh (0.95), Orissa (0.93), Tamil Nadu (0.93) and Uttar Pradesh (0.91) has also been very high. All states in the north-eastern region also had a very high GPI in case of enrolment in Primary classes. The six newly covered states under DISE also reported above 0.85 GPI in Primary enrolment.



GPI of 0.89 in Primary and 0.88 in Upper Primary enrolment against an overall GPI of 0.89 in Elementary enrolment. Kerala too has a very high GPI in case of Upper Primary enrolment (0.93). Puducherry also had a high GPI both in case of Primary (1.07) and Upper Primary (1.05) and also in case of Elementary (1.06) enrolment. It is observed

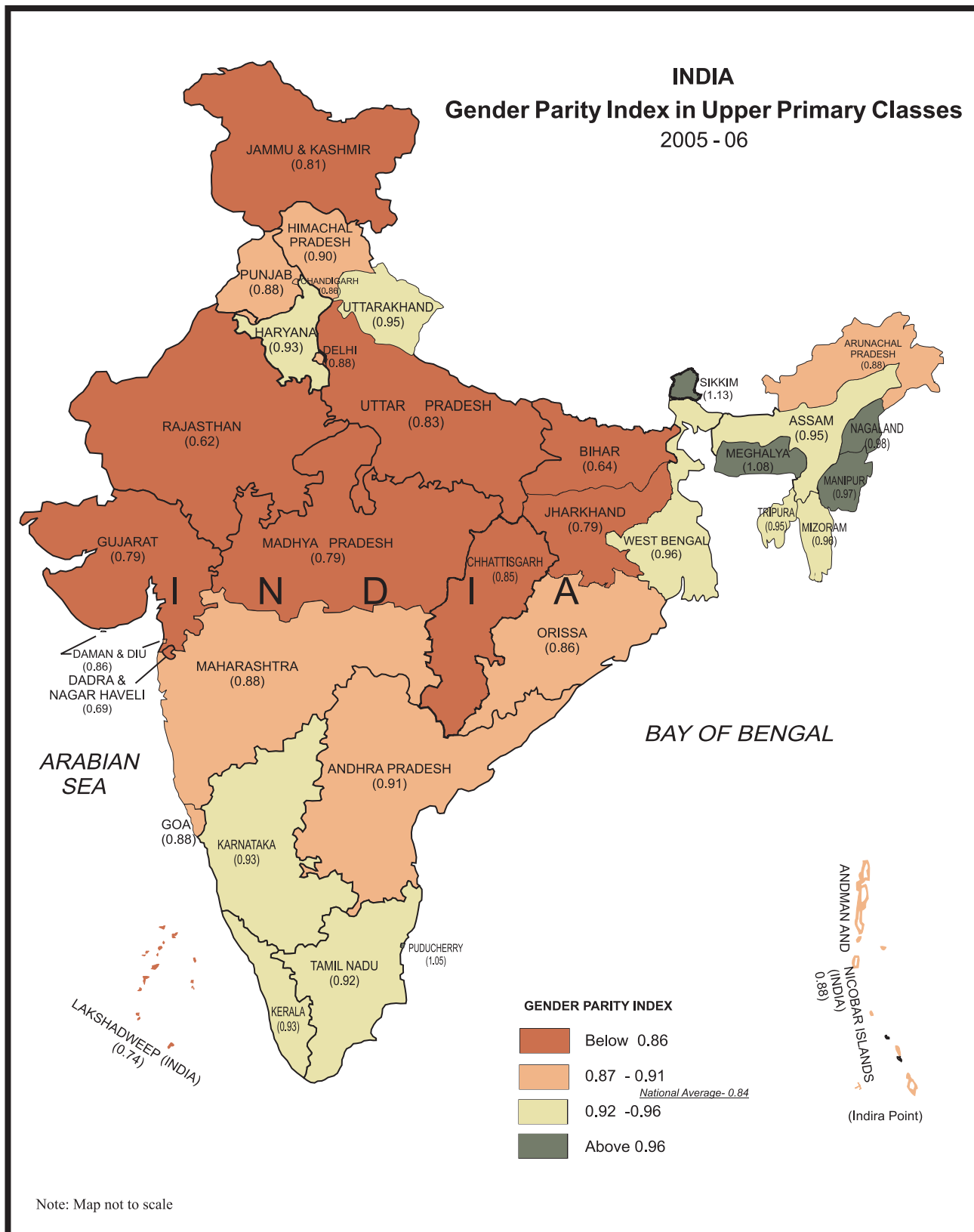
“States such as Bihar and Rajasthan had a little low GPI in Primary enrolment, indicating that the goal of UPE in these states may not be realised unless all girls are brought under the education system”

On the other hand, states such as Bihar (0.80 against 0.78 in 2004-05), Chandigarh (0.83), Jammu & Kashmir (0.85), Gujarat (0.89), Punjab (0.86) and Rajasthan (0.88) had a little low GPI in Primary enrolment, indicating that the goal of UPE in these states may not be realised unless and until all girls are brought under the



Map 4.1(a)

Elementary Education in India : Analytical Report



Map 4.1(b)

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education system. The same may also be true for Upper Primary enrolment. Rajasthan has the lowest GPI in 2005-06 (0.62 against 0.58 in 2004-05) in Upper Primary enrolment, which indicates that only 62 girls are enrolled against 100 boys. Bihar (0.64), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (0.69), Gujarat (0.79), Jammu & Kashmir (0.81), Jharkhand (0.79), Lakshadweep (0.74), Madhya Pradesh (0.79) and Uttar Pradesh (0.83) too have a very low GPI, which clearly indicates that a large number of girls in these states are still out of

classes (GPI 1.08) than their counterpart boys. In fact, in a number of states, improvement in GPI in Primary enrolment has been more impressive than the same in the Upper Primary enrolment during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06.

On the other hand, GPI in Elementary enrolment in 2005-06 has been 0.90 compared to 0.89 in 2004-05. A few states turned out lower GPI in Elementary enrolment than the all-India average of 0.90. Bihar (0.77) and Rajasthan (0.81) are amongst the states

**Table D2**  
**Percentage of Girls' Enrolment : 2002-03 to 2005-06**

Grades	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
<b>2002-03</b>					
I-V	47.18	46.98	48.41	47.55	45.14
VI-VII/VIII	44.20	43.08	47.97	44.44	44.57
I-VII/VIII	46.56	46.15	48.28	46.94	44.94
<b>2003-04</b>					
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
<b>2004-05</b>					
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
<b>2005-06</b>					
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

school. North-Eastern states showed a high GPI in case of upper Primary enrolment also. Meghalaya had more girls in Upper Primary

that have a lower GPI than the all-India average (0.90), as also states like Chandigarh (0.85), Delhi (0.89), Gujarat (0.86), and Punjab (0.87). In case

of 24 States & UTs, GPI in Elementary enrolment has been above 0.90. Meghalaya and Sikkim had more girls in Elementary classes than boys in these classes. Delhi had a GPI of 0.89 in Elementary enrolment in 2005-06.

*“Not much significant improvement in girls' share in the total enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes was observed during 2004-05 and 2005-06”*

respectively) than the same in urban areas (47.95 and 47.70 percent). The same is also true in case of the enrolment in Elementary classes, that is, Classes I-VII/VIII (rural 47.12 and urban 47.87 percent). The percent-age of girls'

### Share of Girls' Enrolment

The share of girls' enrolment also indicates that it is much lower than the share of boys' enrolment, both at Primary (47.79 percent) and Upper Primary (45.80 percent) levels of education. Not much significant improvement in girls' share in the total enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes was observed during 2004-05 and 2005-06 (Tables

enrolment in Primary in government managed schools was found to be higher at 48.57 than in private managed schools, where it was 44.46. In Upper Primary the respective enrolments were 46.49 percent and 44.65 percent and in Elementary 48.20 percent and 44.53 percent (Table D2).

Further, it is observed that except in Bihar, in all other states the share of girls' enrolment at the

Table D3

### Percentage of Girl's Enrolment by School Category : 2002-03 to 2005-06

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	47.60	47.86	48.07	<b>48.36</b>	47.41	47.73	48.00	<b>48.30</b>	49.24	48.76	48.59	<b>48.74</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	45.30	45.88	45.78	<b>46.04</b>	48.83	45.30	45.34	<b>45.67</b>	47.56	47.76	47.31	<b>47.31</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	44.50	45.18	44.76	<b>45.22</b>	42.39	43.94	43.21	<b>44.54</b>	46.38	46.49	46.16	<b>45.99</b>
Upper Primary Only	44.50	45.45	46.28	<b>46.98</b>	45.45	45.03	45.95	<b>46.51</b>	49.37	48.84	48.93	<b>49.20</b>
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	45.80	46.20	46.29	<b>46.49</b>	44.58	45.03	45.39	<b>45.78</b>	49.31	48.95	48.52	<b>48.08</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>46.56</b>	<b>46.90</b>	<b>46.99</b>	<b>47.27</b>	<b>46.15</b>	<b>46.61</b>	<b>46.79</b>	<b>47.12</b>	<b>48.28</b>	<b>48.19</b>	<b>47.84</b>	<b>47.87</b>

D2). In Primary classes, the share of girls' enrolment in 2005-06 is 47.79 percent compared to 47.52 percent in the previous year, indicating an improvement of only 0.27 percent. Girls share in total enrolment at Upper Primary has been only 45.80 percent; it was 45.32 percent in 2004-05 and 44.20 percent in 2002-03. Girls' share both in Primary and Upper Primary enrolment was found to be lower in rural areas (47.75 and 45.17 percent

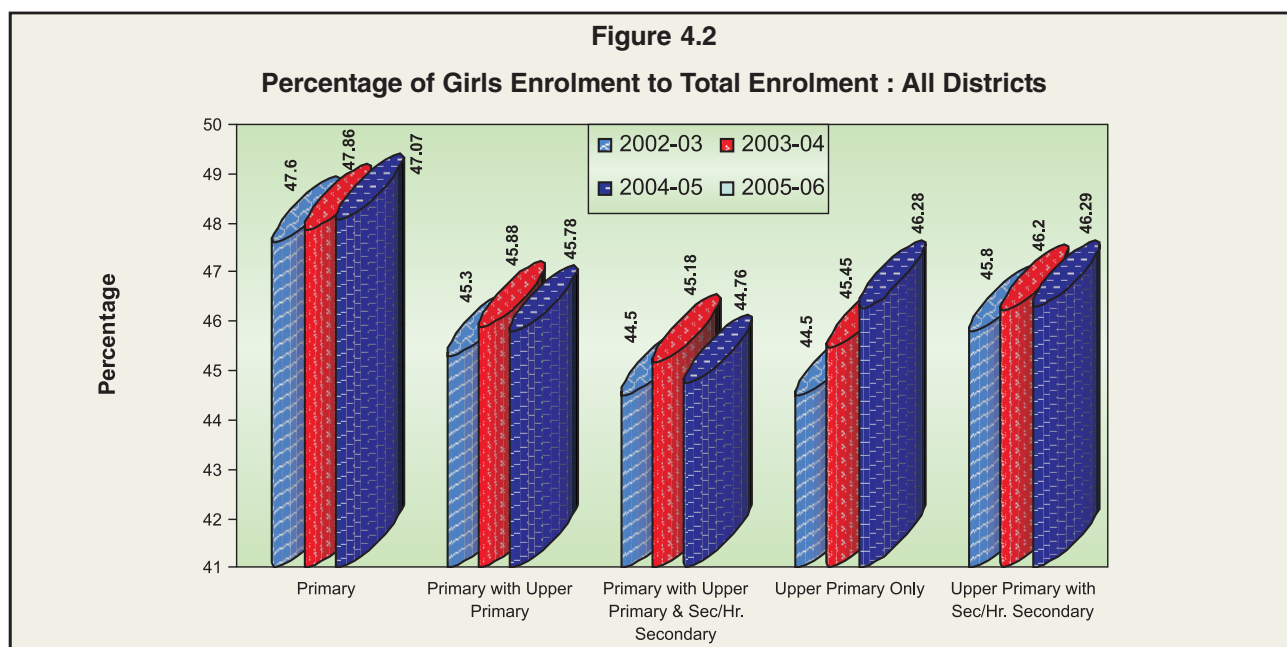
Primary level has been above 45 percent. In Bihar, it was only 44.36 percent (43.79 percent in 2004-05) and at Upper Primary level it was 38.87 percent (37.72 percent in 2004-05). The share of girls in Chandigarh is also low at 44.48 percent in Primary and 46.38 percent in Upper Primary classes. Likewise national capital Delhi (47.05 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (45.95 percent), Jharkhand (47.50 percent) and Rajasthan (46.79 percent) too

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had a lower percentage of girls' enrolment at Primary level, which 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 43.47 percent; Jharkhand 46.98 percent; and Rajasthan 44.63 percent).

(49.69 percent), Kerala (49.40 percent), Assam (49.28 percent) etc.

The percentage of girls' enrolment by school category when analysed also reveals the same story. The highest percentage is noticed in the case of independent Primary schools (48.36



**Table D4**  
**Percentage of Girl's Enrolment by School Management : 2005-06**

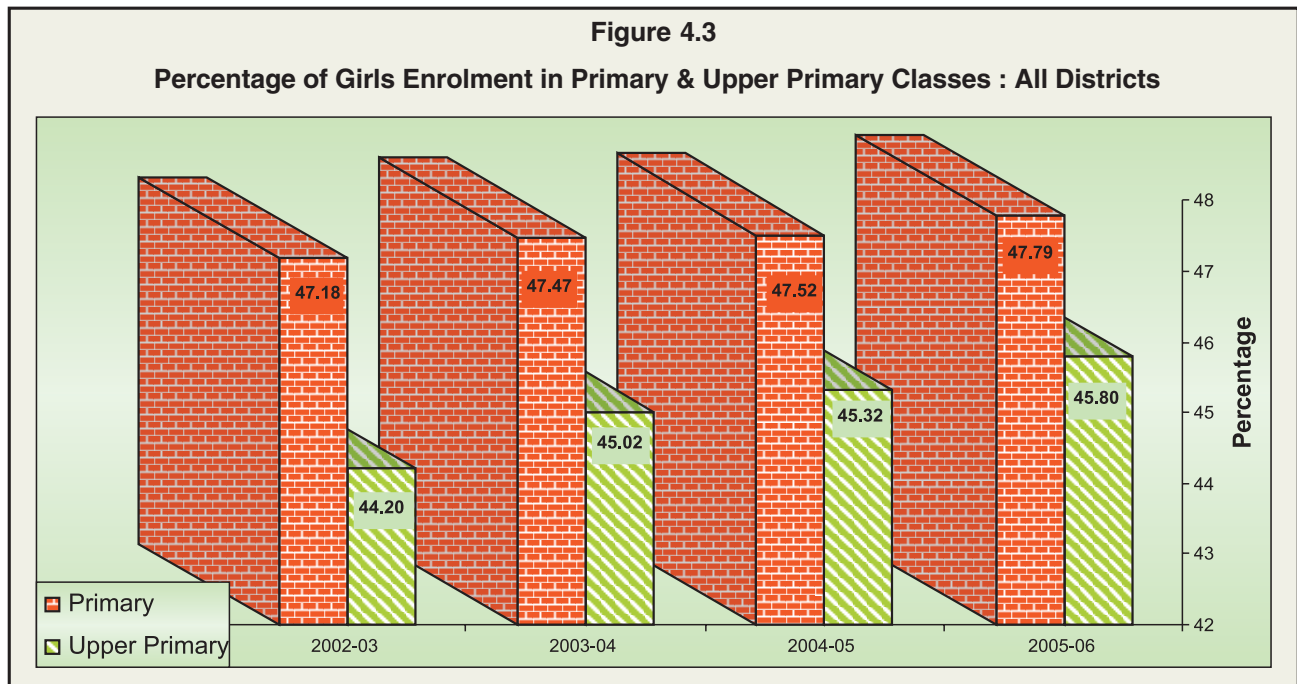
School Category	2005-06		
	All Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements
Primary Only	48.36	49.01	44.39
Primary with Upper Primary	46.04	47.06	43.11
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	45.22	47.71	43.69
Upper Primary Only	46.98	47.38	46.11
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	46.49	46.64	46.36
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>47.27</b>	<b>48.20</b>	<b>44.53</b>

The highest share of girls' enrolment at Primary level is noticed in case of Puducherry (51.60 percent) followed by Meghalaya (50.44 percent), West Bengal (49.55 percent), Uttarakhand (49.49 percent), Andhra Pradesh (49.37 percent), Sikkim

percent) and the lowest (45.22 percent) in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools. Significant difference is noticed in the percentage of girl's enrolment in rural and urban areas which is true for all school types. Schools located in

urban areas have significantly high percentage of girls' enrolment than those located in rural areas (Tables D3 and D4).

enrolment has been even higher than 90. Assam (91.30 percent), Bihar (93.09 percent), Himachal Pradesh (91.61 percent), Jharkhand (91.59



### Enrolment in Rural Areas

The percentage of enrolment in rural areas reveals that it is significantly lower when considered with respect to share of the total number of schools in these areas. Of the total 1.12 million schools that impart elementary education in the country, 87.23 percent are located in rural areas whereas percentage of enrolment in elementary classes that is, Classes I-VII/VIII was found to be only 82.75. The percentage of such schools and enrolment in these schools in the previous year 2004-05 was 86.90 and 83.15 respectively. All government schools together had enrolment percentage as high as 90.75 compared to only 59.10 in case of private managements schools (Table D5) corresponding to which the share of government and private schools to total schools was 83.14 and 16.86 percent respectively.

In a few states, the percentage of elementary enrolment in rural areas with respect to total

percent), Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), Sikkim (90.64 percent), and Uttar Pradesh (90.08 percent) are such states. On the other hand, Chandigarh (15.60 percent), Daman and Diu (48.34 percent), Delhi (23.12 percent), Karnataka (70.27 percent), Maharashtra (61.22 percent), Mizoram (55.55 percent), Nagaland (70.11 percent), Puducherry (42.61 percent) and Tamil Nadu (68.36 percent) showed lower percentages of enrolment in rural areas. This percentage in Kerala was about 83. More than 95 percent enrolment in case of all government management schools in Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Uttar Pradesh was in rural areas as compared to only 27.43 percent in Delhi and 20.51 percent in Chandigarh. On the other hand, about 94.34 percent elementary enrolment in Assam was located in rural areas in case of private managements compared to only 4.98 percent in Chandigarh and 13.85 percent in Delhi.

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It is observed, that 91.09 percent of the total 7,38,150 Primary schools are located in rural areas. However, of the total enrolment in Primary classes, only 84.60 percent was found to be in schools located in rural areas. The percentage of boys and girls enrolment in rural areas with respect to total boys and girl's enrolment in Primary classes has been 84.46 and 84.36 percent. The percentage of enrolment in

percent, and in Uttar Pradesh 90.58 percent also had above 90 percent Primary enrolment located in rural areas. The lowest enrolment in rural areas was observed to be in case of Chandigarh (17.88 percent) followed by Delhi (23.93 percent), Puducherry (42.84 percent), Mizoram (57.24 percent), Tamil Nadu (69.89 percent), Andhra Pradesh (72.30 percent), Nagaland (72.77 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (82.14 percent).

**Table D5**  
**Percentage of Enrolment in Rural Areas to Total Enrolment:**  
**2002-03 to 2005-06**

Classes	All Category Schools			All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	Boys	Girls	Total		
<b>2002-03</b>					
I-V	83.38	83.69	84.05	88.79	47.00
VI-VII/VIII	77.81	74.33	76.28	88.36	52.08
I-VII/VIII	81.17	79.69	80.49	87.74	48.25
<b>2003-04</b>					
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
<b>2004-05</b>					
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
<b>2005-06</b>					
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

government schools was as high as 92 compared to only 58 in schools located in rural areas under private managements.

Total enrolment in rural Primary classes in Bihar was 94 percent, in Assam 92.34 percent, Himachal Pradesh 92.98 percent, Jharkhand 92.73 percent, Lakshadweep 100.00 percent, Sikkim 90.95

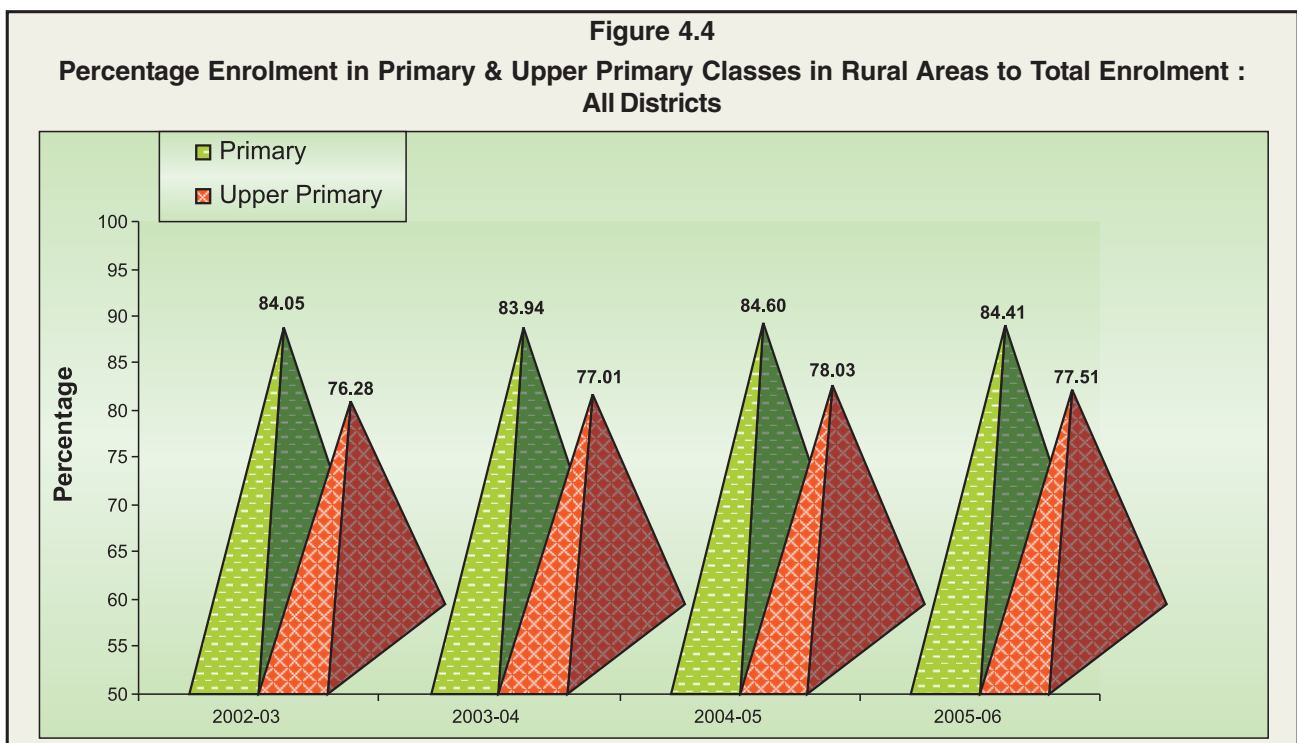
Percentage share of Upper Primary enrolment in rural areas (77.51 percent) has been much lower than the share of enrolment in Primary classes (84.41 percent). The highest percentage is observed in case of Himachal Pradesh (90.34) and the lowest, 11.54, in Chandigarh, followed by Delhi (21.74), Puducherry (42.20), Maharashtra (58.96), Tamil Nadu (65.69), Andhra Pradesh

(68.94), Nagaland (70.11) and Arunachal Pradesh (78.85). Kerala has 81.15 percent Upper Primary enrolment in the rural areas. All government schools together have 87.41 percent enrolment (86.37 percent in 2004-05) of the total Upper Primary schools located in rural areas in 2005-06 compared to 61.74 percent (61.57 percent in 2004-05) in case of all private schools.

“Percentage share of enrolment in government schools has been lower than their share in the number of schools”

enrolment in government schools has been lower when their share in the number of schools is 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 also observed that about three out of every four students in elementary classes are from the government schools. However, integrated



**Enrolment in Government Schools**

As already mentioned, majority of schools imparting elementary education (83.14 percent in 2005-06 against 84.85 percent in 2004-05) were government owned schools. Government management includes schools run by the Department of Education, Local Bodies and Tribal/Social Welfare Department. Further, irrespective of the type of school, the percentage share of

“Three out of every four students in elementary classes are from the government schools”

Higher Secondary (29.92 percent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary & Higher Secondary (38.20 percent) schools have fewer students in government schools. All government schools together had 72.61 percent of the total elementary enrolment. The analysis also reveals significant difference in elementary enrolment under government managements in rural (80.02 percent) and urban areas (36.44

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percent) (Table D6). In urban areas it seems that majority of elementary enrolment comes from the private managed schools. The percentage of enrolment in government managed integrated Higher Secondary schools located in urban areas is as low as 13.36 percent compared to 22.15 percent in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary

About 90 percent Primary schools in 2005-06 were under government managements with an enrolment of only 82.78 percent (85.03 percent in 2004-05). About 79 percent of the total independent Upper Primary schools had been under government managements with only 66.95 percent of the total enrolment in such schools. This is also true for Elementary schools

**Table D6**

### Percentage of Enrolment in Government Schools to Total Enrolment: 2002-03 to 2005-06

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	89.90	85.35	85.03	<b>82.78</b>	94.44	89.91	89.29	<b>87.16</b>	63.68	50.40	51.48	<b>48.14</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	77.60	72.67	72.83	<b>69.30</b>	86.65	81.30	81.66	<b>78.81</b>	45.36	44.34	41.74	<b>36.94</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	34.90	30.15	26.38	<b>29.92</b>	51.15	46.25	39.75	<b>42.86</b>	14.24	13.41	12.32	<b>13.36</b>
Upper Primary Only	80.00	72.96	72.81	<b>66.95</b>	86.82	75.42	75.29	<b>72.10</b>	72.13	49.57	49.49	<b>34.04</b>
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	60.10	46.53	50.03	<b>38.20</b>	64.45	52.98	56.49	<b>45.36</b>	41.68	31.66	33.34	<b>22.15</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>80.37</b>	<b>76.60</b>	<b>76.30</b>	<b>72.61</b>	<b>87.82</b>	<b>83.66</b>	<b>83.16</b>	<b>80.02</b>	<b>46.84</b>	<b>42.12</b>	<b>41.48</b>	<b>36.44</b>

schools. Further, it is observed that in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, more than 95 percent enrolment comes from government managed schools. On the other hand, the percentage of such elementary enrolment in Tamil Nadu has been as low as 52.38 and 35.37 in Kerala compared to 62.33 in Delhi and 59.16 in Puducherry. The low percentage in Kerala indicates that about 65 percent elementary enrolment comes from the schools managed by the private managements.

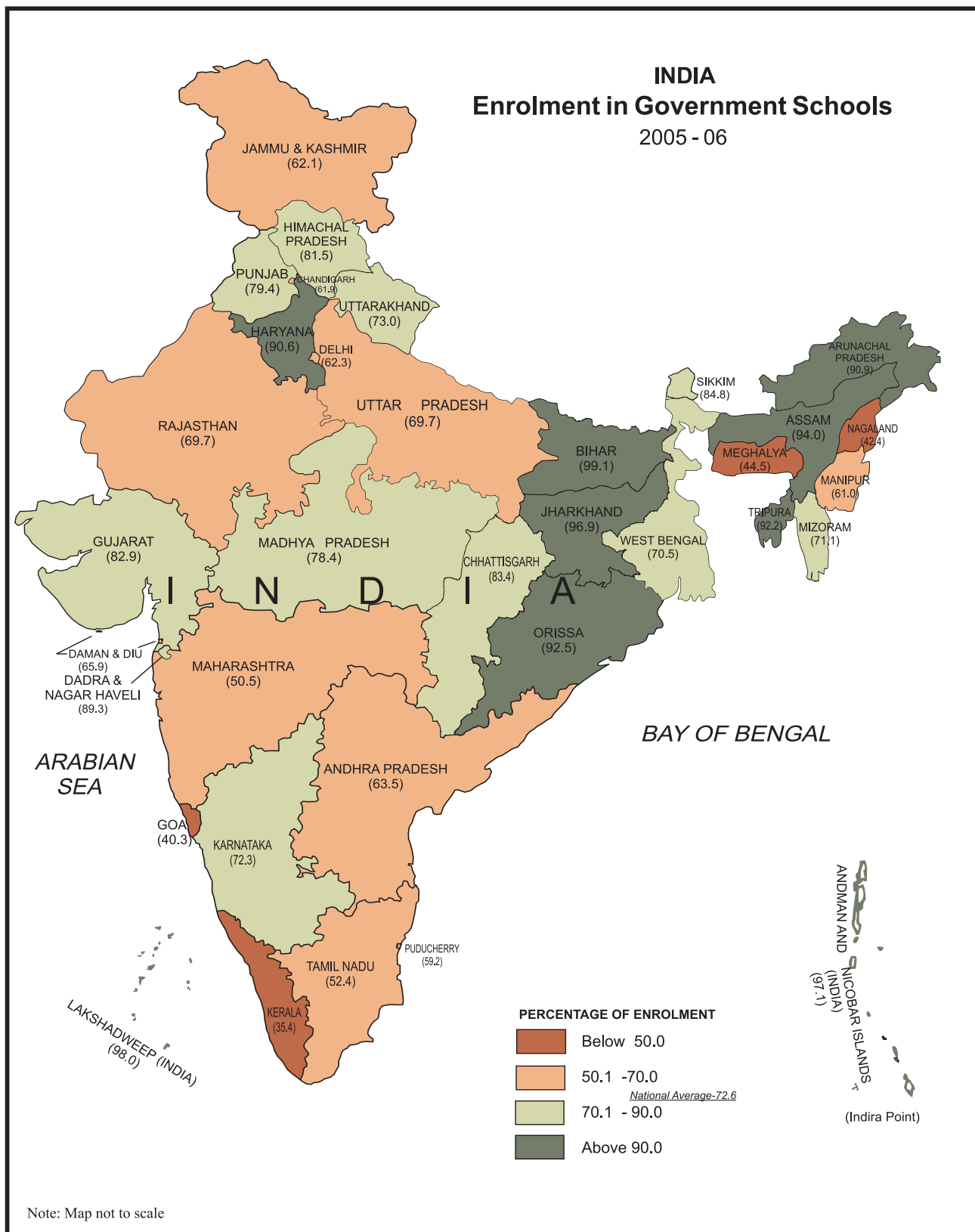
“About 79 percent of the total independent Upper Primary schools had been under government managements with only 66.95 percent of the total enrolment”

in which significant difference is noticed in percentage share of schools (75 percent) and enrolment (69.30 percent). On the other hand, the share of integrated Higher Secondary schools having government managements has been only 39 percent compared to 29.92 percent enrolment. The difference between the

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

The state-specific share of Primary enrolment in government

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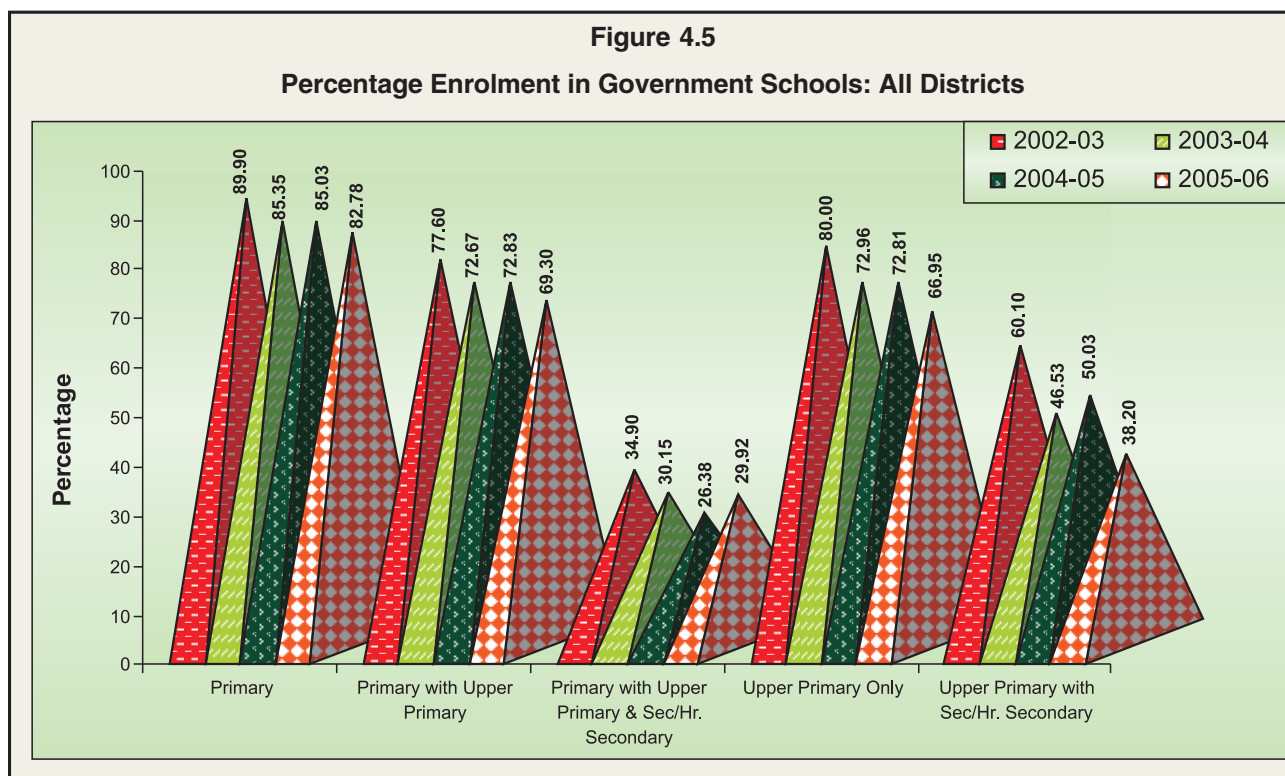
Map 4.2

**Enrolment-Based Indicators**

managed schools further reveals that majority of states had the percentage share above 90. However, Andhra Pradesh (66.24 percent), Goa (74.42 percent), Kerala (36.10 percent), Meghalaya (56.02 percent) and Tamil Nadu (59.35 percent) had much lower percentage than the all-India average of 82.78 percent.

*“About 180 out of 581 districts reported decline in Primary enrolment. A study on declining enrolment may reveal reasons of decline”*

Elementary classes, as presented and analysed, reveals no significant change during the period 2004-05 and 2005-06 (Tables D7 and D8). At the Primary level, the share of SC and ST enrolment with respect to total enrolment in 2005-06 works out to be 18.95 percent and 9.56 percent (20.73 and 10.69 percent in 2004-05), respectively which is



Further, it is observed that about 180 out of 581 districts reported decline in Primary enrolment. A detailed study on declining enrolment in selected districts may reveal reasons of decline as well as quantum of decline and transfer of enrolment from government to private schools and vice-versa.

**Share of SC, ST and OBC and Enrolment**

**SC and ST Enrolment**

The share of SC and ST enrolment in the total enrolment in Primary, Upper Primary and

just in tune with 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 corresponding percentages at the Upper Primary level are 17.78 (20.10 in 2004-05) and 7.47 (8.59 in 2004-05) which are slightly lower than the same in case of Primary enrolment. All Elementary classes together have 18.64 percent (against 20.58 percent in 2004-05) SC and 9.02 percent (against 10.18 percent in 2004-05) ST enrolment (Table D7).

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Three states from the north-eastern region, namely Meghalaya (92.89 percent), Mizoram (97.09 percent) and Nagaland (94.65 percent) have above 90 percent ST enrolment

Jharkhand also had about 32 percent ST enrolment in 2005-06 compared to about 36.26 percent in Sikkim and 38.73 percent in Tripura. All the 35 States and UTs reported

**Table D7**  
**Percentage of SC & ST Enrolment to Total Enrolment: 2002-03 to 2005-06**  
(In Percentage)

Grades	SC Enrolment		ST Enrolment	
	%	% SC Girls to Total SC Enrolment	%	% ST Girls to Total ST Enrolment
Share as per 2001 Census	16.20	-	8.20	-
<b>2002-03</b>				
I-V	21.80	46.88	9.60	45.97
VI-VII/VIII	19.20	43.49	7.80	39.80
I-VII/VIII	19.22	46.15	11.04	44.88
<b>2003-04</b>				
I-V	21.30	47.31	10.20	46.61
VI-VII/VIII	19.33	43.92	8.08	42.02
I-VII/VIII	20.84	46.59	9.71	45.73
<b>2004-05</b>				
I-V	20.73	47.43	10.69	46.76
VI-VII/VIII	20.10	44.73	8.59	42.58
I-VII/VIII	20.58	46.79	10.18	45.91
<b>2005-06</b>				
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

(elementary classes) which matches well with the percentage share of ST to the total population. Lakshadweep also reported above 90 percent ST enrolment against 73.13 percent in Arunachal Pradesh and 69.53 percent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Chhattisgarh and

*“Delhi reported 0.45 percent tribal enrolment in its elementary classes”*

tribal enrolment. Its share to total elementary enrolment varies from 0.09 percent in Chandigarh to 97.09 percent in Mizoram. Delhi too reported 0.45 percent tribal enrolment in its elementary classes. Orissa with 24.46 percent also reported high percentage of tribal

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

enrolment in Elementary classes in 2005-06.

So far as the percentage share of SC enrolment to total elementary enrolment is concerned, it has been the highest in the state of Punjab (47.33),

*“Share of SC girls to total SC enrolment in Bihar has been only 40.40 percent which is the lowest in the country”*

percentage of SC girl's enrolment (above 50 percent) which is also true for ST girl's enrolment (51 percent) in these states. The lowest ST girls' enrolment is observed to be in case of Bihar (40.37 percent).

**Table D8**

### Share of SC & ST Enrolment in Government Management and Private Management Schools : 2002-03 to 2005-06

(In Percentage)

Grades	SC Enrolment		ST Enrolment		SC & ST Enrolment	
	Government Managements	Private Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements
<b>2002-03</b>						
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
<b>2003-04</b>						
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
<b>2004-05</b>						
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
<b>2005-06</b>						
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

followed by Haryana (31.39), Uttar Pradesh (27.66), Himachal Pradesh (28.64), Uttarakhand (26.12) and West Bengal (27.67); the lowest 1.01 being in Arunachal Pradesh. The share of SC girls to total SC enrolment in case of Bihar has been only 40.40 percent which is also the lowest in the country. However, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Sikkim had a very high

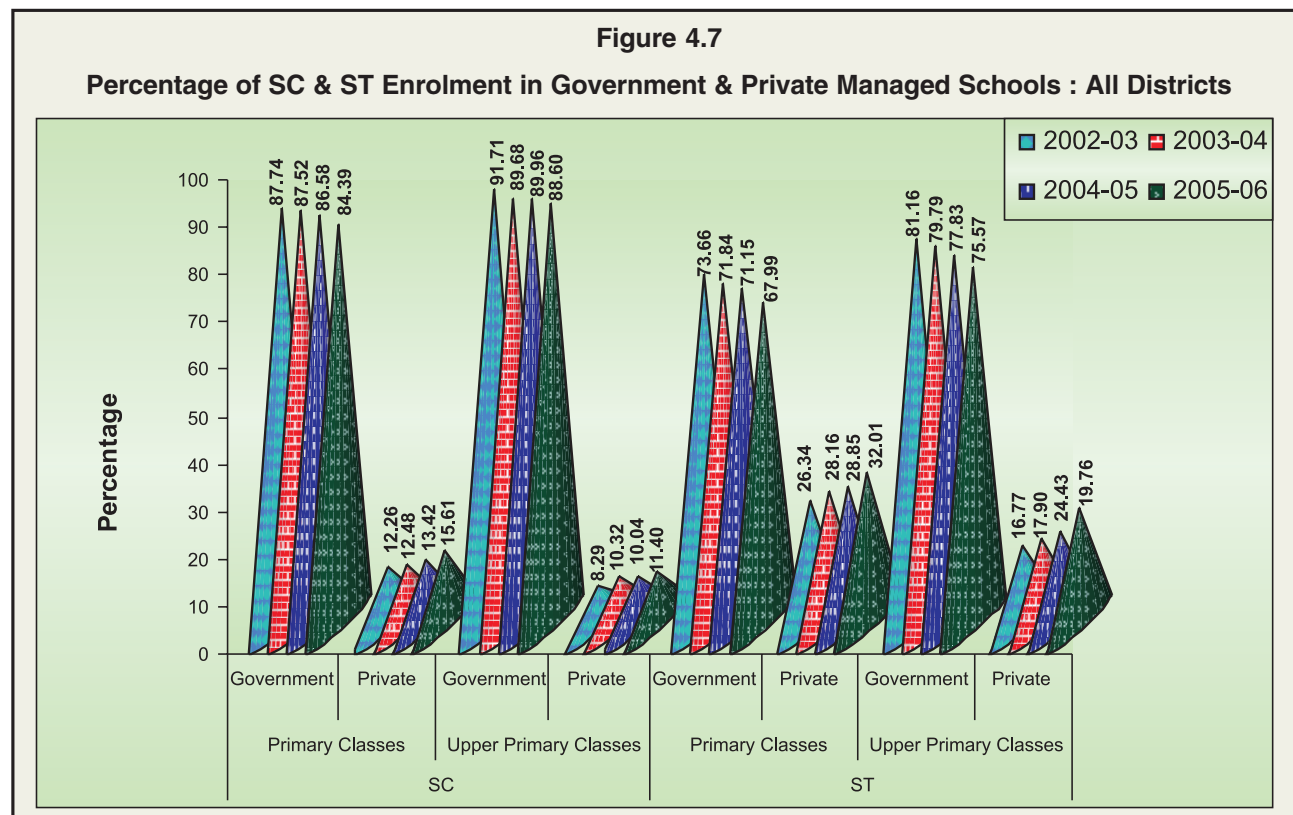
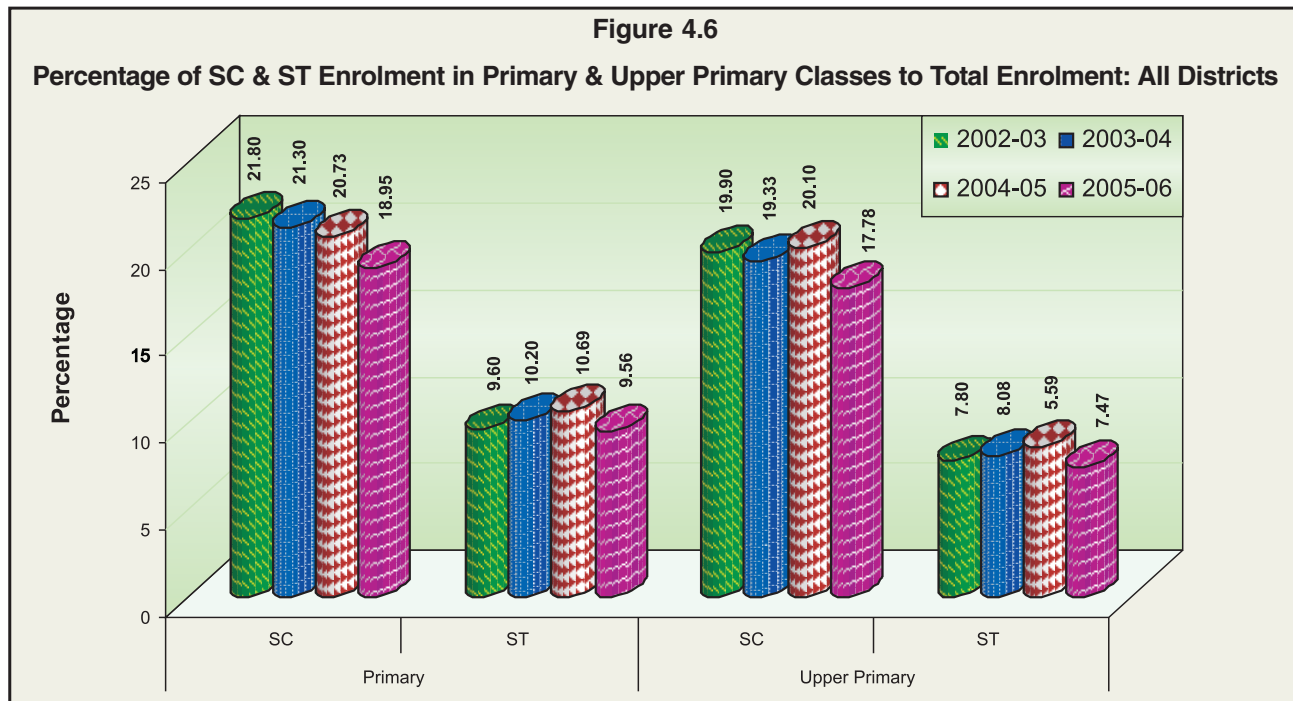
Notably, at all levels (Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary) government has been the main provider and caterer of the educational needs of both the SC and ST children (Table D8). Percentage in case of SC enrolment in Primary classes in 2005 was as high as 84.39 (against 86.58 in 2004-05). Schools under Private

*“At all levels government has been the main provider and caterer of the educational needs of both the SC and ST children”*

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managements had only 15.61 percent (13.42 percent in 2004-05) of the total SC Primary enrolment, and only 11.40 percent (10.04 percent

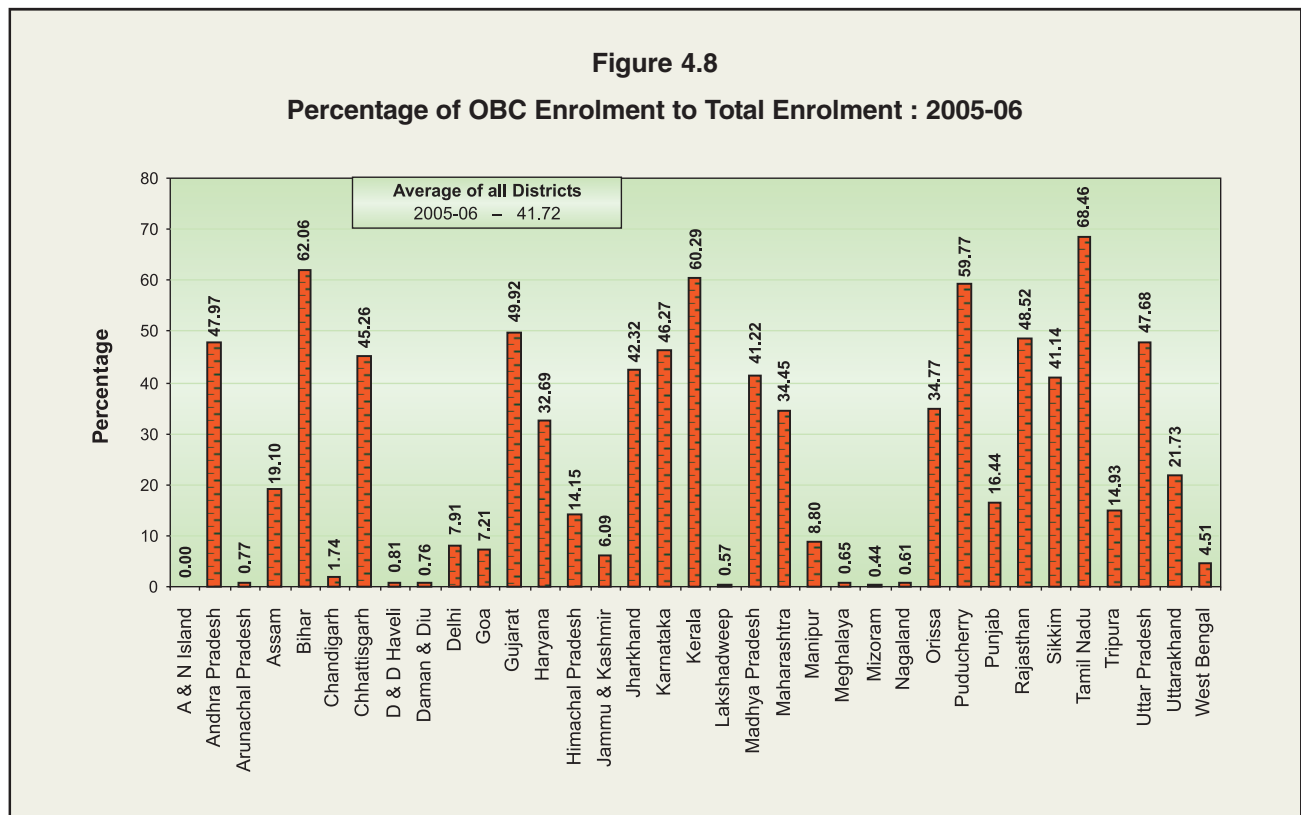
in 2004-05) in case of Upper Primary. However, the percentage of ST enrolment under Private managements has been much higher both in case



## Enrolment-Based Indicators

**Table D9**  
**OBC Enrolment at Primary Level : 2003-04 to 2005-06**

State/UT	Enrolment, 2003-04			Enrolment, 2004-05			Enrolment, 2005-06		
	OBC	Total	% OBC	OBC	Total	% OBC	OBC	Total	% OBC
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29453	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	3416174	7603739	44.93	3465971	7692411	45.06	3545962	7391922	47.97
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	957	159290	0.60	1489	194012	0.77
Assam	738969	3052186	24.21	876682	3329424	26.33	609125	3188565	19.10
Bihar	5867882	9732357	60.29	6555626	10917135	60.05	6972082	11233588	62.06
Chandigarh	1264	66349	1.91	1340	65276	2.05	1331	76279	1.74
Chhattisgarh	1320246	2756435	47.90	1322953	2810050	47.08	1543783	3410558	45.26
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	31851	0.81
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	15828	0.76
Delhi	-	-	-	97546	1280142	7.62	110653	1399122	7.91
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	6916	95857	7.21
Gujarat	2546468	5144278	49.50	2664376	5275337	50.51	2735680	5479659	49.92
Haryana	451500	1331334	33.91	468407	1490595	31.42	471505	1442315	32.69
Himachal Pradesh	92010	666941	13.80	95454	670807	14.23	93541	660960	14.15
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	58155	917085	6.34	63207	1038360	6.09
Jharkhand	1253687	2927384	42.83	1482739	3233271	45.86	1902364	4494753	42.32
Karnataka	2612844	5855165	44.62	2615113	5819740	44.94	2316348	5006382	46.27
Kerala	1334925	2226872	59.95	1260278	2075531	60.72	1240083	2057012	60.29
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	6188	0.57
Madhya Pradesh	3304542	7537695	43.84	3737007	9103583	41.05	4200511	10190213	41.22
Maharashtra	3392772	10192683	33.29	3030716	8698669	34.84	3419508	9926924	34.45
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	29529	335683	8.80
Meghalaya	1970	328675	0.60	2692	403079	0.67	2348	361204	0.65
Mizoram	507	131813	0.38	939	153168	0.61	714	162316	0.44
Nagaland	57	258078	0.02	2597	293650	0.88	1889	310688	0.61
Orissa	1611835	4694941	34.33	1568807	4677237	33.54	1605129	4616412	34.77
Puducherry	-	-	-	54012	77263	69.91	53540	90479	59.17
Punjab	145627	850346	17.13	303081	1806720	16.78	254119	1545398	16.44
Rajasthan	3516998	6978195	50.40	3777538	7712167	48.98	4243742	8746946	48.52
Sikkim	31662	80354	39.40	32959	85912	38.36	36006	87527	41.14
Tamil Nadu	4018777	5846131	68.74	4284475	6216962	68.92	4235012	6186218	68.46
Tripura	74051	458297	16.16	74732	488163	15.31	74714	500491	14.93
Uttar Pradesh	8479380	21158877	40.07	9665393	22472205	43.01	11606809	24342931	47.68
Uttarakhand	183524	940004	19.52	197573	976832	20.23	207212	953477	21.73
West Bengal	357338	9575246	3.73	379320	9394836	4.04	406181	9005975	4.51
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>44755009</b>	<b>110394375</b>	<b>40.54</b>	<b>48077438</b>	<b>118296540</b>	<b>40.64</b>	<b>51991445</b>	<b>124615546</b>	<b>41.72</b>



of Primary (32.01) and Upper Primary (24.43) enrolment. In 2005-06, both SC and ST enrolment together had a share of 80.34 and 85.80 percent respectively at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education under Government managements. This otherwise also reveals that only 19 out of 100 SC & ST children are enrolled in Primary schools managed by Private managements compared to 14 out of 100 children enrolled in Upper Primary which is quite similar to that in the previous year.

### OBC Enrolment

Besides enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under DISE enrolment data of Other Backward Classes (OBC) is also being collected which is presented in Table D9. Perhaps, DISE is the only source which has disseminated information on OBC enrolment. Table D9 reveals that during the period 2003-04 to 2004-05, the percentage share of OBC enrolment to total Primary

enrolment remained almost stagnant. In 2003-04, the percentage OBC enrolment was 40.54, 40.64 in 2004-05, and in 2005-06, it increased to 41.72. Except 10 States & UTs, all other states reported to have OBC enrolment; though the percentage varies from state to state. The lowest, 0.02 percent in 2005-06, is observed in Nagaland and the highest, 68.74 percent in the state of Tamil Nadu. Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Lakshadweep and Puducherry did not report to have OBC enrolment in its Primary classes. Bihar, Kerala, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc. also have very high percentage of OBC enrolment in their Primary classes.

### 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

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

programmes. Together with information on availability of ramp in schools, DISE has become a regular source of data on this aspect.

is 0.99 and in Upper Primary 0.87 of the total enrolment in these classes. The corresponding percentage at the Elementary level is 0.96.

**Table D10**  
**Enrolment of Children with Disability : 2002-03 to 2005-06**

Grades	All Areas			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	Girls	Total	GPI*	Girls	Total	GPI	Girls	Total	GPI
<b>2002-03</b>									
I-V	311024	781314	-	270569	684054	-	36786	88868	-
VI-VII/VIII	75554	199850	-	58396	158366	-	16164	39028	-
I-VII/VIII	386578	981164	-	328965	842420	-	52950	127896	-
<b>2003-04</b>									
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
<b>2004-05</b>									
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
<b>2005-06</b>									
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

\* Gender Parity Index. Rural and Urban total as well as boys and girls may not add to true total because of no-responses in a category.

### Number of Disabled Children

About 1.62 million disabled children are enrolled in elementary classes across the country, of which 1.24 million are in Primary and 0.38 million in Upper Primary classes (Table D10). The percentage of children with disability, in Primary,

The percentage share of girls with disability in the total of such enrolment in Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary classes in 2005-06 was 41.47, 40.18 and 41.17 respectively. The corresponding enrolment percentages for 2004-05 are 40.38, 41.52 and 40.69. This is also reflected in the Gender Parity Index calculated 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, 0.67 in Upper Primary and 0.70 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 Primary and Elementary levels in the country, the percentage of disabled children in the rural areas in 2005-06 has been as high as 87.53, 80.02 and 85.77 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 (29.03 percent). About 21

*“About 1.62 million disabled children are enrolled in elementary classes of which 1.24 million are in Primary and 0.38 million in Upper Primary classes”*

disability. Much difference is noticed in the nature of disability in Primary and Upper Primary classes (Table D11). Compared to 20.06 percent visually handicapped children in Primary classes, the percentage in case of Upper Primary classes is as high as 24.47. On the other hand, 18.97 percent disabled children in Primary classes are mentally retarded; the corresponding percentage in Upper Primary classes is much low at 9.39. It is observed that more than 36 percent disabled children in Upper Primary classes have problem in moving. Not much difference is observed in other disability types.

DISE data also provides nature of disability by grades which, if analysed properly, can be of great help in developing inclusive education

**Table D11**  
**Enrolment by Nature of Disability : 2005-06**

(Percentage)

Disability in	Grades		
	I-V	VI-VIII	I-VIII
Seeing	20.06	24.47	21.10
Hearing	9.81	9.50	9.74
Speech	12.53	9.56	11.83
Moving	26.96	36.03	29.09
Mentally Retarded	18.97	9.39	16.72
Others	11.66	11.06	11.52
<b>% to Total Enrolment</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.96</b>

percent students are visually handicapped, 10 percent hard of hearing, 12 percent disabled in speech, about 17 percent students mentally retarded and 12 percent have other types of

*“DISE data provides nature of disability by grades which, if analysed can be of great help in developing inclusive education programmes”*

programmes at different levels. Schools having disabled children could be identified by nature of disability.

### Share of Pre-Primary Enrolment

Percentage share of enrolment in Pre-primary classes in the total enrolment by school category

Pre-primary classes in Primary schools in 2005-06 was as low as 6.94 (7.69 in 2004-05). It was 6.23 (7.70 in 2004-05) and 11.22 (17.04 in 2004-05) respectively in the case of Elementary and

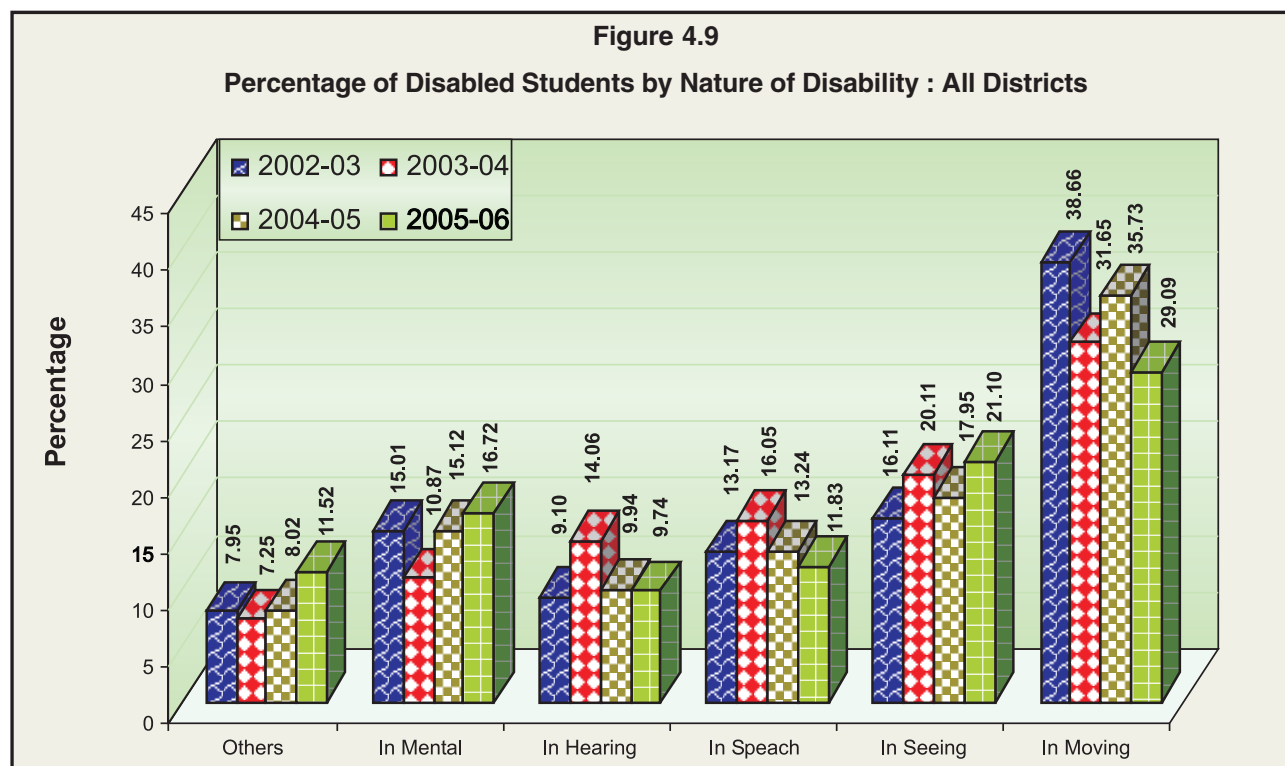


Table D12

### Share of Enrolment in Pre-Primary Classes to Total Enrolment : 2002-03 to 2004-05

(Percentage)

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	9.31	5.82	7.69	<b>6.94</b>	9.04	5.44	7.38	<b>6.77</b>	11.12	8.68	10.02	<b>8.34</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	8.89	7.16	7.70	<b>6.23</b>	7.98	6.45	6.77	<b>5.55</b>	12.45	9.37	10.81	<b>8.42</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	18.72	16.22	17.04	<b>11.22</b>	15.55	13.06	15.06	<b>8.98</b>	21.52	19.30	18.95	<b>13.97</b>

reveals that the percentage across the school types is very low. A slight decline in percentage share was noticed in 2005-06 from its previous level in 2004-05. The percentage of enrolment in

Higher Secondary schools. Further, it has been observed that the percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in these types of schools is a bit higher in urban areas (8.34, 8.42 and 13.97) compared

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to that in the rural areas (6.77, 5.55 and 8.98). The same is also comparatively low in case of schools managed by government (6.71 percent) against 8.22 percent in private managed Primary schools (Tables D12 and D13). The corresponding figures for government and private managed Elementary schools are 4.88

*“The highest percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Primary schools is noticed in Karnataka (28.38) and the lowest of 2.73 in Bihar”*

enrolment of 18.79 percent and Chandigarh 17.24 percent in Primary schools compared to 10.52 percent in Haryana, 26.35 percent in Jammu & Kashmir, 15.39 percent in Maharashtra and 23.55 percent in Puducherry. Except Mizoram (8.51 percent) and Tripura (1.24 percent), all other states from the north-eastern

**Table D13**  
**Share of Enrolment in Pre-Primary**  
**Classes to Total Enrolment by Management : 2002-03 to 2005-06**

(Percentage)

School Category	School Management		
	All Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements
<b>Primary only</b>			
2003-04	5.82	5.47	8.14
2004-05	7.69	7.32	10.06
<b>2005-06</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>8.22</b>
<b>Primary with Upper Primary</b>			
2003-04	7.16	5.56	11.82
2004-05	7.70	5.60	13.91
<b>2005-06</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>9.58</b>
<b>Primary with Upper Primary &amp; Secondary/ Hr. Secondary</b>			
2003-04	16.22	10.87	18.86
2004-05	17.04	12.16	19.14
<b>2005-06</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>14.08</b>

and 9.58 percent and in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools the figures are 5.74 and 14.08 percent.

Amongst the major states, the highest percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Primary schools is noticed in the case of Karnataka (28.38) and the lowest of 2.73 in Bihar. Madhya Pradesh has an

*“West Bengal has not reported enrolment in Pre-primary sections attached to its schools, as also Lakshadweep”*

region reported a very high percentage of enrolment in Pre-Primary sections attached to Primary schools. The percentage in Sikkim is as high as 43.77 compared to 23.80 in Arunachal Pradesh. The state of West Bengal has not reported enrolment in Pre-Primary sections attached to its schools, as also Lakshadweep. On the other hand, in Kerala, enrolment

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

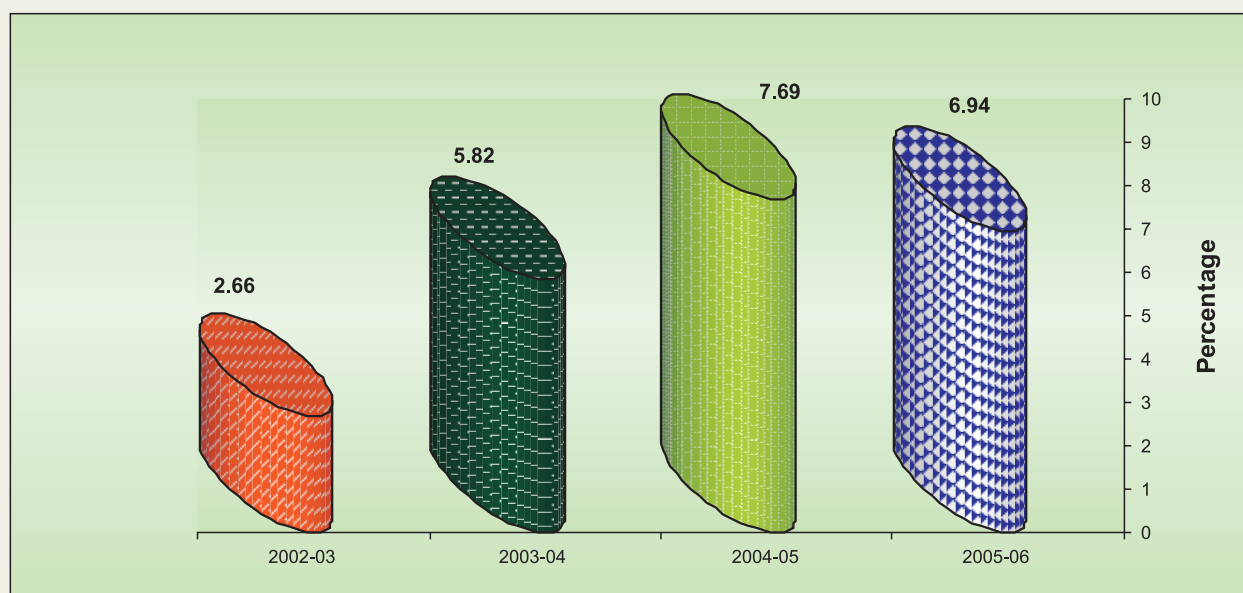
is 5.58 percent. Madhya Pradesh (13.77 percent) too has a high percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Elementary schools compared to 2.25 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Chandigarh (35.52 percent), Chhattisgarh (15.43 percent), Himachal Pradesh (27.47 percent), Meghalaya (37.64 percent), Mizoram (24.86 percent),

*“Compared to Pre-primary enrolment in Primary and Elementary schools, the percentage in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2005-06 was much higher at 11.22”*

Puducherry was (15.70) and in Karnataka 26.32.

2004-05. Such schools in Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh had a very high percentage of 18.06 and 22.98 compared to 45.29 in Daman and Diu. Meghalaya and Mizoram respectively too have a very high percentage of 29.47 and 29.19, while the percentage as in

**Figure 4.10**  
Percent Share of Enrolment in Pre-primary Classes to Total Enrolment in Primary Schools : All Districts



Nagaland (24.95 percent), Sikkim (23.30 percent) and Uttarakhand (13.10 percent) too have a significant percentage of enrolment in Pre-primary sections attached to their Elementary schools. In the national capital Delhi, the percentage of Pre-primary to total enrolment in Primary and independent Elementary schools is 5.83 and 1.56. Compared to the Pre-primary enrolment in Primary and Elementary schools, the corresponding percentage in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2005-06 was much higher at 11.22 compared to 17.04 in

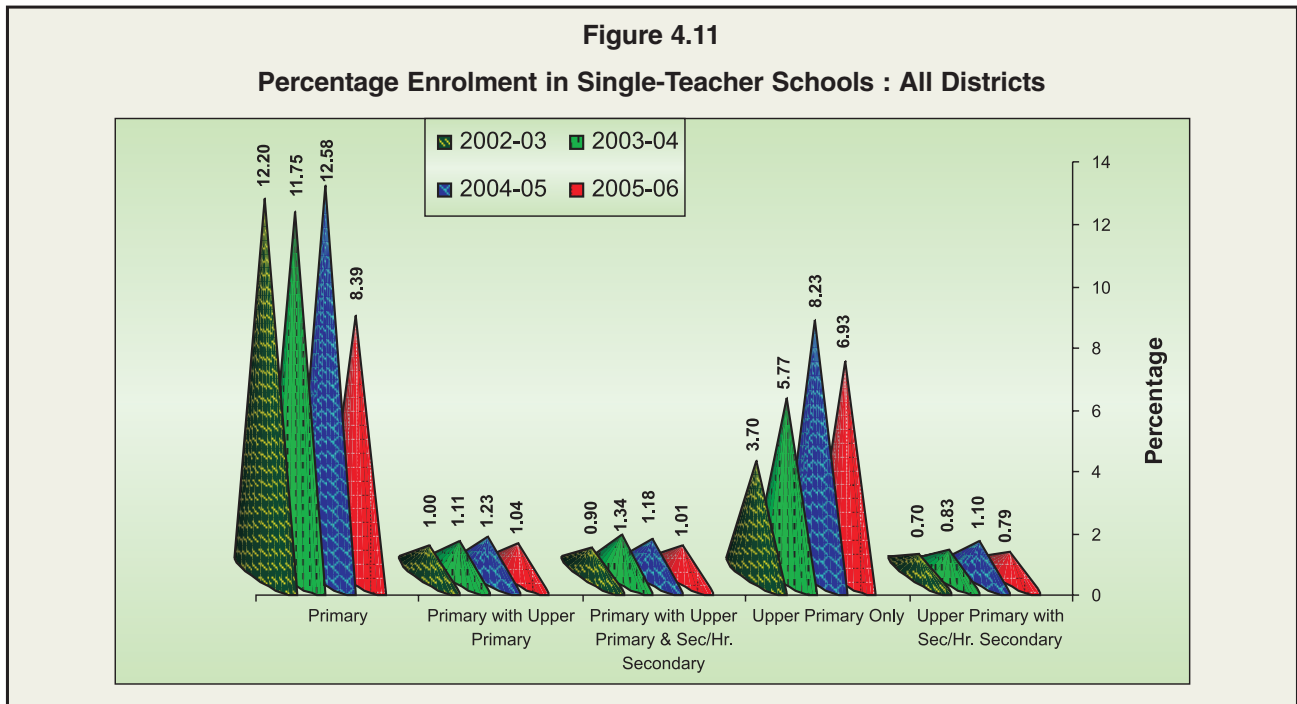
### Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools, Schools without Building & Blackboard and Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above

As already stated, a large number of schools in the country are single-teacher schools, a number of them without building and a few schools even without a blackboard. Though the percentage of such schools is low, yet, in view of a large number of schools in the country, their number in absolute terms is significant. Therefore,

enrolment in all such schools (by category) need to be critically analysed both at the state and national (average of 604 districts) levels besides enrolment in schools with student-classroom ratio 60 and above.

### Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools

The percentage of enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools declined significantly during the period from 2002-03 to 2005-06. As mentioned



**Table D14**

### Percentage Share of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools : 2002-03 to 2005-06

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	12.20	11.75	12.58	<b>8.39</b>	14.05	12.72	13.58	<b>17.47</b>	8.64	4.40	4.72	<b>7.37</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	1.00	1.11	1.23	<b>1.04</b>	1.25	1.21	1.39	<b>1.81</b>	1.40	0.78	0.68	<b>1.67</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.90	1.34	1.18	<b>1.01</b>	1.28	0.87	1.60	<b>1.76</b>	1.18	1.81	0.77	<b>0.84</b>
Upper Primary Only	3.70	5.77	8.23	<b>6.93</b>	3.20	6.27	8.80	<b>12.09</b>	3.14	1.37	3.15	<b>2.18</b>
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.70	0.83	1.10	<b>0.79</b>	1.03	1.07	1.33	<b>1.51</b>	0.88	0.34	0.53	<b>0.67</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>13.35</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>4.23</b>

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

above, 16.58 percent (18.15 percent in 2004-05) of the total Primary schools in 2005-06 were found to be single-teacher schools, having 8.39 percent (12.58 percent in 2004-05) of the total enrolment in Primary classes. A much lower percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools is observed in schools located in urban areas

*“A much lower percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools is observed in schools located in urban areas (7.37 percent), compared to 17.47 percent in rural areas”*

teacher schools, compared to only 2.87 percent (3.63 percent in 2004-05) in private managed schools (Tables D14 and D15).

Chandigarh and Lakshadweep have not reported enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools, while enrolment in such schools in Daman and Diu, Delhi, and Kerala, is negligible. On the other

**Table D15**

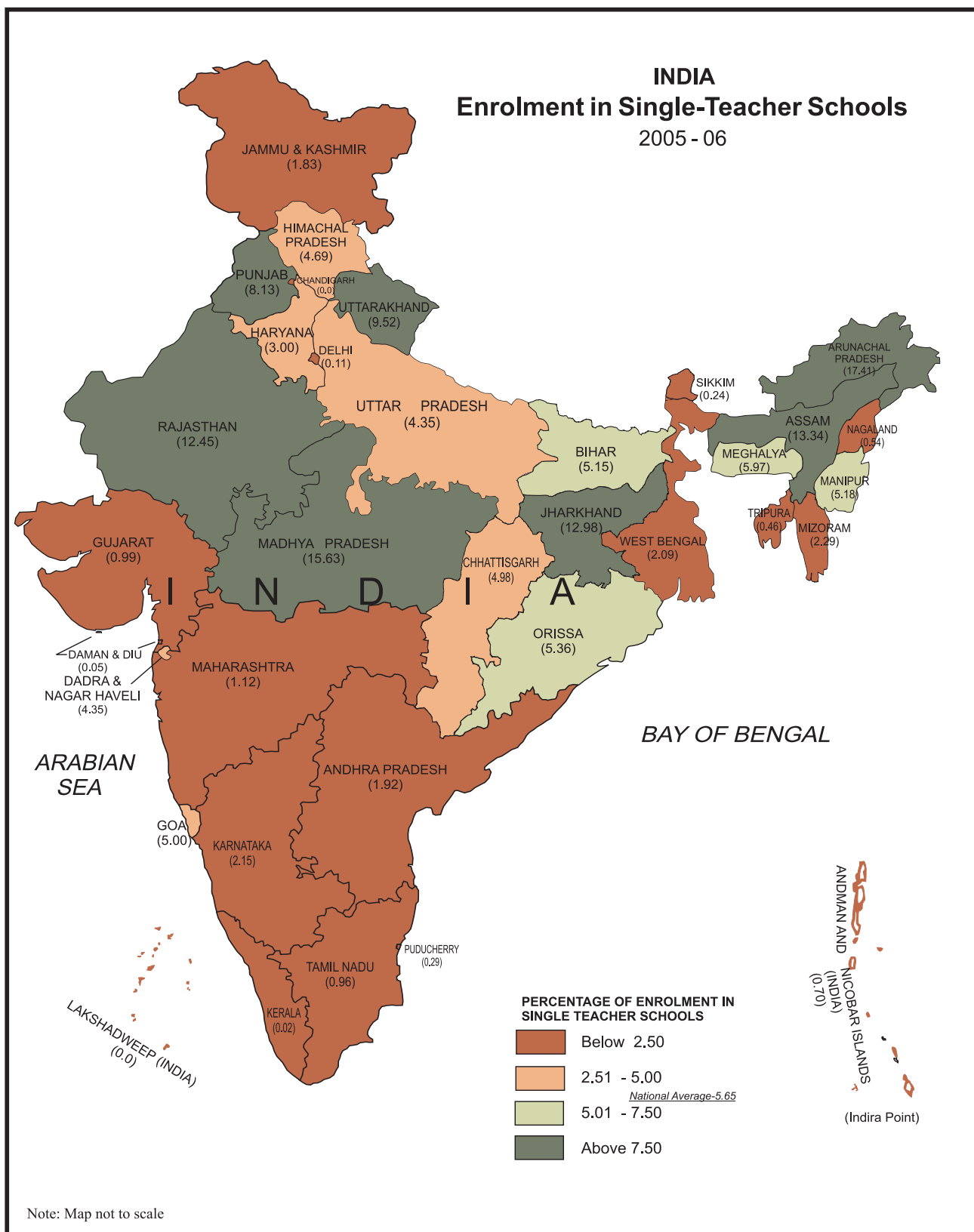
### Share of Enrolment in Schools without Building, Single-Teacher and Schools without Blackboard in Total Enrolment : 2005-06

School Category	% Enrolment in School without Building		% Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools		% Enrolment in Schools without Blackboard	
	All Government Managements	All Private Managements	All Government Managements	All Private Managements	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
Primary Only	2.91	0.59	17.84	5.31	3.64	3.38
Primary with Upper Primary	0.67	0.34	1.67	1.49	5.18	6.75
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	0.62	0.36	2.24	0.88	8.64	10.18
Upper Primary Only	7.77	0.41	13.47	2.00	2.51	3.25
Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary	1.15	0.24	1.83	0.60	6.48	1.30
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>4.58</b>

Note: Total may not add to hundred because of no-responses and rounding of figures.

(7.37 percent), compared to 17.47 percent in rural areas. Enrolment in other types of single-teacher schools, barring Upper Primary schools, is below 2 percent. The percentage of enrolment in single-teacher Upper Primary schools is 6.93. However, the same in urban areas is as low as 2.18 percent. Of the total enrolment in Grades I-VIII, all government schools together have 14.13 percent (9.58 percent in 2004-05) enrolment in single-

hand, the highest enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools is observed in the case of Arunachal Pradesh (43.27 percent), followed by Rajasthan (28.76 percent), Assam (19.94 percent), Jharkhand (23.81 percent), Madhya Pradesh (22.80 percent), Uttarakhand (13.93 percent), Goa (13.75 percent), Orissa (9.35 percent), Bihar (8.67 percent) and Meghalaya (9.35 percent). The lowest is in Kerala at 0.02 percent.



Map 4.3

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

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. The percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools in case of the schools managed by private managements is as high as 23.64 in Bihar and 25.82 in Jharkhand, the corresponding percentages in government run schools being 10.69 in Bihar and 33.15 in Jharkhand. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (44.44 percent) also have a high percentage of enrolment

government managements compared to only 1.45 and 17.51 percent enrolment under private managed schools.

### Enrolment in Schools without Building

All types of schools without building have reported enrolment, varying from 5.41 percent in case of Upper Primary to 0.46 percent in integrated Higher Secondary schools. All schools together reported 1.94 percent of the total elementary enrolment in schools without building in 2005-06,

Table D16

#### Percentage Share of Enrolment in Schools without Building: 2002-03 to 2005-06

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	3.30	2.63	2.70	<b>2.58</b>	3.71	2.58	2.64	<b>2.61</b>	4.28	2.91	2.93	<b>2.41</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	1.27	0.89	0.82	<b>0.58</b>	1.17	0.80	0.75	<b>0.57</b>	1.56	1.11	0.93	<b>0.63</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	1.58	1.31	0.83	<b>0.46</b>	1.54	1.32	0.82	<b>0.51</b>	1.61	1.28	0.68	<b>0.40</b>
Upper Primary Only	10.26	7.00	7.13	<b>5.41</b>	10.61	7.22	7.35	<b>5.99</b>	7.92	5.33	5.38	<b>2.67</b>
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	1.06	0.82	1.20	<b>0.64</b>	0.90	0.81	1.12	<b>0.74</b>	1.43	0.85	1.01	<b>0.40</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.30</b>

in single-teacher Primary schools run by the Private managements. Rajasthan too has a high percentage of enrolment (43.97) in its single-teacher government managed schools compared to only 9.27 percent in private managed schools. Arunachal Pradesh (64.03 percent) and Assam (21.98 percent) too have high percentage of enrolment in single teacher schools under

*“All schools together reported 1.94 percent of the total Elementary enrolment in schools without building in 2005-06”*

compared to 2.22 percent in the previous year. Barring Elementary schools, all other school types located in rural areas reported higher enrolment in schools without building compared to the same in urban areas. In 2005-06, Elementary schools without building in urban areas had been 0.63 percent of the total elementary enrolment compared to 0.93 percent in 2004-05 (Table D16).

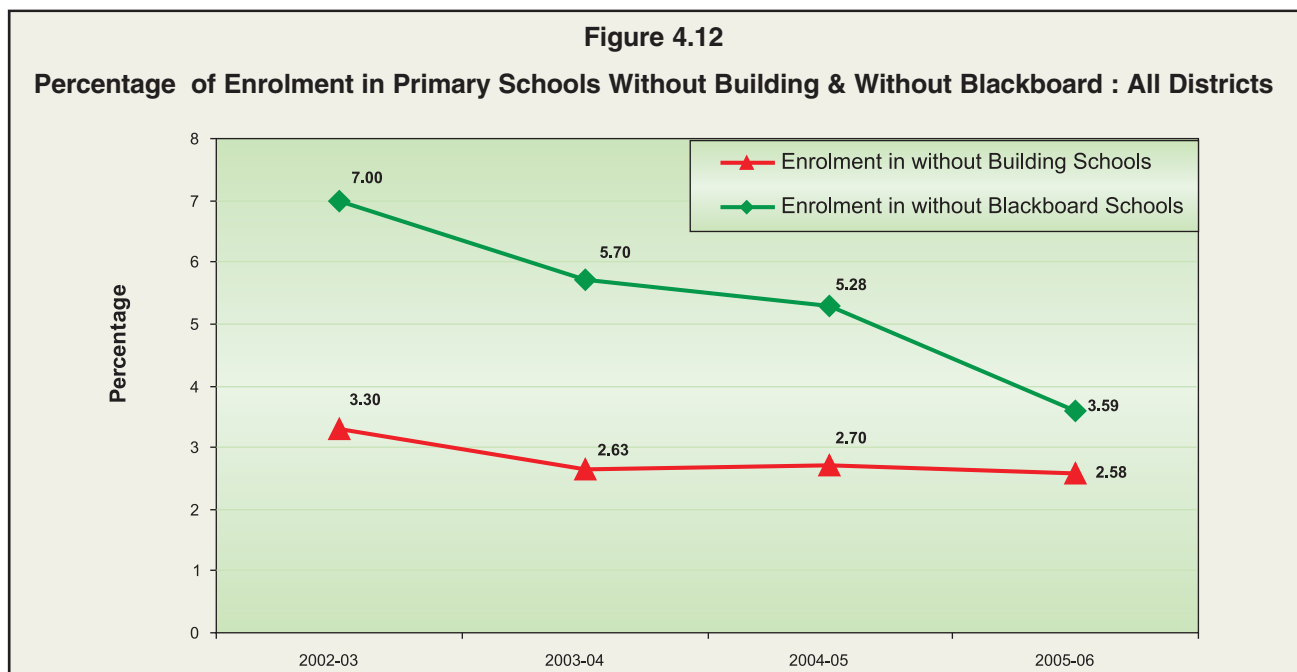
Compared to 4.59 percent Primary schools without building, the share of enrolment in such schools is only 2.58 percent of the total enrolment in Primary classes. The percentage is reasonably high in the states of Rajasthan (6.44), Arunachal Pradesh (6.87), Chhattisgarh (6.76), Bihar (3.95), Delhi (3.14), Jammu & Kashmir (4.41), Lakshadweep (6.82), Gujarat (2.24) and Uttarakhand (1.37). Surprisingly, 9.44 percent of the total Primary schools in Rajasthan are without any building, while in Kerala only a few schools are without building (0.05 percent) with enrolment low at 0.55 percent. Nagaland has

**“Surprisingly, 9.44 percent of the total Primary schools in Rajasthan are without any building, while in Kerala only a few schools are without building (0.05 percent) with enrolment low at 0.55 percent”**

building. Compared to other states, Haryana too has a high percentage of 3.59 in case of its Elementary schools. DISE data could be utilized in identifying all schools without any building and for making provisions under SSA and other programmes concerning elementary education.

### Enrolment in Schools without Blackboard

About 7.95 percent (7.86 percent in 2004-05) of the total 11,24,033 schools that impart elementary education in the country did not have



not reported enrolment in Primary schools without building. Chhattisgarh (15.73 percent), Himachal Pradesh (6.88 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (28.41 percent) have reported a very high enrolment in Upper Primary schools without building. Similarly, Haryana reported 1.57 percent and Jharkhand 3.12 percent enrolment in its integrated Higher Secondary schools without

blackboard in 2005-06. Enrolment in these schools (4.21 percent in 2005-06 compared to 5.00 percent in 2004-05) is a bit lower than its share to total elementary enrolment (Table D17). In a few states like, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (15.09 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (21.16 percent), Bihar (10.16 percent), Chhattisgarh (7.25 percent), Delhi (9.59 percent), Goa (14.13

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

percent), Jharkhand (19.39 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (8.47 percent), Lakshadweep (21.70 percent), Meghalaya (11.06 percent), Mizoram (11.06 percent), Puducherry (28.43 percent), Punjab (10.07 percent), Rajasthan (11.21 percent) and Sikkim (28.30 percent), the enrolment in schools (all categories) without blackboard has been surprisingly very high. The percentage of enrolment in a few privately managed such schools is also

*“No significant difference is noticed in enrolment in schools without blackboard located in rural and urban areas”*

Nearly 7.53 percent Primary schools in the country do not have access to blackboard. The percentage of enrolment in such schools has been low at 3.59 which has declined from 5.28 percent in the previous year. In

Sikkim, more than 39 percent of the total Primary enrolment is in the schools without blackboard which is also high in case of Arunachal Pradesh (26.89 percent), Delhi (14.99 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (11.86 percent),

Table D17

## Share of Enrolment in Schools without Blackboard : 2002-03 to 2005-06

(Percentage)

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	7.00	5.70	5.28	<b>3.59</b>	8.37	5.49	5.31	<b>3.54</b>	5.45	7.25	4.92	<b>4.05</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	4.64	5.60	4.23	<b>5.63</b>	4.71	5.81	4.06	<b>5.53</b>	4.24	4.95	4.69	<b>5.95</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	5.42	9.24	5.78	<b>9.65</b>	6.09	7.64	5.05	<b>8.81</b>	4.78	10.76	6.38	<b>10.68</b>
Upper Primary Only	6.66	6.05	5.23	<b>2.74</b>	6.87	5.84	5.18	<b>2.25</b>	4.80	7.88	5.67	<b>5.67</b>
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	4.07	3.60	4.58	<b>3.30</b>	4.17	3.90	4.71	<b>3.61</b>	3.80	2.89	3.92	<b>2.63</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>5.24</b>

high. It is as high as 48.24 percent in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 21.26 percent in Bihar, 21.34 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 15.27 percent in Meghalaya, 41.23 percent in Puducherry and 40.68 percent in Sikkim. No significant difference is noticed in enrolment in schools without blackboard located in rural (4.00 percent) and urban (5.24 percent) areas.

*“Nearly 7.53 percent Primary schools in the country do not have access to blackboard. The percentage of enrolment in such schools has been low at 3.59”*

Jharkhand (24.23 percent), Lakshadweep (33.25 percent), Bihar (11.13 percent), Puducherry (19.71 percent) and Rajasthan (12.45 percent). Notably, irrespective of the school type, the percentage of enrolment in schools without blackboard is found to be above 4.21 percent. In case of integrated Higher Secondary schools without blackboard, the percentage has

been as high as 9.65. Elementary schools also have 5.63 percent enrolment in such schools. The lowest, 2.74 percent enrolment in schools without blackboard is in case of independent Upper Primary schools. The percentage in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary school is also high at 3.30 percent (Table D17).

As reported above, about 89 thousand schools (all categories) did not have blackboard in school in 2005-06. Of the total schools without blackboard, 21,699 schools (19.30 percent) even did not have a teacher. On the other hand, about 46.4 thousand schools did

### Enrolment in Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above

Of the total schools that are imparting elementary education in 2005-06, about 31 percent are located in schools having student-classroom ratio of 60 and above; this percentage was 32 in 2004-05. In these schools (all categories), on an average, at least 60 children sit in one classroom (Table D18). The percentage of enrolment in such schools in Bihar is as high as 74.47, compared to 32.54 in Arunachal Pradesh, 35.23 in Jharkhand, 32.54 in Assam, 23.10 in Chhattisgarh, 15.90 in Haryana, 10.13 in Delhi, 25.23 in Madhya Pradesh, 20.51 in Orissa, 10.77 in Rajasthan, 21.38 in Tamil

Table D18

#### Share of Enrolment in Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above : 2002-03 to 2005-06

(Percentage)

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	25.7	43.0	39.0	<b>38.5</b>	36.0	45.0	41.0	<b>40.4</b>	27.0	35.0	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	32.0	33.0	21.0	<b>22.4</b>	32.0	32.0	21.0	<b>23.6</b>	31.0	35.0	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	17.0	19.0	20.0	<b>17.4</b>	20.0	24.0	19.0	<b>16.0</b>	14.0	14.0	<b>20.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Upper Primary Only	23.0	30.0	24.0	<b>22.3</b>	24.0	31.0	25.0	<b>24.4</b>	18.0	23.0	<b>17.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	39.0	29.0	32.0	<b>28.5</b>	43.0	34.0	35.0	<b>32.4</b>	27.0	18.0	<b>24.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>

not have school building, of which 2,716 schools even did not have a teacher. Though the number of schools without building, teacher and blackboard, is low at 1,703, one can imagine the fate of students in such schools. While developing Annual Plans, DISE data can be used to locate all such schools.

Nadu, 60.27 in Uttar Pradesh, 21.41 in Uttarakhand and 52.39 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. On the other hand, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Manipur reported no enrolment in such schools.

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

Further, enrolment in such schools located in urban areas (20.6 percent) is much less than in schools located in rural areas (33.2 percent). Percentage of enrolment in schools having student-classroom ratio 60 and above under government

*“Percentage of enrolment in schools having student-classroom ratio 60 and above under government management is quite higher than the same in private managed schools”*

Of the total enrolment in Primary schools, 38.45 percent (39.20 percent in 2004-05) in 2005-06 has been in schools that have student-classroom ratio 60 and above (Table D18). The percentage of enrolment in case of Bihar has been as high as

**Table D19**

### Share of Enrolment in Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio 60 & Above by Management : 2002-03 to 2005-06

School Category	Percentage							
	All Government Managements				All Private Managements			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Primary Only	37.0	53.0	50.0	<b>50.1</b>	21.0	35.0	37.0	<b>32.1</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	37.0	37.0	23.0	<b>28.0</b>	22.0	30.0	28.0	<b>21.3</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	26.0	31.0	27.0	<b>20.0</b>	13.0	13.0	24.0	<b>21.6</b>
Upper Primary Only	19.0	33.0	28.0	<b>27.9</b>	39.0	30.0	34.0	<b>27.6</b>
Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary	30.0	31.0	30.0	<b>32.9</b>	40.0	22.0	30.0	<b>23.5</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>

management (42 percent) is quite higher than the same in private managed schools (26 percent). Notably, 22.4 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 28.5 percent in case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. The lowest percentage of 17 is noticed in case of integrated Higher Secondary schools (Tables D17 and D18).

*“Of the total enrolment in Primary schools, 38.45 percent has been in schools that have student-classroom ratio 60 and above”*

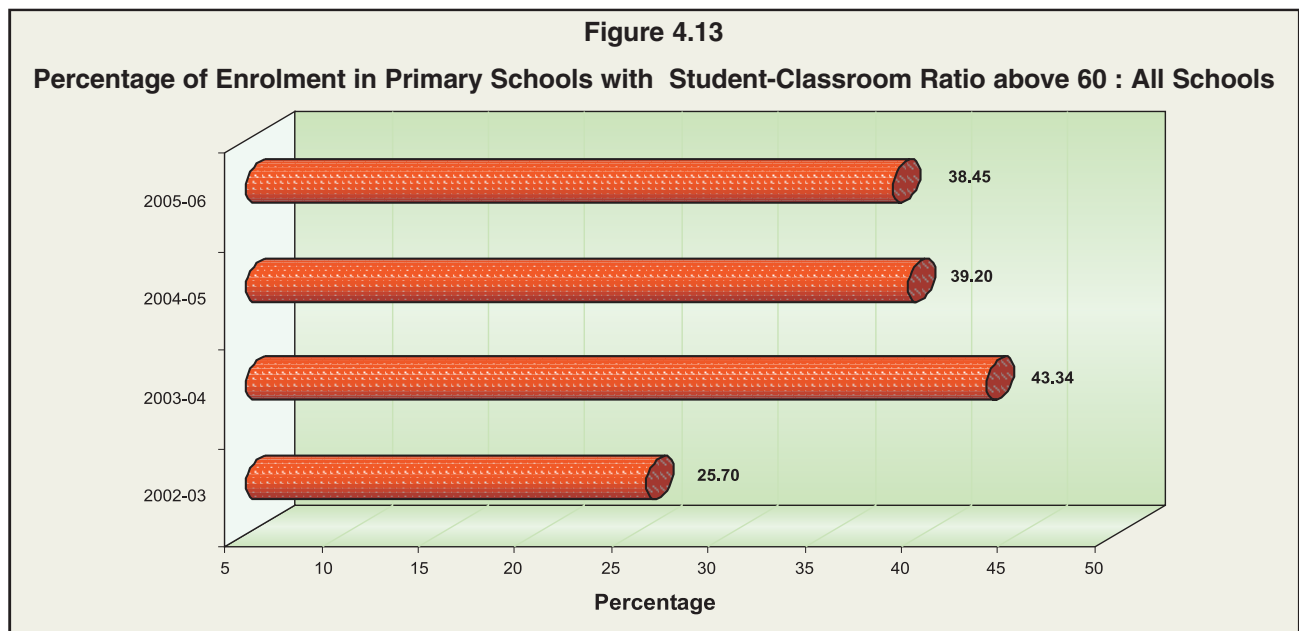
76.55 percent compared to 66.45 in Uttar Pradesh. Despite, decline in percentage over the previous year, Primary classrooms in these states are still over-crowded. Assam (46.17 percent), Chhattisgarh (26.34 percent), Haryana (20.35 percent), Jharkhand (34.39 percent), Madhya Pradesh (24.52 percent), Maharashtra (11.72 percent), Orissa (21.00 percent), Rajasthan (11.44 percent), Tamil Nadu (10.93 percent) and West Bengal (43.05 percent) too had 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

“An attempt has been made to present survival rate, retention rate, average promotion, repetition and drop out rates, indicators of internal efficiency of education system and transition from Primary to Upper Primary level of education”

efficiency related indicators can be used.

Keeping in view the availability of data, an attempt has been made in the present section to discuss survival rate, retention rate, average promotion, repetition and drop out rate, indicators of internal



2.46 compared to 1.42 in Kerala. Mizoram (5.30 percent) and Sikkim (1.49 percent) too have a low percentage of enrolment in schools with student-classroom 60 and above.

### Retaining Capacity of the System

The country has made significant advancement towards achieving goal of universal access. Almost 94 percent habitations have got access to Primary and 89 percent to Upper Primary schooling facilities (Seventh All-India Education Survey, NCERT). However, it is equally important to know the retaining capacity of the education system for which a variety of

efficiency of education system and transition from Primary to Upper Primary level of education. The indicators have been constructed both at the State and National level, comprising all districts, all of which present fairly a good amount of information about the efficiency of the education system across states (for details see *Student Flow at Primary Level*, NUEPA and Government of India, New Delhi, 2007). First, apparent survival rate is presented below.

“Apparent survival rate is the simplest way through which the efficiency of an education system can be judged”

### 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

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

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 D20 reveals that over a period of time the same has improved which is true for both boys

*“Apparent survival rate at all-India level reveals that over a period of time the same has improved which is true for both boys and girls”*

girls. The state-specific apparent survival rate for 2005-06 presented in Table D21 reveals that in a number of states from the northern part of the country, the same is very low to attain the status of universal retention. On the other hand, states in the southern region, such as Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, have a very high apparent survival rate, which is also true in the smaller states of Chandigarh, Daman and

**Table D20**  
**Apparent Survival Rate, Primary Grades : 2003-04 to 2005-06**

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

and girls. At the all-India level, it has improved from 63 percent in 2003-04 to 67 percent in 2004-05 and to 70 percent in 2005-06. Almost similar trend is observed in case of boys and girls; however, it is seen that more boys survived up to Grade V than their counterpart girls. A look at the apparent survival rate in rural (66 percent) and urban (86 percent) areas reveals a significant difference, which is also separately true for boys and

*“Unless, all the states attain a high survival rate, the goal of universal retention at the Primary level cannot be realised”*

Diu, Goa and Lakshadweep. Unless, all the states attain a high survival rate, the goal of universal retention at the Primary level cannot be realised. Though apparent survival rate produces quick estimate, it fails to present any information about the internal dynamics of the education system. For that purpose retention as well as drop-out, repetition and promotion rates should have to be analysed.

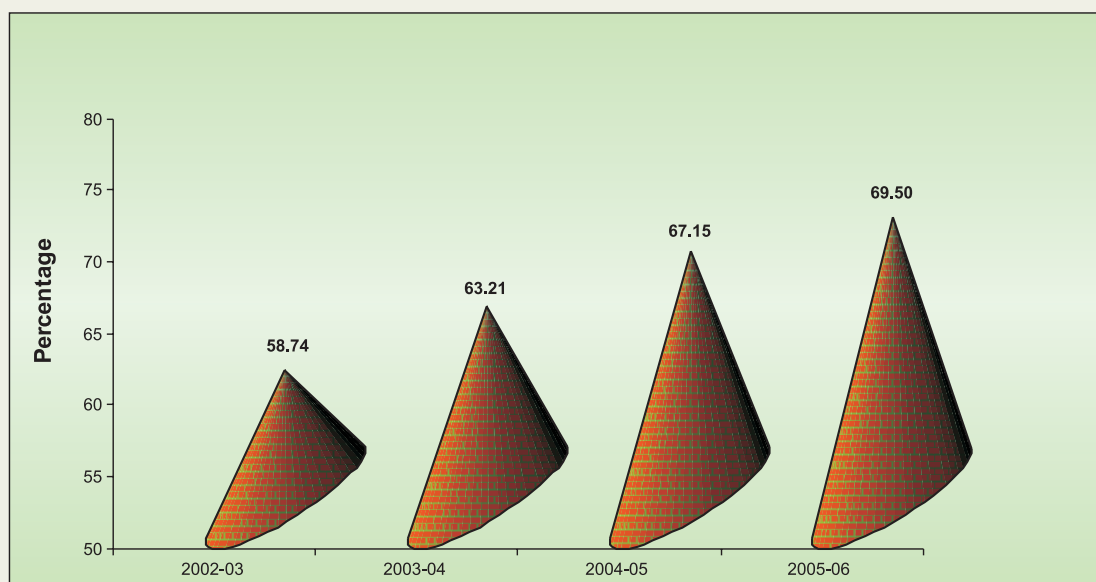
## Elementary Education in India : Analytical Report

Table D21  
Apparent Survival Rate : Primary Grades, 2005-06

State/UT	Apparent Survival Rate				
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100	101	111	105	104
Andhra Pradesh	100	87	87	89	90
Arunachal Pradesh	100	56	47	39	35
Assam	100	91	90	88	64
Bihar	100	69	61	54	46
Chandigarh	100	100	98	98	96
Chhattisgarh	100	78	73	67	59
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	80	79	65	55
Daman & Diu	100	88	93	89	91
Delhi	100	84	82	81	79
Goa	100	90	86	66	89
Gujarat	100	86	82	78	74
Haryana	100	94	100	96	88
Himachal Pradesh	100	102	104	108	101
Jammu & Kashmir	100	91	93	86	83
Jharkhand	100	69	60	47	39
Karnataka	100	92	96	96	99
Kerala	100	106	111	112	113
Lakshadweep	100	75	69	73	80
Madhya Pradesh	100	89	80	72	72
Maharashtra	100	90	90	87	87
Manipur	100	61	47	42	40
Meghalaya	100	65	54	44	38
Mizoram	100	77	68	63	71
Nagaland	100	91	84	73	56
Orissa	100	90	94	89	82
Puducherry	100	90	89	90	97
Punjab	100	98	104	101	94
Rajasthan	100	72	62	58	54
Sikkim	100	93	93	81	66
Tamil Nadu	100	92	94	99	97
Tripura	100	84	86	79	71
Uttar Pradesh	100	91	82	74	62
Uttarakhand	100	84	81	74	67
West Bengal	100	76	77	72	80
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>70</b>

Note: A few states reported survival rate above 100 which is technically not possible. It may be because of the migration and hence need further probe. This is more specifically true in case of states having Grades I to IV as component of the primary structure.

Figure 4.14  
Survival Rate - Grade V : All Districts



## Retention Rate

In the most commonly used method of assessing retaining capacity of the system, enrolment in Grade V in a year (say 2005-06) is linked to enrolment in Grade I four years back (say 2001-02). Hundred minus retention rate is termed as drop-out rate which can be computed both at the Primary as well as Upper Primary levels of education. Needless to mention that retention rate is based on enrolment data over a period of five years where as apparent survival rate, a stock statistics, is based on enrolment data of only one year.

The DISE has now been made operational across the country. But in any of the 35 states covered under DISE, grade-specific enrolment at Primary level is not available over a period of five years for the entire state. However, there are a few districts in each state, which have got grade-specific

enrolment data over a period of five years. Based on the enrolment data of such districts, retention rate at the Primary level of education is calculated and the same is presented in Table D22. The retention rate presented 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.

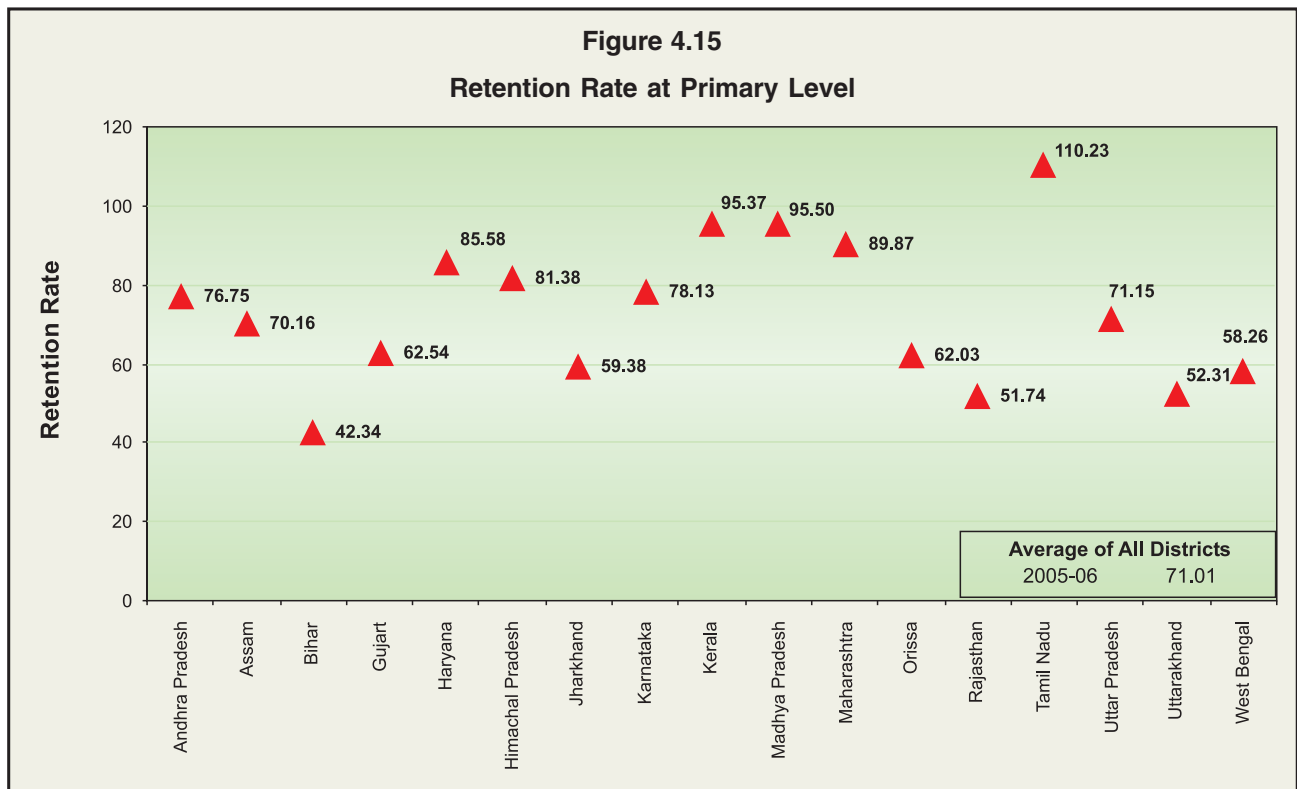
The retention rate at the Primary level for the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 presented in Table D22 is based upon the enrolment data of 123, 184 and 286 districts. For the year 2005-06, it is based upon the data of every second district of the country; thus it being fairly a representative sample of the entire country. The retention rate shows gradual improvement to 58.11 percent in 2004-05 to 53.43 percent in the year 2003-04. It has further significantly improved to 71.01 percent in 2005-06. Though an improvement of about 20 percentage points is achieved during the period 2004-05 to

*“Retention rate is based on enrolment data over a period of five years where as apparent survival rate is based on enrolment data of only one year”*

2005-06, still it is too low from the goal of universal retention at the Primary level. A retention rate of 71 percent indicates that about 29 percent children dropped out from the system before reaching Grade V. However, a few states have much higher retention rate at Primary level than the average (71.01 percent) of 286 districts. Tamil Nadu (around 100 percent),

*“A retention rate of 71 percent indicates that about 29 percent children dropped out from the system before reaching Grade V”*

Bihar and Jharkhand, it is low at 42.34 and 59.38 percent respectively, compared to 52.31 percent in Uttarakhand and 58.26 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.



Kerala (95.37 percent), Himachal Pradesh (81.38 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (95.50 percent) are such states. Except Kerala, retention rate in these states is not based on the entire state data. 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. Though the retention rate in some of the states has significantly improved over the previous year, the situation in rest of the states included in the analysis is not encouraging. In

**Average Flow Rates**

The retention rate presents retaining capacity of the system but it fails to identify problems in the system. Therefore, it would be better to analyse average flow rates in primary grades. With the help of enrolment and repeaters, first the number of promotees, repeaters and drop-outs across the primary grades is obtained which in turn is linked to the enrolment in the previous grade in the previous year, to obtain

**Enrolment-Based Indicators**

**Table D22**  
**Gender-specific Average Flow Rates : Primary Grades I-V, 2004-05**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Promotion Rate		Repetition Rate		Drop-out Rate	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Andhra Pradesh	85.46	84.85	5.18	5.26	9.36	9.89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.88	70.03	15.88	15.53	17.24	14.44
3	Assam	85.72	86.93	2.51	2.37	11.77	10.70
4	Bihar	75.87	74.12	13.13	14.06	11.00	11.83
5	Chandigarh	101.77	103.80	3.57	2.76	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	78.56	77.81	12.10	12.18	9.34	10.00
7	Delhi	85.75	104.99	8.44	9.94	5.81	-
8	Gujarat	84.37	84.89	11.36	10.77	4.27	4.33
9	Haryana	86.72	88.03	0.00	0.00	13.28	11.97
10	Himachal Pradesh	92.48	93.19	4.58	4.07	2.95	2.73
11	Jammu & Kashmir	90.01	89.60	1.63	1.69	8.36	8.71
12	Jharkhand	76.99	77.47	5.71	5.92	17.30	16.61
13	Karnataka	94.05	94.14	3.90	3.79	2.05	2.07
14	Kerala	95.16	96.17	3.54	2.45	1.30	1.38
15	Madhya Pradesh	88.73	91.56	0.12	0.12	11.16	8.31
16	Maharashtra	87.29	88.11	6.32	5.93	6.39	5.96
17	Meghalaya	67.70	70.62	8.92	7.69	23.38	21.69
18	Mizoram	90.76	91.69	5.95	5.29	3.29	3.02
19	Nagaland	84.49	86.28	5.81	5.65	9.70	8.07
20	Orissa	86.93	86.62	6.14	6.41	6.94	6.97
21	Puducherry	104.92	113.46	0.00	0.00	-	-
22	Punjab	82.01	83.80	9.00	7.37	8.99	8.84
23	Rajasthan	75.78	72.54	9.85	11.97	14.37	15.50
24	Sikkim	70.58	74.89	21.61	21.57	7.81	3.54
25	Tamil Nadu	96.25	96.57	1.68	1.52	2.08	1.91
26	Tripura	80.03	81.44	15.50	14.97	4.47	3.59
27	Uttar Pradesh	83.70	84.48	1.85	1.81	14.45	13.71
28	Uttarakhand	80.62	81.47	7.22	7.64	12.16	10.90
29	West Bengal	74.54	75.10	13.75	13.51	11.71	11.38
	<b>All Districts</b>	<b>83.57</b>	<b>83.96</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>10.15</b>	<b>9.75</b>

Note: \* Based on Common Schools for the years 2004-05 & 2005-06.

average promotion, repetition and drop-out rates (Table D22). The average indicates value of these rates during the intermediary period, i.e. between two years on the basis of which average rates are worked out.

The average flow rates have been calculated based upon the enrolment and repeaters data of common schools only. Common schools are the schools which have been covered both in the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 and have submitted enrolment and repeaters data during these years. The number of common schools and percentage of such schools for the year 2005-06 suggests more than 88 percent schools as common in 2005-06.

### Analysis of Flow Rates

#### Promotion Rate

It is observed that average promotion rate in Grades I-V for cohort 2004-05 has improved to 83.76 percent from its previous level of 81.53 percent in 2003-04; the corresponding figures being 83.57 percent for boys, and 83.96 percent for girls for cohort 2004-05. Barring Delhi, no significant difference is noticed in average promotion rate for boys and girls. It may also be noted that as many as 11 states have reported a lower promotion rate than the average of all districts together (83.76 percent). Arunachal Pradesh (68.35 percent), Bihar (75.10 percent), Chhattisgarh (78.20 percent), Jharkhand (77.21 percent) and Rajasthan (74.27 percent) are such states. On the other hand, Meghalaya (69.17 percent), Sikkim (72.71 percent) and Tripura (80.70 percent) also reported lower average promotion rates; all of these states are from the north-eastern part of the country. In a few states, such as Kerala (95.66

*“Average flow rates have been calculated based upon the enrolment and repeaters data of common schools only”*

percent), Himachal Pradesh (92.82 percent) and Tamil Nadu (96.40 percent) almost all the children in primary Grades I-V were promoted to next Grade. Consequently, average repetition and drop-out rates in these states are much lower than the same in the other states.

#### Repetition Rate

The average repetition rate in primary classes presented in Table D22 for 2004-05 shows a decline over the same in the previous year. However, DISE data suggests that as many as 9.99 million children repeated elementary grades in 2005-06 which is about 5.90 percent of total elementary enrolment. About 85 percent of the total repeaters were located in the rural areas and the balance 15 percent in the urban areas. Of the total repeaters, 53 percent were boys and the remaining 47 percent girls (Table D23). The distribution of repeaters by reasons further reveals that 6 out of 10 repeaters repeat on account of failure (56.94 percent). On the other hand, 27.42 percent repeat because of long absenteeism and another 15.74 percent because of re-admissions.

The state-specific repetition rate further reveals that as many as 6.29 percent children repeated primary classes in 2004-05 compared to 7.83 percent in the year 2003-04 (Table D22). No difference is noticed between boys (6.28 percent) and girls (6.29 percent) repeating primary grades in 2004-05. The average repetition rate in a few states, such as, Arunachal Pradesh (15.72 percent), Bihar (13.54 percent), Chhattisgarh (12.14 percent), Gujarat (11.09 percent), Sikkim (21.59 percent),

*“As many as 11 states have reported a lower promotion rate than the average of all districts together”*

**Enrolment-Based Indicators**

Tripura (15.25 percent) and West Bengal (13.63 percent) is observed to be very high and above the national average (6.29 percent). Hence, immediate attention is required in this respect.

rate in Grade I. Most of the major states have reasonably lower repetition rate in primary grades. In as many as 14 states, the average repetition rate reported in primary classes is

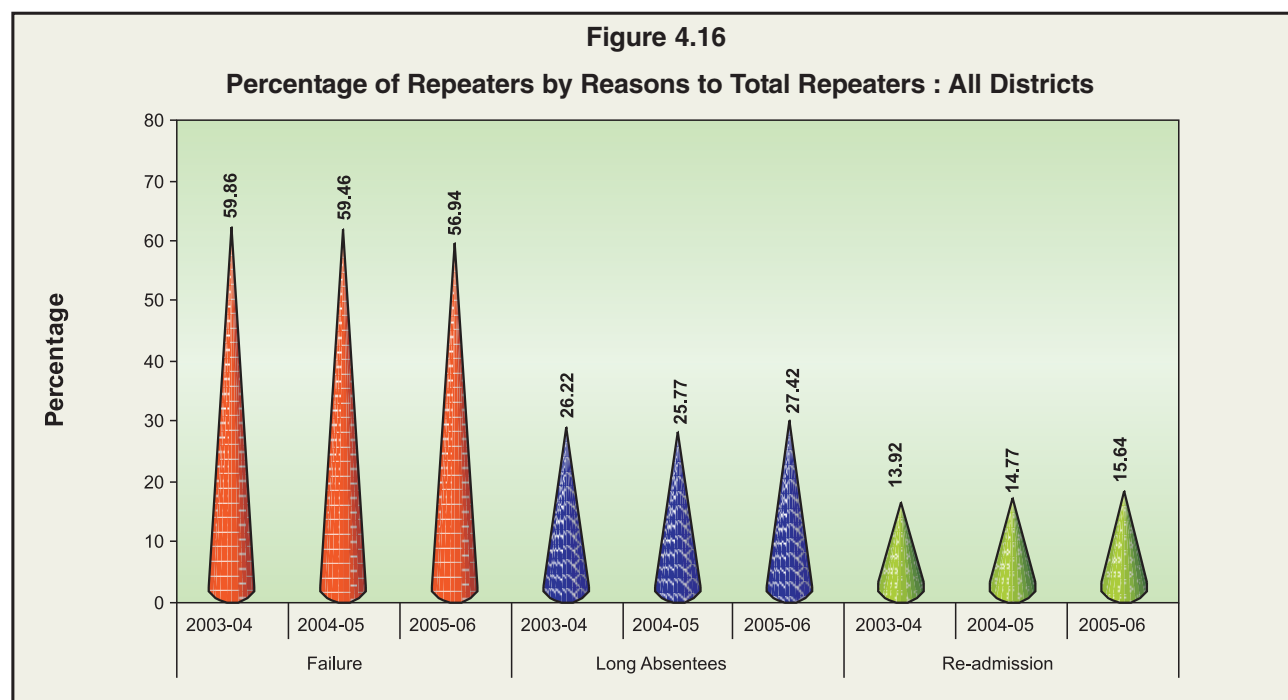
**Table D23**

**Grade-specific Number of Repeaters and Reasons of Repetition : 2005-06**

Grade	Failures %	Long Absent %	Re-Admission %	% To Total Repeaters	Total Repeaters
I	47.07	35.68	17.25	31.16	3114701
II	48.00	35.99	16.01	13.74	1373846
III	52.81	31.65	15.54	11.23	1122975
IV	54.37	29.25	16.38	8.32	831165
V	64.64	18.70	16.66	10.86	1086002
VI	72.41	14.80	12.80	9.96	995700
VII	71.84	14.93	13.23	7.68	767281
VIII	77.71	10.18	12.11	7.04	703956
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.94</b>	<b>27.42</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9995626</b>

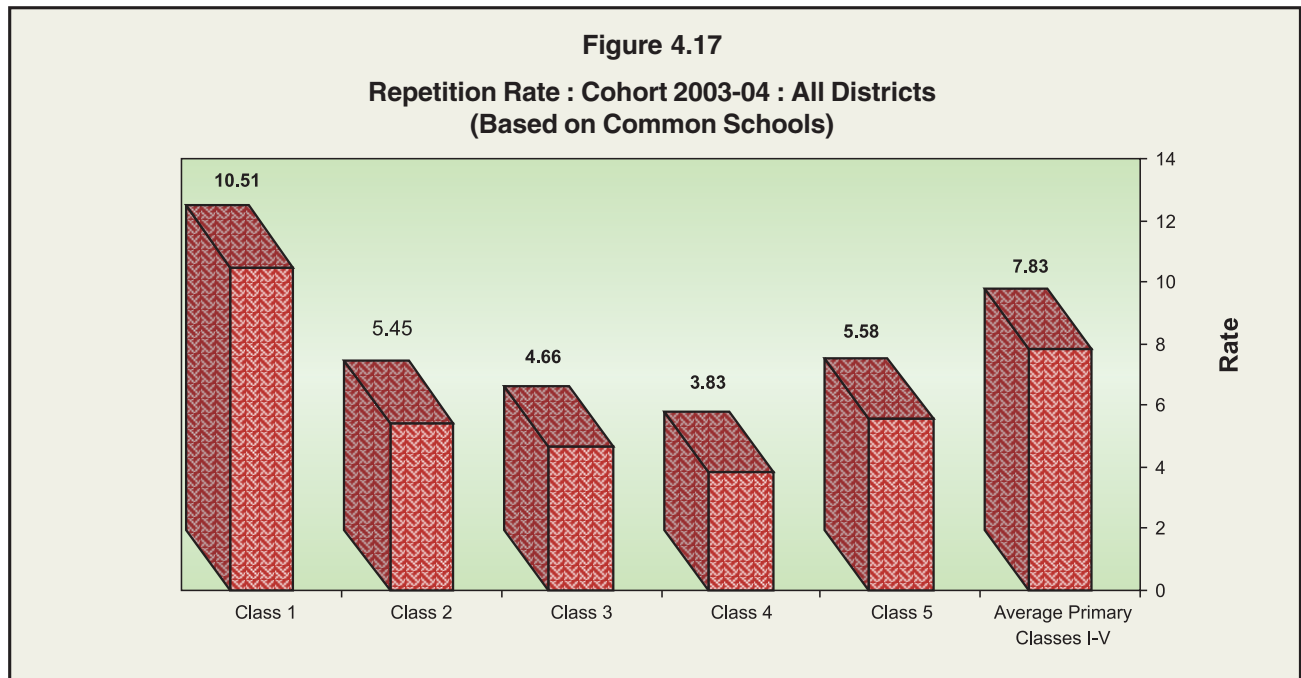
**Figure 4.16**

**Percentage of Repeaters by Reasons to Total Repeaters : All Districts**



High repetition rate among primary grades in these states is because of very high repetition

lower than the average of all districts (6.29 percent).



### Drop-out Rate

The average drop-out rate in primary classes over the last three cohorts (2002-03 to 2004-05) 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 drop-out 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 drop-out rate presented in Table D22 for cohort 2004-05 indicates an average drop-out rate of 9.96 percent in primary grades against 10.64 percent during the previous cohort i.e. 2003-04. This shows that during the intermediary years 2004-05 and 2005-06, as many as 9.96 percent children enrolled in Grades I to V dropped out from the system before completing the primary grades as against 10.64

percent during intermediary years 2003-04 and 2004-05, and 11.27 percent during 2002-03 and 2003-04. The high incidence of drop-out in the primary grades is also evident in the apparent survival rates presented above (Table D21). An average drop-out rate of 9.96 percent in primary grades during intermediary years 2004-05 and 2005-06 indirectly indicates a very high drop-out 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 drop-out rate than the average of all districts, while the other states reported higher drop-out rates. Arunachal Pradesh reported a high drop-out rate of 15.93 percent followed by 14.90 percent in Rajasthan, 14.10 percent in Uttarakhand, 12.66 percent in

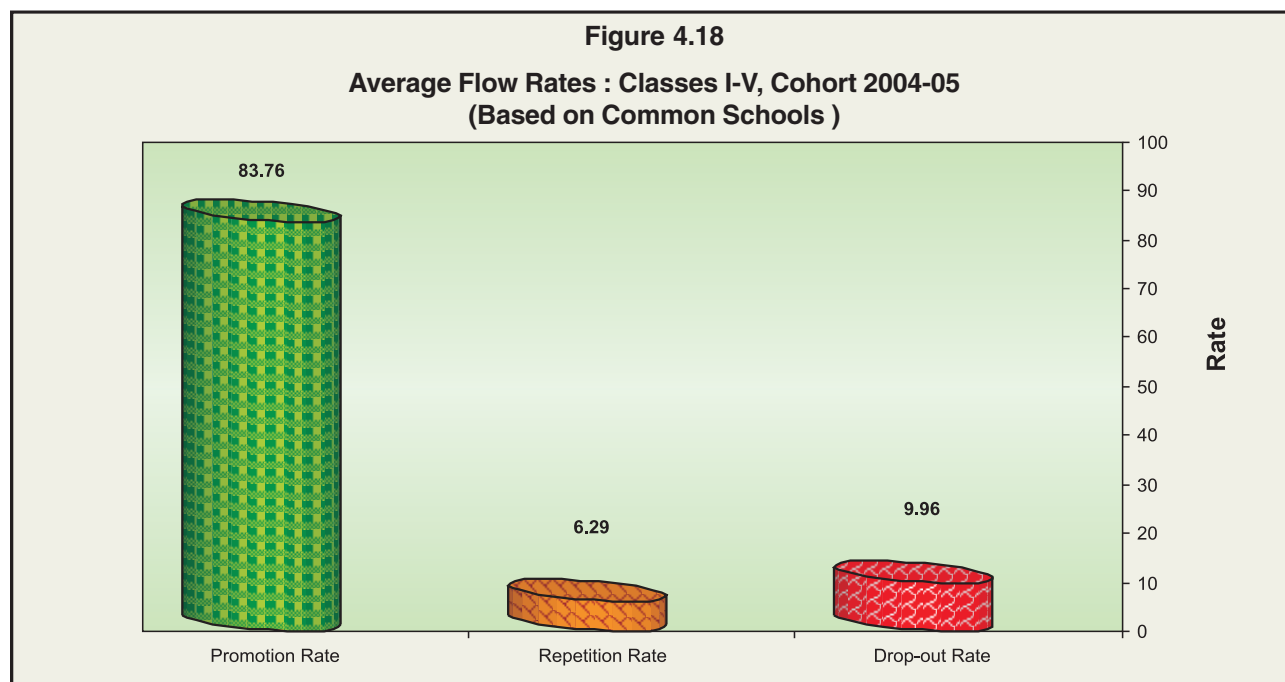
*“Average drop-out rate in primary classes over the last three cohorts suggests a consistent decline but the same is still too high to attain the status of universal retention at the Primary level of education”*

Haryana, 11.55 percent in West Bengal, 11.53 percent in Uttar Pradesh and 11.36 percent in Bihar. Except Arunachal Pradesh, all these states are big states and crucial for the country to attain the status of universal retention at the Primary level of education. Kerala

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

with 1.34 percent, Tamil Nadu with 2.00 percent and Himachal Pradesh with 2.85 percent drop-out 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.

the Upper Primary level of education. The number of repeaters subtracted from enrolment in Grade VI or V, as the case may be, in 2005-06, divided by enrolment in Grade V or IV in the previous year (2004-05) and multiplied by 100 gave the transition rate for cohort 2004-05.



### Transition Rate

One of the important indicators on which the expansion of upper primary education depends is the transition rate from the Primary level to

The transition rate presented in Table D24 shows consistent improvement over a period of time. As many as 82.24 percent children across 29 States & UTs transitioned from Primary to Upper Primary level of education compared to 78.01

**Table D24**

**Transition Rate from Primary (VI/V) to Upper Primary**  
**(V/VI) Level of Education Cohorts : 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05**

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
<b>2004-05, All Areas</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>83.66</b>	<b>80.64</b>	<b>82.24</b>
Rural Areas	604	79.91	76.28	78.22
Urban Areas	604	100.35	99.07	99.74

## Elementary Education in India : Analytical Report

Table D25

State-specific Transition Rate from Primary (IV/V) to Upper Primary (V/VI)\*  
Level of Education : Cohort 2004-05

Sl. No.	State/UT	Boys	Girls	Total	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.30	84.88	86.62	81.54	104.76
2	Arunachal Pradesh	87.94	83.96	86.06	86.70	83.68
3	Assam**	86.10	86.65	86.36	84.30	107.43
4	Bihar	65.18	60.83	63.42	62.06	79.16
5	Chandigarh **	104.82	107.22	105.90	69.71	114.13
6	Chhattisgarh**	105.82	100.02	103.06	99.88	121.80
7	Delhi**	107.10	105.54	106.39	142.81	98.87
8	Gujarat**	89.46	86.53	88.11	84.47	101.51
9	Haryana	80.08	80.46	80.26	78.40	96.75
10	Himachal Pradesh**	93.89	89.93	92.01	89.70	120.16
11	J & K**	101.84	99.05	100.58	95.64	124.18
12	Jharkhand**	87.91	89.71	88.69	85.20	121.99
13	Karnataka	76.74	76.10	76.43	75.86	77.67
14	Kerala**	96.55	95.91	96.23	94.25	107.22
15	Madhya Pradesh	71.71	69.19	70.54	66.81	85.88
16	Maharashtra **	108.50	105.51	107.07	101.95	117.21
17	Meghalaya	68.57	71.86	70.24	67.75	81.92
18	Mizoram**	116.50	116.34	116.42	104.20	133.40
19	Nagaland	89.62	91.29	90.44	86.28	99.05
20	Orissa	81.37	79.08	80.30	79.13	86.05
21	Puducherry**	111.00	124.11	117.32	112.62	119.32
22	Punjab	79.07	75.24	77.29	77.07	80.27
23	Rajasthan**	99.25	83.79	92.66	88.25	127.21
24	Sikkim	72.07	75.35	73.80	71.18	97.26
25	Tamil Nadu**	93.30	91.19	92.28	87.78	102.34
26	Tripura**	80.41	80.62	80.51	75.70	108.62
27	Uttar Pradesh	68.77	65.02	67.00	65.98	76.64
28	Uttarakhand	84.38	83.56	83.98	84.05	92.04
29	West Bengal**	81.01	78.19	79.60	74.90	107.00
	<b>All Districts</b>	<b>83.66</b>	<b>80.64</b>	<b>82.24</b>	<b>78.22</b>	<b>99.74</b>

\* As the case may be.

\*\* More than 100 transition rate may be because of inconsistent enrolment data or migration of children into that state at the Grade VI level.

**Enrolment-Based Indicators**

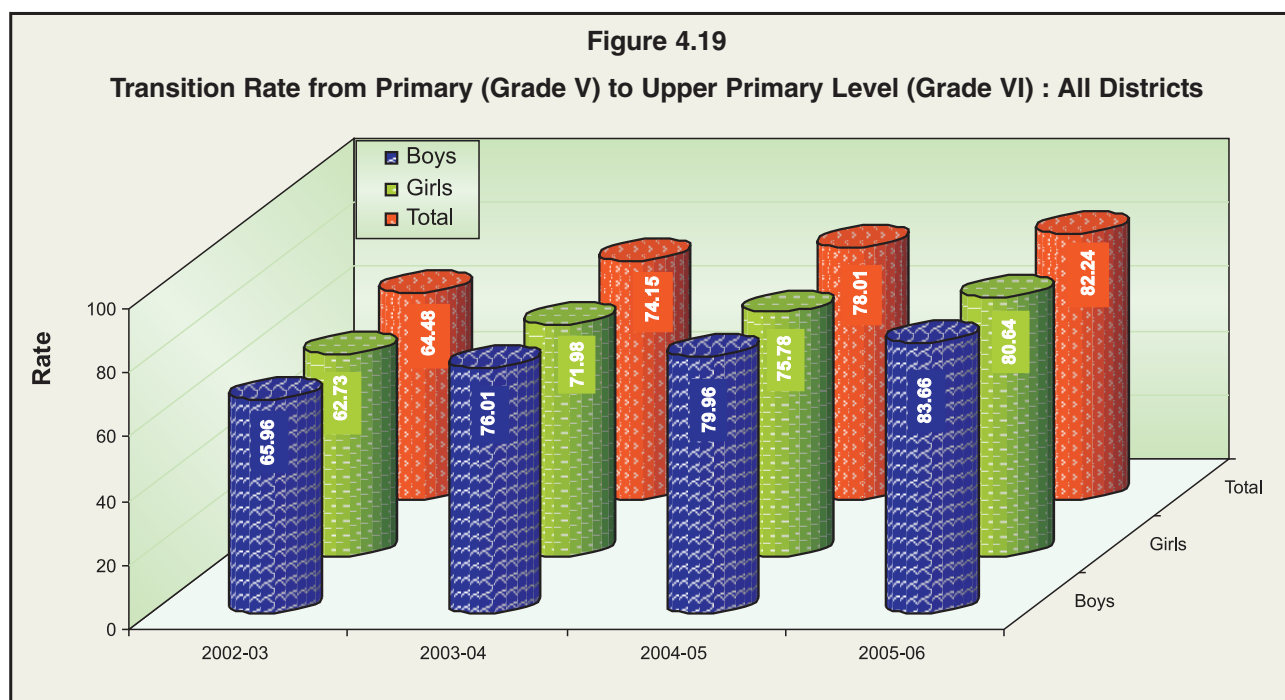
percent in the previous year. Though transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary level shows improvement but still about 18 percent children have dropped out in transition. Further, a significant deviation is observed in children transitioning in the rural and urban areas. Almost

*“Though transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary level shows improvement but still about 18 percent children have dropped out in transition”*

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. As compared to 78.22 percent in the rural areas, 99.74 percent 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 83.66 percent boys and 80.64 percent girls transiting from

Further, a significant deviation is noticed when state-specific transition rates are analysed. From Table D25 we find that against a low transition rate of 63.42 percent in Bihar, 67.00 percent in Uttar Pradesh and 70.54 percent in Madhya Pradesh in 2004-05, the same is very high

in case of Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, only 68.77 percent boys (against 59.24 percent in the previous year) and 65.02 percent girls (55.74 percent in the previous year) transited from primary to upper primary level of education in 2004-05 (Table D25). As mentioned above, Bihar too reported a low transition rate of 65.18 percent in case of boys and 60.83 percent of girls.



Primary to Upper Primary level of education in 2004-05, 79.96 percent boys and 75.78 percent girls transited during the previous year i.e. 2003-04.

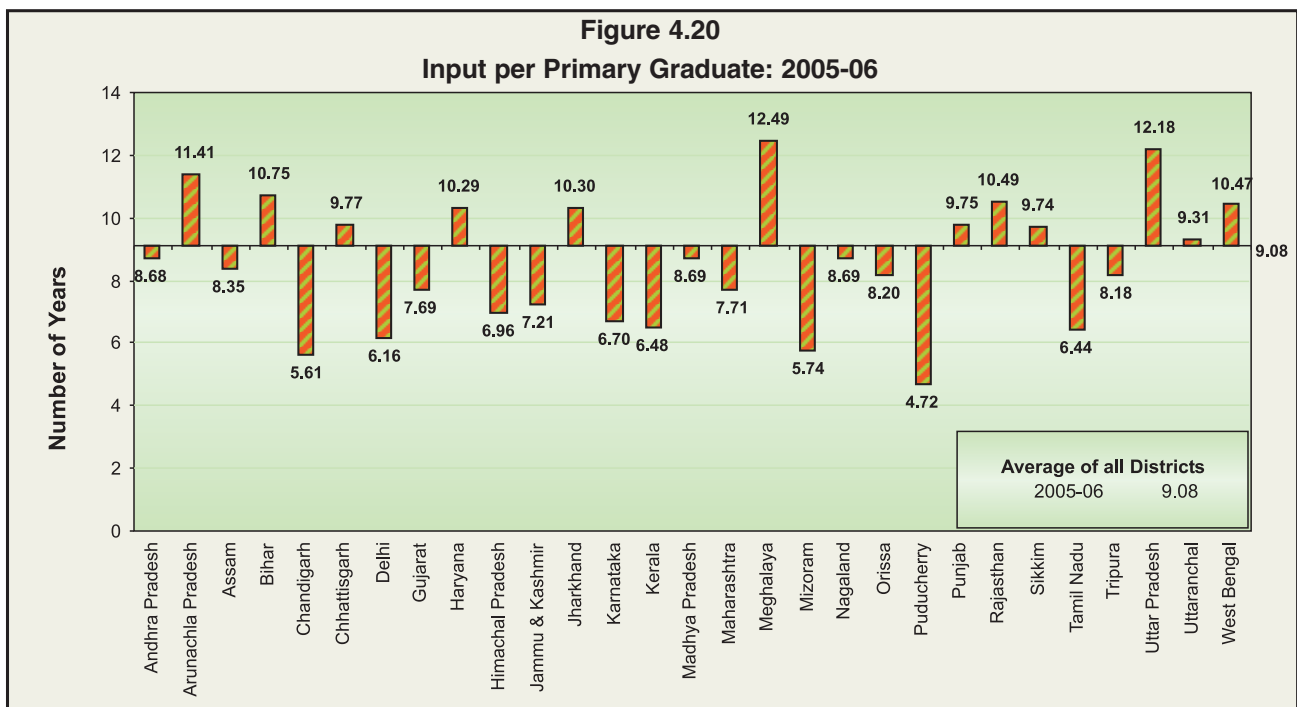
Bihar reported a low of 62.06 percent transition rate in rural areas compared to 79.16 percent in the urban areas; which is almost equal to that in the rural and urban areas of Uttar Pradesh. Other

major states that need immediate attention of planners are Madhya Pradesh (70.54 percent), Karnataka (76.43 percent), Punjab (77.29 percent) and West Bengal (79.60 percent). A few states from the north-eastern part of the country also reported lower transition rates than the average of all districts (82.24 percent). As it seems, the goal of universal elementary education in these states may not perhaps be realised in the near future if transition rates are not improved significantly. By conducting studies, the states

to Upper Primary level in the rural and urban areas, which in a few states, such as Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is quite wide and significant.

### Internal Efficiency of Primary Education System

The flow rates presented above fail to produce any information about the internal efficiency of the educational system. In simple terms, efficiency



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. In Rajasthan only 83.79 percent girls transited from Primary to Upper Primary level against 99.25 percent boys, which shows a gap of about 15 percentage points. Similarly, states also need to bridge the gap in children transiting from Primary

**“In Rajasthan only 83.79 percent girls transited from Primary to Upper Primary level against 99.25 percent boys, which shows a gap of about 15 percentage points”**

can be defined as an optimal relationship between investment in terms of input years and output in terms of number of graduates the system is producing. By using the following assumptions, the *Reconstructed Cohort Method* is used to obtain

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

### Enrolment-Based Indicators

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:

- The promotion, repetition and drop-out rates presented above (*based on DISE 2004-05 and 2005-06 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

**Table D26**

**Indicators of Internal Efficiency : Cohort 2004-05**  
(Based on Common Schools for the Year 2004-05 and 2005-06)

SI No.	State/UT	Co-efficient of Efficiency	Years Input per Graduate	Input-Output Ratio
1	Andhra Pradesh	65.29	8.68	1.74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48.73	11.41	2.28
3	Assam	68.23	8.35	1.67
4	Bihar	51.50	10.75	2.15
5	Chandigarh	110.31	5.61	1.12
6	Chhattisgarh	57.71	9.77	1.95
7	Delhi	123.62	6.16	1.23
8	Gujarat	75.65	7.69	1.54
9	Haryana	53.84	10.29	2.06
10	Himachal Pradesh	85.35	6.96	1.39
11	Jammu & Kashmir	80.93	7.21	1.44
12	Jharkhand	53.96	10.30	2.06
13	Karnataka	88.45	6.70	1.34
14	Kerala	91.89	6.48	1.30
15	Madhya Pradesh	65.01	8.69	1.74
16	Maharashtra	75.20	7.71	1.54
17	Meghalaya	43.86	12.49	2.50
18	Mizoram	112.79	5.47	1.09
19	Nagaland	65.52	8.69	1.74
20	Orissa	69.69	8.20	1.64
21	Puducherry	134.29	4.72	0.94
22	Punjab	57.90	9.75	1.95
23	Rajasthan	53.18	10.49	2.10
24	Sikkim	59.20	9.74	1.95
25	Tamil Nadu	92.81	6.44	1.29
26	Tripura	71.99	8.18	1.64
27	Uttar Pradesh	44.78	12.18	2.44
28	Uttarakhand	60.70	9.31	1.86
29	West Bengal	54.43	10.47	2.09
	<b>All Districts</b>	<b>62.40</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>1.82</b>

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 only 62.40 percent. There is, therefore, much scope for further improvement as about 38 percent of the total resources are just going waste. In a few big states, such as Bihar (51.50 percent), Uttar Pradesh (44.78 percent) and Rajasthan (53.18 percent), the coefficient of efficiency obtained is much lower than the average of all states. Much of the resources in these states are going waste. In Kerala and a few smaller states, such as Chandigarh, Delhi, Mizoram and Puducherry, the primary education system seems to be an efficient one. On an average, a primary graduate is taking 9.08 years to become graduate, compared to ideal of 5 years. Students in Bihar are taking 10.75 years compared to 11.41 years in Arunachal Pradesh and 12.18 years in Uttar Pradesh, which clearly shows that the primary education systems in these states are highly inefficient ones (Table D26). This is also reflected in the input-output ratio which means a student is taking more than double the time (in terms of years) resources in these states to become primary school graduate. In case of no wastage in the system, a ratio of one is considered to be the ideal one. Most of the states have also reported input-output ratio well above one. Unless the efficiency of education system is improved, 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 only 62.40 percent”*

The root cause of high incidence of drop-out can easily be identified by calculating the grade-to-grade flow rates, such as promotion, drop-out and repetition rates. This will help a block/district/state in identifying a grade(s) wherein there is high incidence of

drop-out and repetition and also in knowing whether the same is predominantly because of boys or girls or SC or ST children. By just measuring drop-out rate, the situation will not improve automatically. For that the first major exercise is to know reasons of low promotion and high drop-out and repetition rates. This should be necessarily followed by adopting reason and area-specific strategies without which no improvement can be expected. The reasons as well strategies vary from location to location. This should form part of Annual Work Plan and the Project Approval Board should rigorously monitor it. Year 2010 is approaching fast and we cannot sit hoping that the situation will improve automatically. Still we have three years to optimally and rigorously utilise provisions made under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* to work towards achieving universal elementary education in general and primary education in particular.

### Percentage of Over-Age & Under-Age Children

One of the important variables on which information is generally not available from other regular sources is the age-and-grade matrix which has got serious implications for planning UPE and 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 girls. In addition, age-and-grade matrix at

*“Still we have three years to optimally and rigorously utilise provisions made under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to work towards achieving Universal Elementary Education”*

**Enrolment-Based Indicators**

the all-India level is also presented. Total grossness is divided into two parts, namely under-age and over-age children in the total enrolment.

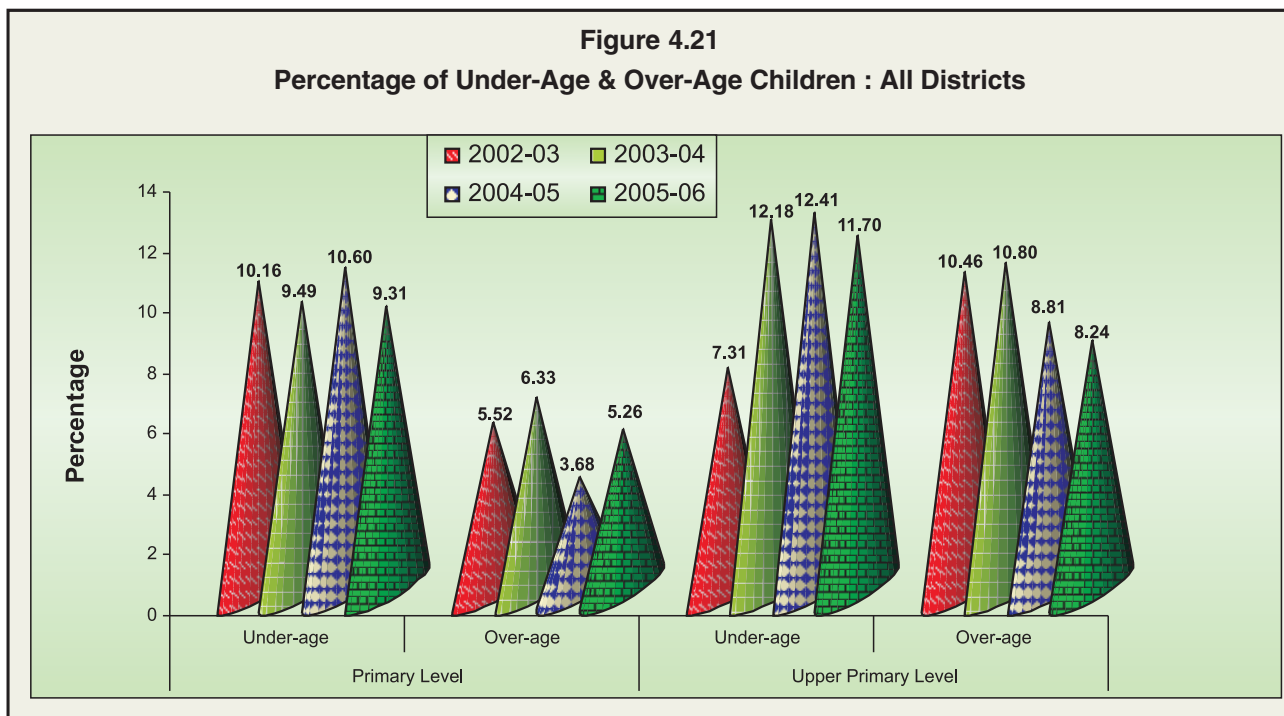
*“Percentage of over-age and under-age children increased to 14.57 percent in 2005-06 from 14.26 percent in 2004-05”*

Upper Primary level (19.94 percent in 2005-06) is much higher than in case of the Primary level of education (14.57 percent in 2005-06). Quite a similar trend is also observed in the previous year. However, no significant

Table D27 further reveals that the percentage of over-age and under-age children both at the Primary and Upper Primary levels of education declined in 2004-05 from its 2003-04 level but the same slightly increased during the period 2004-05 to 2005-06. The percentage of over-age and under-age children increased to 14.57 percent in 2005-06 from 14.26 percent in 2004-05 compared to 19.94 percent

deviation is noticed between boys and girls in these levels. This is generally also true for rural and urban areas and between boys and girls in these areas.

The percentage of over-age and under-age children otherwise also suggests that of the total enrolment in Primary classes, only 85.43



and 19.76 percent during the same period which is also true separately for boys and girls and also in rural and urban areas.

*“Percentage of over-age and under-age children in case of Upper Primary level is much higher than in case of the Primary level of education”*

Further, it is found that the percentage of over-age and under-age children in case of

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 (9.31 percent) in overall grossness in primary classes is more than the number of over-

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**Table D27**  
**Under-Age and Over-Age Children : 2003-04 to 2005-06**

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
<b>Cohort 2003-04</b>									
<b>Primary Level</b>									
Boys	9.47	6.39	15.86	9.15	6.38	15.53	10.98	6.42	17.40
Girls	9.52	6.26	15.78	9.22	6.22	15.44	10.89	6.36	17.25
Total	9.49	6.33	15.82	9.18	6.31	15.49	10.94	6.39	17.33
<b>Upper Primary Level</b>									
Boys	11.96	11.36	23.32	11.45	11.90	23.35	13.63	9.51	23.14
Girls	12.46	10.12	22.58	12.06	10.45	22.20	13.60	9.16	22.76
<b>Cohort 2004-05</b>									
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
<b>Primary Level</b>									
Boys	8.50	5.82	14.32	7.99	5.77	13.76	11.3	6.11	17.41
Girls	8.41	5.78	14.19	7.91	5.68	13.59	11.14	6.30	17.44
Total	8.46	5.80	14.26	7.95	5.72	13.67	11.22	6.20	17.42
<b>Upper Primary Level</b>									
Boys	12.03	8.01	20.04	11.45	8.29	19.74	14.24	6.90	21.14
Girls	10.18	9.30	19.48	9.47	9.12	18.59	12.87	9.98	22.85
Total	11.11	8.65	19.76	10.46	8.71	19.17	13.55	8.44	21.99
<b>Cohort 2005-06</b>									
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
<b>Primary Level</b>									
Boys	9.29	5.26	14.55	8.72	5.10	13.82	12.38	6.14	18.52
Girls	9.23	5.26	14.49	8.79	5.09	13.88	12.22	6.16	18.38
Total	9.31	5.26	14.57	8.75	5.10	13.85	12.30	6.15	18.45
<b>Upper Primary Level</b>									
Boys	12.61	7.37	19.98	12.20	7.19	19.39	14.08	8.02	22.10
Girls	10.80	9.10	19.90	10.26	8.74	19.00	12.73	10.41	23.14
Total	11.70	8.24	19.94	11.23	7.96	19.19	13.40	9.22	22.62

\* Total of over-age and under-age children. Totals may not tally because of rounding of figures.



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age children (5.26 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 12.30 percent under-age children at Upper Primary level, the percentage of over-age children is 6.15. Altogether the percentage of over-age and under-age children in primary classes located in urban areas is 18.45, and in rural areas it is 13.84.

of under-age children in urban areas (13.40 percent) is noticed to be higher than the same in rural areas (11.23 percent) (Table D27).

### Enrolment Ratio

One of the crucial indicators through which the goal of universal enrolment is assessed is enrolment ratio. It has been presented at the Primary level in case of all the 35 States and UTs as well as the average of 604 districts (Table D28). It may be further noted that irrespective of

Table D28

#### Enrolment and GER at Primary Level : DISE

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	-
<b>2005-06*</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11,24,033</b>	<b>124.62</b>	<b>103.77</b>	<b>84.53</b>

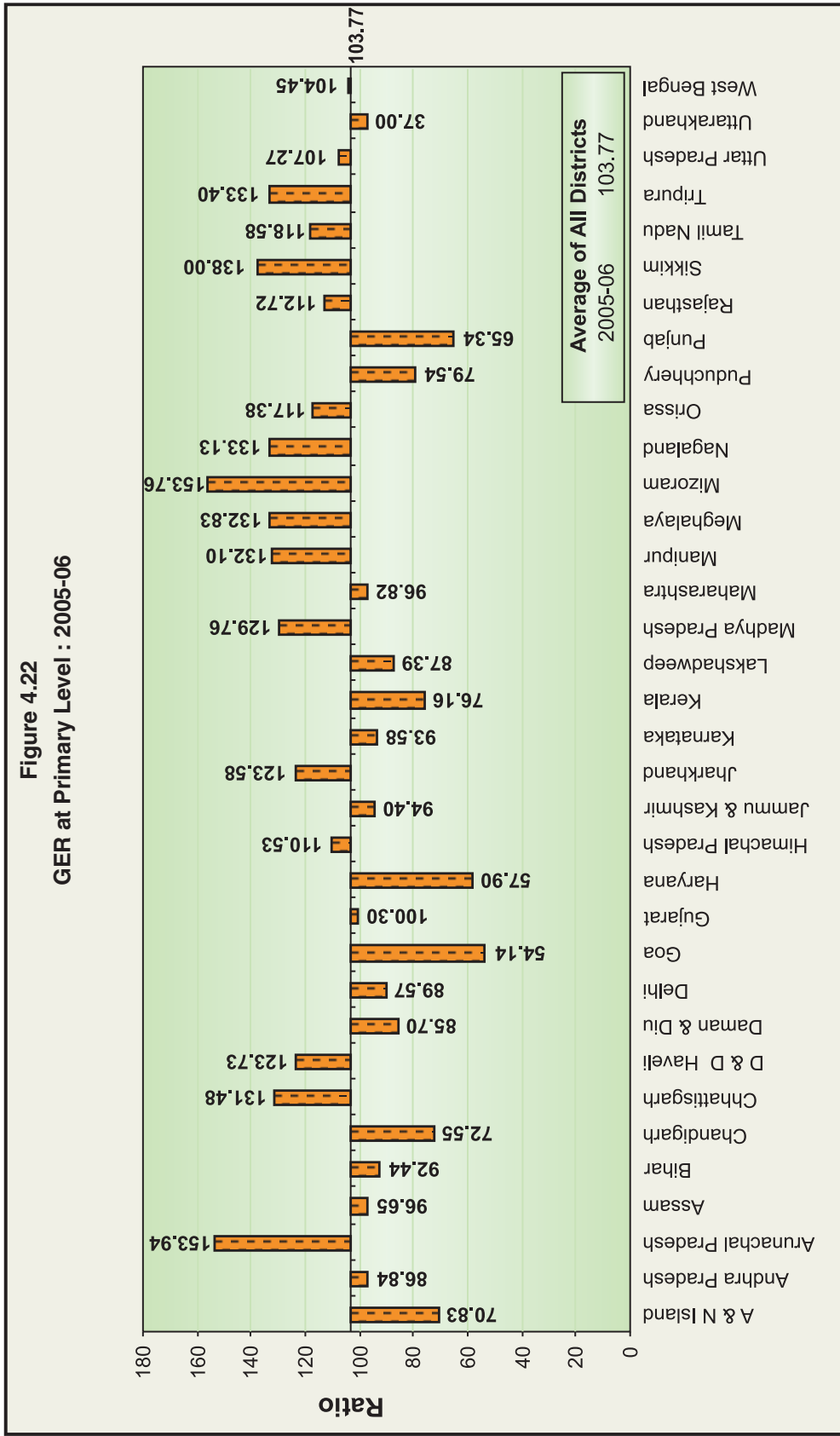
\* Estimated 6-11 age population is around 120.09 million. The balance of 18.57 million children of 6-11 age-group are not enrolled in schools as per DISE data but who may either be out-of-school or enrolled in EGS, unrecognized schools, alternative schools and other schools not covered under DISE. This number is much higher than the estimated number of out-of-school children reported by IMRB and ASER Pratham: International Surveys which have covered children from all schools (see Table D30).

Comparative percentage of over-age and under-age children at the Upper Primary level is much higher at 19.94. This means that only 80.06 percent enrolment in Upper Primary classes is confined to 11-14 years age group. The total grossness in case of boys (19.98 percent) is slightly higher than the same in case of girls (19.90 percent). In Upper Primary enrolment too, the percentage of under-age children (11.70 percent) is higher than the over-age children (8.24 percent); it is also true both for rural and urban areas and for boys and girls. However, the percentage

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.

As has already been mentioned above that the coverage of districts and states as well as number of schools under DISE increased significantly over a period of time. 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 1.12 million institutions was received. As per

“Compared to 12.30 percent under-age children at Upper Primary level percentage of over-age children is 6.15”



the DISE 2005-06 data, GER at Primary level is estimated to be 103.77 percent, corresponding to 84.53 percent NER (Table D28). The GER in the previous year 2004-05 was 97.82 percent. The enrolment at Primary (Grades I-V/6-11 year) level, when subtracted from the estimated 6-11 population, may provide estimated number of out-of-school children of that age-group. Because of the methodological differences, this cannot be compared with the other estimates of out-of-school children reported recently based on household survey as information from only recognised schools is

*“As per the DISE 2005-06 data, GER at Primary level is estimated to be 103.77 percent, corresponding to 84.53 percent NER”*

down to 194 million from the earlier 205 million. The enrolment both at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education has shown consistent increase in the recent past. This shows the impact of recent initiatives like the

*Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme. Average attendance rate, if available would throw light on how many children actually are attending schools. Needless to mention that correct picture would never emerge unless all the schools, including the unrecognized ones are considered in such estimation.*

Table D29

## Estimated Un-Enrolled Children in Rural Areas in 2005 (In Million)\*

Age-Group/Population	ASER:PRATHAM		IMRB-International	
	% Un-enrolled	Un-enrolled Children (in Million)	% Un-enrolled	Un-enrolled Children (in Million)
6-10 year/ 97.42 million	4.60	4.48	6.92	6.74
11-14 year/ 48.12 million	9.20	4.43	9.58	4.61
6-14 / 6-13 year / 145.54 million	6.60	9.61	7.80	11.35

\* Based on age-specific population estimated by the IMRB International Survey. For details, see *Student Flow at Primary Level*, NUEPA and Government of India, New Delhi, 2007.

considered under DISE. Hence, the estimated out-of-school children based on DISE data are bound to be much higher than the other estimates of similar nature (Table D29). Both in the percentage and absolute terms, the number of out-of-school children is low (13.47 million of 6-14 years age-group) and is much below the general perception. The estimates of out-of-school children should also be viewed in the light of revised estimates of 6-14 year population provided by the Office of the Registrar General of India which has come

*“Estimate of out-of-school children should be viewed in the light of revised estimates of 6-14 year population which has come down to 194 million from the earlier 205 million”*

It has also been observed that NER in a good number of states in 2005-06 is much higher than the average of all districts (84.53 percent). A few states are almost near achieving the goal of Universal Primary Enrolment. For instance, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, have above 80 percent children of age group 6-11 years enrolled in the formal recognized schools as per DISE data. Contrary to general belief, the NER at the Primary

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

**Table D30**  
**Enrolment Ratio at Primary Level : 2003-04 to 2005-06**

State/UT	Primary Level					
	GER			NER		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	70.83	-	-	55.37
Andhra Pradesh	86.63	96.54	96.84	68.70	75.58	75.28
Arunachal Pradesh	-	106.19	153.94	-	80.48	110.58
Assam	85.51	99.92	96.65	73.82	87.78	88.84
Bihar	76.20	91.05	92.44	68.01	81.97	84.13
Chandigarh	74.51	80.59	72.55	59.30	66.09	59.31
Chhattisgarh	107.56	108.78	131.48	89.54	90.09	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	123.73	-	-	93.82
Daman & Diu	-	82.90	85.70	-	57.89	70.11
Delhi	91.35	95.68	89.57	68.85	75.91	65.81
Goa	51.81	59.08	54.12	41.68	47.92	48.17
Gujarat	111.32	109.35	100.30	86.44	85.66	78.89
Haryana	-	79.13	57.90	-	64.08	38.08
Himachal Pradesh	75.68	89.00	110.53	61.62	79.54	87.29
Jammu & Kashmir+	106.23	105.95	94.40	83.47	95.58	75.86
Jharkhand	89.08	76.44	123.58	72.44	64.12	63.66
Karnataka	93.84	116.28	93.58	72.51	89.73	83.97
Kerala*	102.41	84.31	76.16	83.54	69.45	63.90
Lakshadweep	-	-	87.39	-	-	69.33
Madhya Pradesh	97.70	127.56	129.76	66.92	94.64	94.22
Maharashtra	128.01	157.91	96.82	102.68	117.89	79.32
Manipur	104.43	115.16	132.10	92.91	97.52	102.27
Meghalaya	109.16	116.14	132.83	86.03	94.33	94.01
Mizoram**	-	61.81	155.76	-	64.96	117.66
Nagaland**	-	73.16	133.13	-	58.37	110.38
Orissa	87.50	100.20	117.38	61.86	72.95	94.05
Puducherry	128.31	143.19	79.54	80.69	86.94	56.66
Punjab	106.25	114.83	65.34	85.92	94.14	51.78
Rajasthan	132.29	138.29	112.72	118.34	121.80	81.52
Sikkim	85.68	98.33	138.00	78.60	90.00	94.54
Tamil Nadu	89.54	86.81	118.58	76.34	82.81	93.92
Tripura**	103.43	106.57	133.40	81.85	85.72	121.00
Uttar Pradesh	89.83	97.82	107.27	73.99	81.90	97.74
Uttarakhand	-	-	97.00	-	-	83.32
West Bengal	-	-	104.45	-	-	82.76
<b>All Districts</b>	-	-	<b>103.77</b>	-	-	<b>84.53</b>

+ Partial data in 2004-05.

\* Data not fully reported.

\*\* Technically NER cannot exceed 100. NER above hundred may be because of the in-migration of 6-11 year children from the surrounding areas.

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level in Kerala is low at 63.90 percent compared to 83.54 percent in 2003-04 which is because of the incomplete coverage of schools in the state in 2005-06. On the other hand, a few states from the north-eastern region, such as Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, reported above

Census also reported steep jump in total population in the north-eastern states from its 1991 level. Despite significant achievement in the above states, a few other states remained far behind, reporting a low NER. Either the coverage in these states is not complete or a few children

Table D31

## Examination Results in the Terminal Grade : Cohorts 2002-03 to 2004-05

Terminal Grade	Pass Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
<b>Cohort 2002-03</b>					
<b>Grade IV/V</b>					
Boys	94.47	94.54	94.18	94.20	95.63
Girls	94.56	94.53	94.69	94.35	95.62
<b>Grade VII/VIII</b>					
Boys	88.53	88.44	88.88	87.91	89.70
Girls	89.14	88.95	89.71	88.66	90.07
<b>Cohort 2003-04</b>					
<b>Grade IV/V</b>					
Boys	94.56	94.63	–	94.31	95.58
Girls	94.91	94.89	–	94.57	96.47
<b>Grade VII/VIII</b>					
Boys	87.87	87.97	–	86.81	89.69
Girls	88.65	88.59	–	87.52	90.62
<b>Cohort 2004-05</b>					
<b>Grade IV/V</b>					
Boys	95.01	94.98	95.17	94.56	96.65
Girls	95.32	95.19	95.86	94.85	97.34
<b>Grade VII/VIII</b>					
Boys	87.58	87.68	87.30	86.05	89.90
Girls	88.55	88.39	88.98	87.20	90.72

hundred percent coverage of children at the Primary level which needs further probe. This may be because of heavy migration from the surrounding areas into these states. The 2001

are enrolled in unrecognized schools, EGS and other alternative schools or they were never enrolled, or were out of schools and drop-out children.

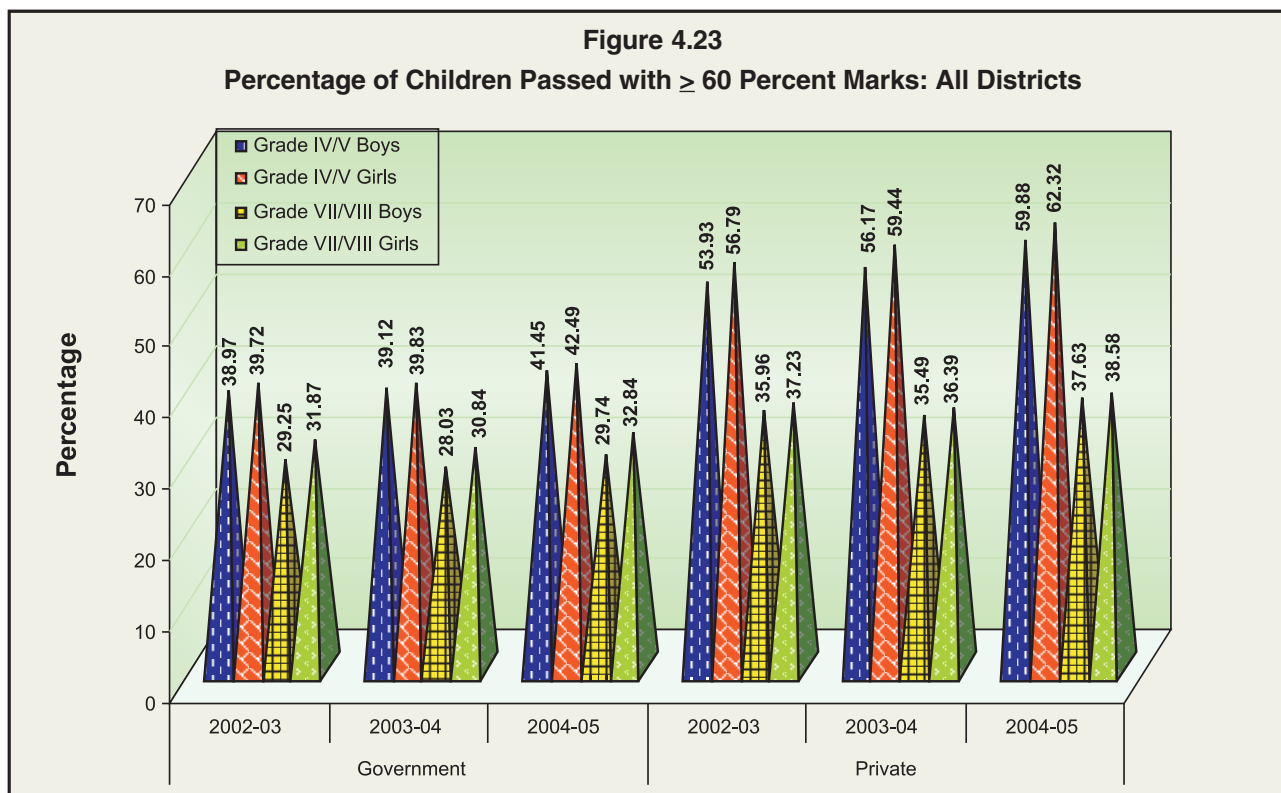
**Enrolment-Based Indicators**

As already reported, a few states have not submitted data for the Grade VIII because of which enrolment ratio has not been computed at the Upper Primary level. The enrolment in the formal VI-VIII Grades of 11-14 years age in the recognized schools to total 11-14 year population reveals that in most of these states,

*“Enrolment ratio, reveals that a few states, such as Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, are near 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 above give information about the qualitative aspects of education system. In India, the Learners’ Achievement is



majority of children are not enrolled in schools that reported DISE data in 2005-06. Unless all these 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 and Tamil Nadu, are near achieving the goal of universal elementary enrolment. A little push in these states may help in achieving goal of universal elementary enrolment.

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 three-districts also, but the coverage was limited only to primary grades. Subsequently, the mid-term and terminal assessment studies were also conducted in these

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states. Under the SSA, conducting baseline learner's assessment studies was also mandatory for all the States and UTs. The

results conducted by schools are considered as one of the proxy indicators of quality of education which is collected under DISE every year.

Table D33

## Percentage of Students Passed with 60 Percent &amp; Above Marks : Cohorts 2002-03 to 2004-05

Terminal Grade	Pass Percentage				
	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
<b>Cohort 2002-03</b>					
<b>Grade IV/V</b>					
Boys	44.22	42.29	52.77	38.97	53.93
Girls	44.83	42.22	55.41	39.72	56.79
<b>Grade VII/VIII</b>					
Boys	35.65	33.97	41.31	29.25	35.96
Girls	37.80	35.35	44.28	31.87	37.23
<b>Cohort 2003-04</b>					
<b>Grade IV/V</b>					
Boys	45.02	43.21	52.98	39.12	56.17
Girls	45.68	43.23	55.63	39.83	59.44
<b>Grade VII/VIII</b>					
Boys	35.03	32.92	41.63	28.03	35.49
Girls	37.06	34.58	43.63	30.84	36.39
<b>Cohort 2004-05</b>					
<b>Grade IV/V</b>					
Boys	47.83	45.81	56.99	41.45	59.88
Girls	48.50	46.04	59.00	42.49	62.32
<b>Grade VII/VIII</b>					
Boys	37.52	35.32	44.31	29.74	37.63
Girls	39.57	36.89	46.75	32.84	38.58

coverage under the SSA is extended to upper primary grades also. Complete results of NCERT study on learners' attainment are awaited. In the absence of learners' achievement data, alternatively the examination

*“In the absence of learners' achievement data, alternatively examination results conducted by schools are considered as one of the proxy indicators of quality of education”*

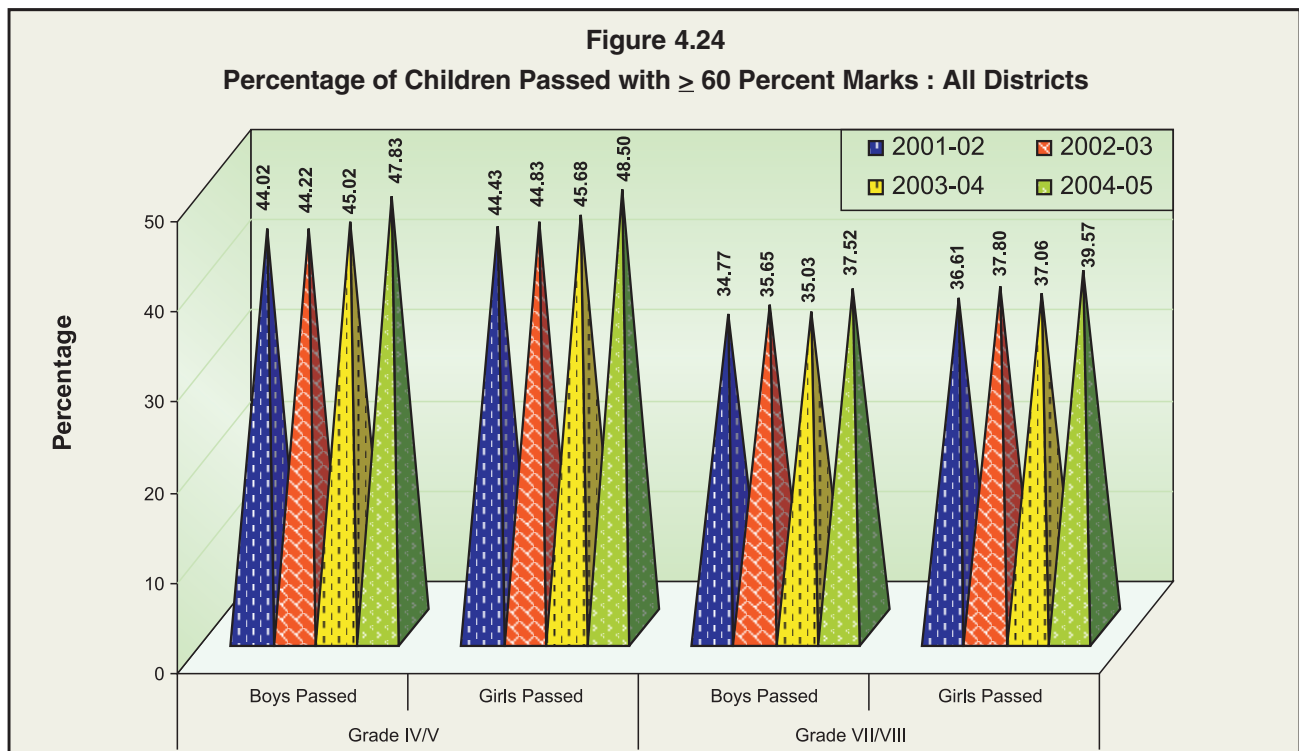
A cursory look at the examination results shows that, barring a few small states, above 80 percent children passed the terminal Grades IV/V and VII/VIII. The pass percentage in case of Grades V is as high as 95 percent



both in case of boys and girls. Except Madhya Pradesh (boys, 78.68 percent; and girls 76.98 percent) and Sikkim (boys 69.254 percent; and girls 69.34 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 also observed that the pass percentage in Grade VIII has been comparatively

*“Pass percentage in Grade VIII has been comparatively lower than the pass percentage in Grade V”*

Percentage of children passing with 60 percent and above marks has also been analysed both in Grade IV/V and Grade VII/VIII. A steep decline both in Grades IV/V and VII/VIII is observed when pass percentage is compared with the children who passed with 60 percent and above marks. This clearly indicates that the learners’ attainment both in the case of Grade IV/



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 schools run by the private managements has been a bit higher than the same in the government run schools (Table D32).

*“Pass percentage in schools run by the private managements has been a bit higher than the same in the government run schools”*

V and Grade VII/VIII is not satisfactory; which is similar to outcome of independent assessment studies conducted in the recent past. The same has, however, shown a slight improvement during the period 2002-03 to 2004-05 for which DISE data is available and which is also true separately in case of both boys and girls. A significant difference is, however, noticed in students passing with 60 and above marks in rural and urban areas. Rural areas have

## Enrolment-Based Indicators

much lower percentage than the same in urban areas. Schools run by private managements have much higher percentage than government managed schools, which is true for both boys and girls and also for Primary and Upper Primary terminal grades.

*“A significant difference is noticed in students passing with 60 and above marks in rural and urban areas. Rural areas have much lower percentage than the same in urban areas ”*

Only 47.83 percent boys and 48.50 percent girls passed Grade IV/V with a score of 60 percent & above, compared to about 37.52 percent boys and 39.57 percent girls scoring 60 percent & above marks in Grade VII/VIII (Table D33). In many states, the percentage of such girls is much higher than their counterpart boys, which is more true in the case of Grade VIII. In Bihar, only 20.65 percent boys passed Grade VIII with scoring 60 percent & above against to 22.65 percent girls. Even in a state like Kerala, the percentage of students who passed with 60 percent & above marks both in Grade V (Boys, 55.49 & Girls, 58.77 percent) and Grade VIII (Boys, 37.90 & Girls, 42.26 percent) is low. The corresponding percentage in Delhi, especially in Grade VIII, is also low, with Boys, 50.68 & Girls, 57.01 percent in Grade V; and Boys, 35.32 & Girls, 35.84 percent in Grade VIII. It is observed further that all the states from the north-eastern region have around 30 percent of students having passed with 60 percent and above marks, which is true for both the terminal grades.

### Concluding Observations

In view of the above analysis, it is obvious that the programmes concerning elementary education initiated recently focus much 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, mathematics etc. The output of the analysis can be an important input to teacher training programmes which suggests the

need for new initiatives on the part of both District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) and State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) in this direction.

The analysis presented above clearly indicate that enrolment both at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education increased impressively over a period of time. However, in ratio form the same is still not enough for the country to achieve the goal of universal elementary education. However, there are a few states which are at the verge of achieving universal primary enrolment which is also reflected in nation-wide household surveys conducted in the recent past. The variety of efficiency related indicators presented reveals that a number of pupils drop out from the system before the completion of Primary level of education; thus causing to inefficiency to the system to a great extent. Despite the following of no detention policy at the Primary level of education, a good number of pupils repeat primary classes. The average drop-out rate calculated between Primary grades during 2004-05 and 2005-06 reveals a very high average drop-out rate in Primary classes without checking which neither the goal of universal primary nor elementary education can be achieved. For that purpose, reason specific child centered strategies are to be adopted.

