

# Enrolment-Based Indicators

## Introduction

The analysis presented in the preceding sections reveal that schooling facilities have widely been made available across the country. Along with the increase in the number of Primary schools, the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections has shown consistent improvement, meaning that both Primary and Upper Primary schooling facilities are now widely available. The infrastructure in schools imparting elementary education across the country has also impressively improved over a period of time, especially after the SSA was launched in 2001. Still there is no guarantee that they are being optimally utilized by the respective clientele population. As such a variety of enrolment-based indicators need to be analysed; all of which, like school and facility indicators, have been covered under the DISE in respect of each of the 35 States and UTs, as also the average of all the states. Most of the indicators are presented by school category wise and wherever necessary, separately for boys and girls and rural and urban areas. While analysing enrolment-based indicators, limitations presented in Part I with respect to coverage and consistency of data be kept in mind, because these limitations require crucial indicators such as enrolment ratio, survival, retention and transition rates to be analysed carefully, because all these are presented state-wise and play a crucial role in achieving the goal of universal elementary education.

Apart from recognised schools, unrecognized schools do function in a number of states but the DISE mandate is to collect data only from the recognized schools that impart elementary education irrespective of the school type. It applies both to government run

and private managed schools. Within these managements, the field level functionaries report that coverage in the case of private institutions (recognized) is not complete even though the number of such schools covered under the DISE over a period of time has increased significantly (see Part I: *EMIS in India, A Case of DISE*). It may also be noted that Education Guarantee Schools (EGS), alternative learning centres and similar schools are not part of the DISE coverage, as also the unrecognized schools which are quite large in number (see Part II: *School and Facility Indicators*). In view of the these limitations, enrolment ratio based on the DISE

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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 the DISE. A few of these children may either be

termed as out-of-school, never enrolled or dropout children. Unless all such schools are also considered, a true picture of the universalisation of elementary education cannot be known. More specifically, the following indicators have been analysed: Gender Parity Index (GPI) and the percentage of girls enrolment Primary and Upper Primary classes; share of enrolment in rural areas; percentage of enrolment in government schools; enrolment percentage of SC, ST, OBC and Muslims with respect to total enrolment; percentage of enrolment of children with disability; percentage share of pre-primary enrolment to total primary enrolment; percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools; percentage of enrolment in schools having 60 and more students in a classroom; age and grade matrix: percentage of over-age and under-age children in Primary and Upper Primary classes; etc.

Comments received from Dr. A.B.L. Srivastava, Chief Consultant, Ed. CIL on this part is gratefully acknowledged.

A detailed section is devoted to the retaining capacity of the system, based on the DISE data for 2006-07 and 2007-08 and indicators, such as average repetition, promotion and dropout rates by using *Reconstructed Cohort Method* have been presented. Further, with state-specific data available for only 3 years, it is not possible to work out retention rate, which needs enrolment data for at least five years. Since those districts in a state that have grade-specific enrolment data for over a period of five years are considered in estimating the retention rate at the Primary level, as such the retention rate presented does not represent the status of the whole system; it gives only a fairly good picture about the retaining capacity of the education system in the state. Alternatively, the Apparent Survival Rate

useful information about retaining capacity of the system. In addition, transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary level of education has also been presented.

## Participation of Girls

### Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) and percentage of girls' enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes presented for the period 2004-05 to 2007-08 reveal that there is consistent improvement in the GPI (Table C-1) and girls' share in enrolment (Table C-2). In a number of states, improvement in the GPI in Primary enrolment has been quite impressive in comparison to enrolment in the Upper Primary during the same period.

**Table C1**  
**Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Enrolment: 2004-05 to 2007-08**

Grades	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
<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
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.71</b>
<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
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<b>2006-07</b>					
I-V	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.96	0.81
VI-VII/VIII	0.87	0.85	0.92	0.90	0.82
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.82</b>
<b>2007-08</b>					
I-V	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.97	0.81
VI-VII/VIII	0.89	0.88	0.91	0.93	0.81
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.81</b>

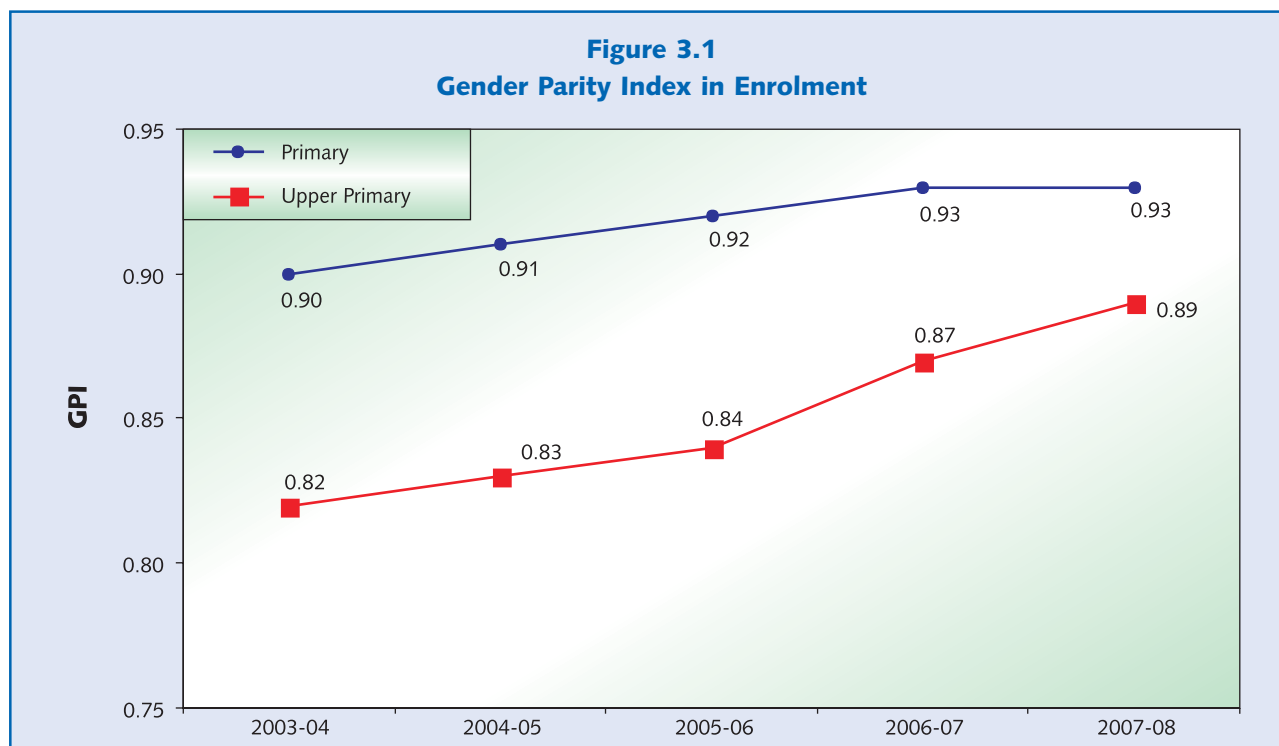
worked out in the case of Primary level also presents the enrolment in Grade II and subsequent grades in relation to the enrolment in Grade I in a year. The rate is considered crude as it is based on the enrolment data of only one year. It, however, reveals interesting and

The average of 35 States and UTs in 2007-08 indicates a GPI of 0.93 in Primary classes and 0.89 in case of enrolment in Upper Primary classes. The respective figures in 2006-07 were 0.93 and 0.87. All elementary classes together had a GPI of 0.92 in

2007-08 compared to 0.91 in 2006-07. No significant difference is noticed in the GPI in Primary enrolment in rural areas (0.94) and in urban areas (0.91). Further, a significant difference is observed in the GPI in Primary enrolment in all government (0.97) and all private managements (0.81), the corresponding figures for Upper Primary enrolment being 0.93 and 0.81. The GPI in case of total Elementary enrolment in rural areas (0.92) has been slightly higher than that in urban areas (0.91). All government managements together have much higher GPI (0.96) as compared to the GPI for all private managements together (0.81) (Table C-1). The analysis

Lakshadweep and Uttar Pradesh have GPI of 0.97; almost the same number of boys and girls in these states are enrolled in Primary classes. The national capital of Delhi reported a GPI of 0.88 in Primary and 0.85 in Upper Primary enrolment. Kerala too has a high GPI in case of Upper Primary enrolment (0.96). Meghalaya is the only state in the country which reported a GPI of above one both in Primary as well as in Upper Primary enrolment. Assam and Sikkim too reported a GPI above one in Upper Primary enrolment. It is observed that the GPI in Primary enrolment in the states of Assam (0.97), Chhattisgarh (0.96), Himachal Pradesh (0.90), Karnataka

**Figure 3.1**  
**Gender Parity Index in Enrolment**

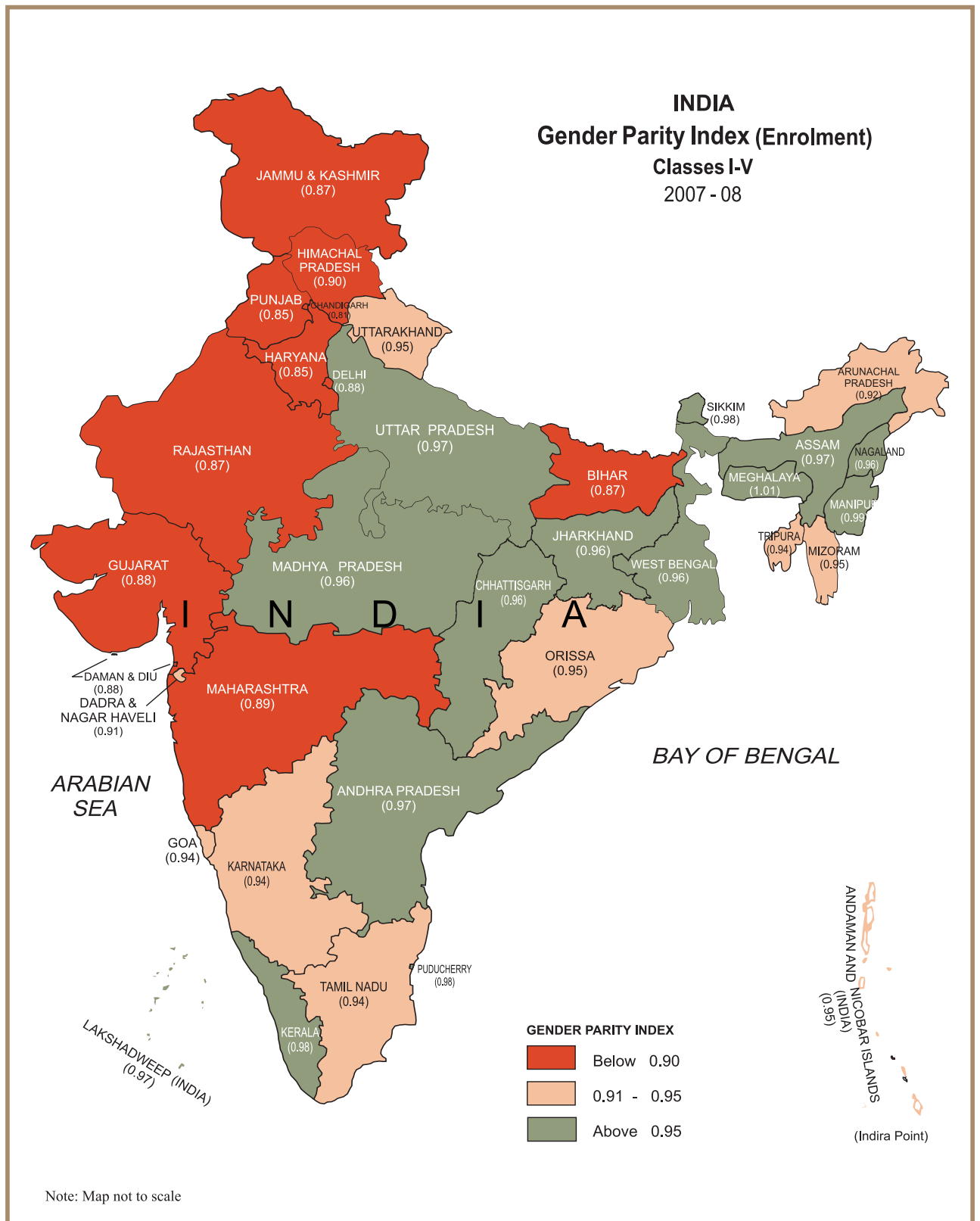


presented above clearly indicates that boys outnumber girls both at the Primary and Upper Primary levels of education. This is also reflected in the share of girls' enrolment presented in Table C-2, indicating less number of girls in Upper Primary classes than in Primary classes which means serious implications for the UEE.

Further analysis of state-specific GPI in Primary enrolment indicates that the index remained above 0.95 in 14 states compared to same number of states in the previous year. Meghalaya has the highest GPI of above one. Among the rest of the states, Manipur and Sikkim have the highest GPI of 0.99 and 0.98 respectively, and Chandigarh the lowest (0.81). Andhra Pradesh, Assam,

(0.94), Maharashtra (0.89), Madhya Pradesh (0.96), Orissa (0.95), Tamil Nadu (0.94) and Uttar Pradesh (0.97) has also been very high. All the states in the north-eastern region also had a very high GPI in enrolment in Primary classes.

On the other hand, the GPI in the states of Bihar (0.87 against 0.85 in 2006-07), Chandigarh (0.81), Jammu & Kashmir (0.87), Gujarat (0.88), Punjab (0.85) and Rajasthan (0.87) was a little low in Primary enrolment, indicating that the goal of UPE in these states is not likely to be realised unless all remaining girls are brought under the education system. This is also true for Upper Primary enrolment. Rajasthan has the lowest



Map 3.1

GPI in 2007-08 (0.69 against 0.66 in 2006-07) in Upper Primary enrolment, which indicates that only 69 girls are enrolled against 100 boys. Bihar (0.76), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (0.76), Gujarat (0.83), Jammu & Kashmir (0.82), Jharkhand (0.87) and Madhya Pradesh (0.84) too have a very low GPI, which clearly indicates that a large number of girls in these states are still out of school. All the north-eastern states showed a high GPI in case

observed during 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Table C-2). The share of girls' enrolment in Primary classes in 2006-07 was 48.09 percent compared to 47.79 percent in the previous year. Girls share in the total enrolment in Upper Primary classes has been 46.99 percent; it was 46.51 percent in 2006-07. Girls' share both in Primary and Upper Primary enrolment was found to be lower in rural areas (48.34 and 46.76 percent respectively) than the

**Table C2**  
**Percentage of Girls' Enrolment: 2004-05 to 2007-08**

Grades	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
<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
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>46.99</b>	<b>46.79</b>	<b>47.84</b>	<b>47.76</b>	<b>44.35</b>
<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
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>47.27</b>	<b>47.12</b>	<b>47.87</b>	<b>48.20</b>	<b>44.53</b>
<b>2006-07</b>					
I-V	48.09	48.16	47.82	49.09	44.86
VI-VII/VIII	46.51	46.08	47.82	47.38	45.19
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>47.67</b>	<b>47.64</b>	<b>47.82</b>	<b>48.71</b>	<b>44.98</b>
<b>2007-08</b>					
I-V	48.22	48.34	47.70	49.36	44.67
VI-VII/VIII	46.99	46.76	47.69	48.31	44.65
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>47.88</b>	<b>47.93</b>	<b>47.70</b>	<b>49.10</b>	<b>44.66</b>

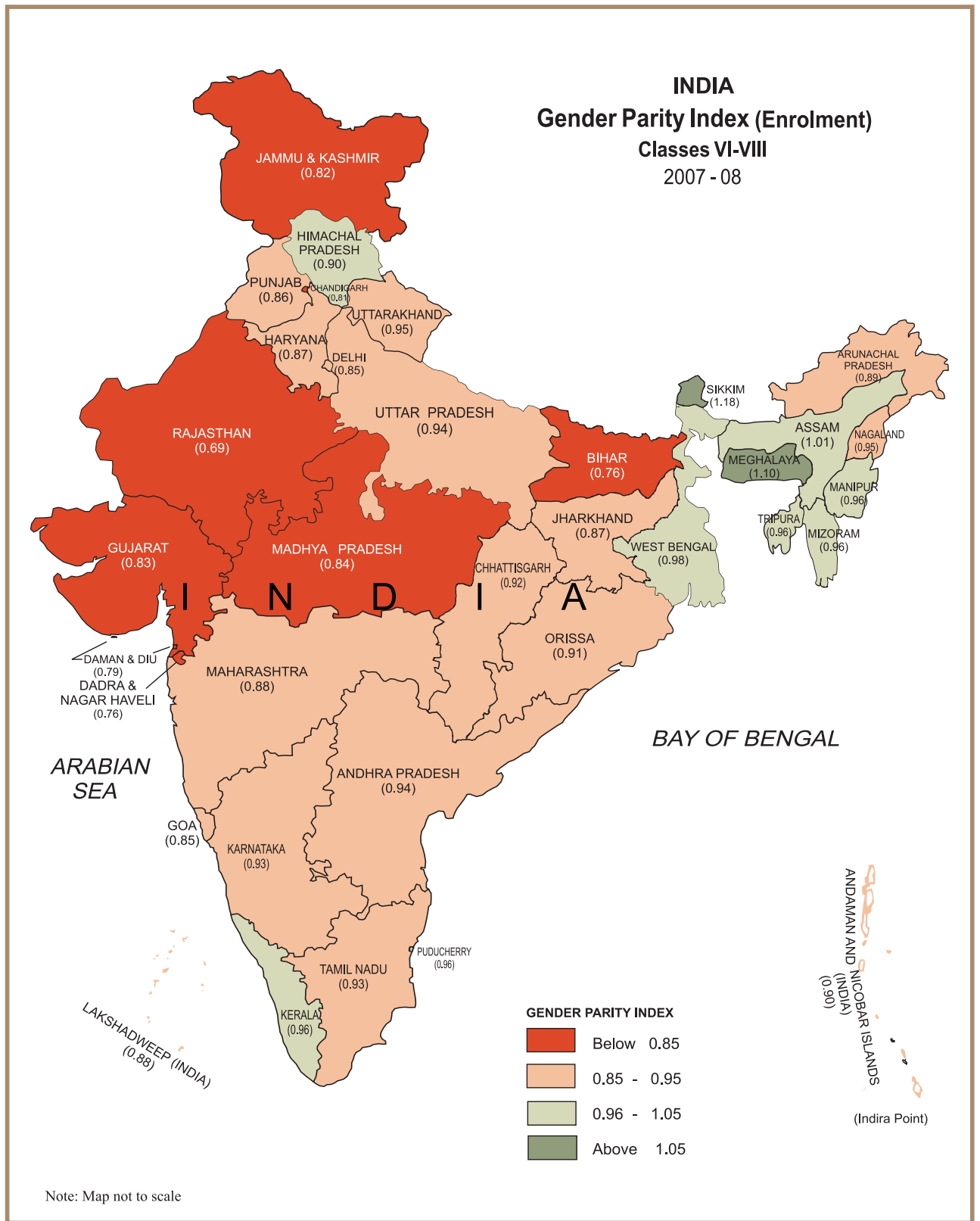
of Upper Primary enrolment also. Meghalaya had more girls in Upper Primary classes (GPI, 1.10) than the boys.

### Share of Girls' Enrolment

Over a period of time, girls' share in Primary and Upper Primary classes has shown improvement. However, it is lower than the share of boys' enrolment, both at Primary (48.22 percent) and Upper Primary (46.99 percent) levels of education in 2007-08. Only a little improvement in the girls' share in the total enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes is

same in urban areas (47.70 and 47.69 percent). The same is also true in the case of enrolment in the Elementary classes, that is, Classes I-VII/VIII (rural 47.93 and urban 47.70 percent).

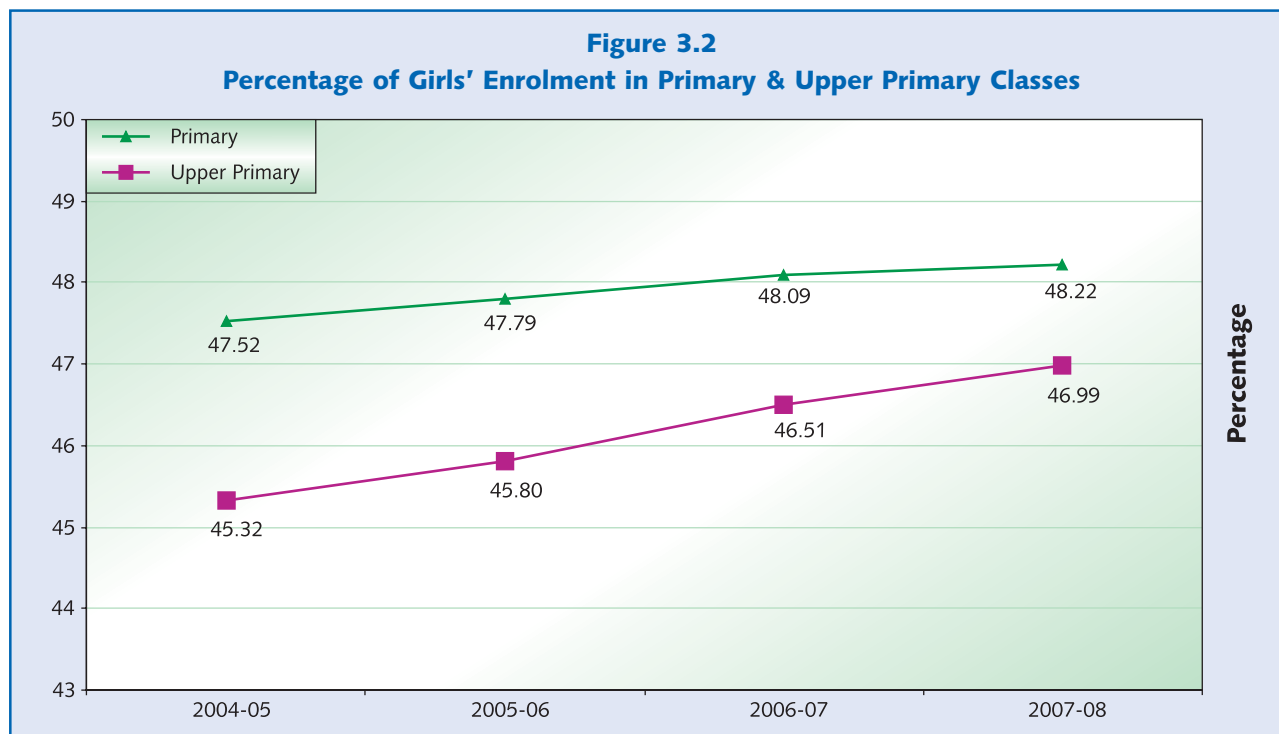
Further, percentage of girls' enrolment in Primary in government managed schools was found to be higher at 49.36 than in private managed schools, where it was 44.67. In Upper Primary Classes, the respective enrolments were 48.31 percent and 44.65 percent and in Elementary 49.10 percent and 44.66 percent (Table C-2). It is observed that except in Bihar, Chandigarh,



Map 3.2

Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab in most of the other states the share of girls' enrolment at the Primary level has been above 47 percent. In Bihar, it was only 46.56 percent at Primary level and at Upper Primary level, it was 43.04 percent.

Pradesh (49.21 percent) and West Bengal (49.09 percent). These states also have fairly high percentage of girl's enrolment in Upper Primary classes. A few other states also reported above 49 percent girl's enrolment in Primary classes.



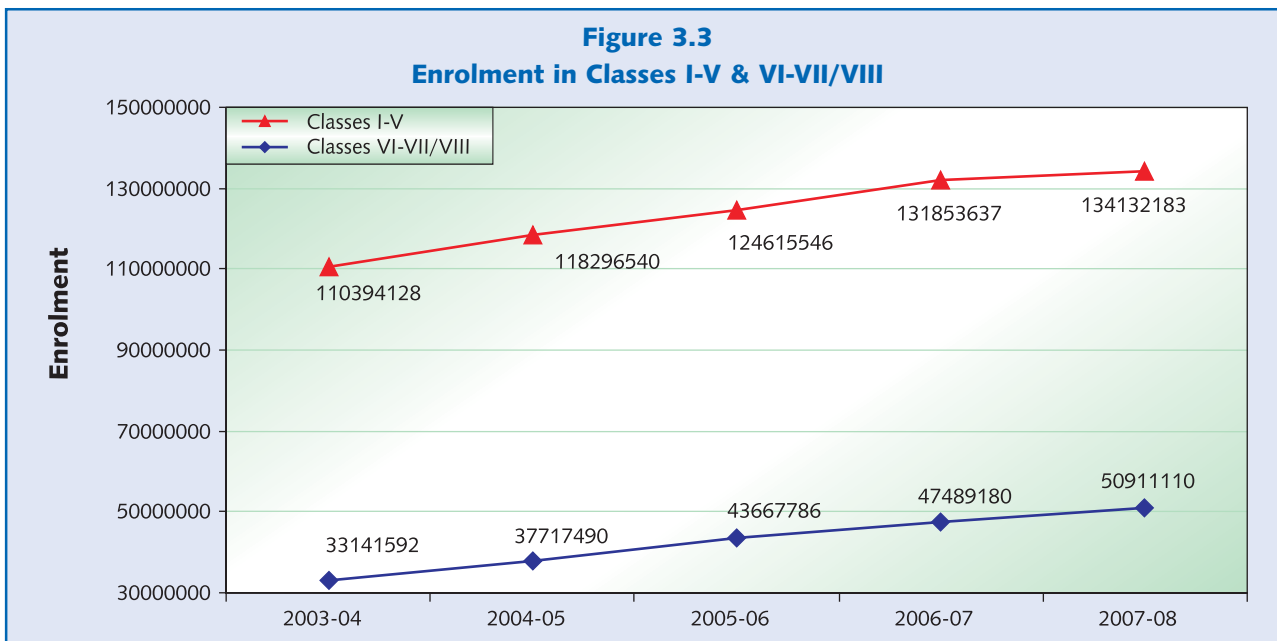
The share of girls' enrolment in Chandigarh is also low at 44.72 percent in Primary and 44.63 percent in Upper Primary classes. Likewise, national capital of Delhi (46.92 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (46.47 percent), Punjab (45.97 percent) and Rajasthan (46.66 percent) too had a lower percentage of girls' enrolment at Primary level. It again reaffirms that without bringing all girls under the education system, the goal of UPE in these states is not likely to be achieved in the near future. This is also reflected in the over-all Elementary enrolment (Bihar 45.95 percent); Jammu & Kashmir (45.97 percent); Punjab (46.09 percent) and Rajasthan (45.02 percent). The highest share of girls' enrolment at Primary level is noticed in Meghalaya (50.18 percent) followed by Manipur (49.69 percent), Kerala (49.62 percent), Uttar

### Enrolment in Rural Areas

The percentage of enrolment in rural areas is lower though its share in the total number of schools across the country is much high. Of the total 1.25 million schools that impart elementary education in the country, 87.39 percent are located in rural areas whereas the percentage of enrolment in rural areas in elementary classes that is, Classes I-VII/VIII, is 79.59. All government schools together had enrolment percentage as high as 88.89 compared to only 55.21 in the case of private management schools (Table C-3). The corresponding share of government and private schools to total schools was 80.50 and 19.50 percent respectively. In a few states, the percentage of elementary enrolment in rural areas with respect to total

*“The highest share of girls' enrolment at Primary level is noticed in Meghalaya followed by Manipur, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These states also have fairly high percentage of girl's enrolment in Upper Primary classes”*

enrolment has been even higher than 90. Assam (91.60 percent), Bihar (94.31 percent), Jharkhand (90.66 percent), Delhi (23.18 percent), Karnataka (69.38 percent), Maharashtra (58.46 percent), Mizoram (57.66 percent),



**Table C3**  
**Percentage of Enrolment in Rural Areas to Total Enrolment: 2004-05 to 2007-08**

Classes	All Category Schools			All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	Boys	Girls	Total		
<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
<b>2006-07</b>					
I-V	81.35	81.56	81.45	89.75	54.83
VI-VII/VIII	75.43	74.12	74.82	85.29	58.87
I-VII/VIII	79.75	79.64	79.69	88.76	56.34
<b>2007-08</b>					
I-V	81.08	81.48	81.27	89.95	54.43
VI-VII/VIII	75.47	74.77	75.14	85.59	55.80
I-VII/VIII	79.51	79.67	79.59	88.89	55.21

percent) and Lakshadweep (100.00 percent) are such states. On the other hand, Chandigarh (16.25 percent), Nagaland (65.23 percent), Puducherry (44.33 percent) and Tamil Nadu (68.19 percent) showed lower

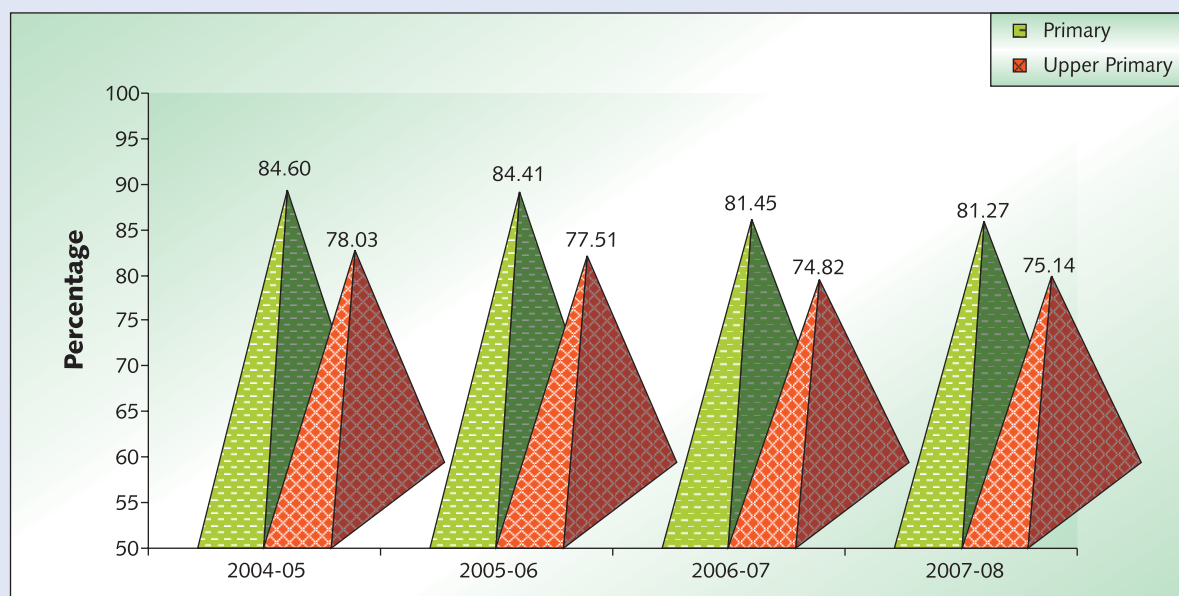
percentage of enrolment in rural areas. The percentage of Elementary enrolment in rural areas in Kerala is about 82 in 2007-08.

It is observed that enrolment in all government management schools in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Uttar Pradesh was more than 95 percent as compared to only 27.47 percent in Delhi and 21.98 percent in Chandigarh. On the other hand, more than 93 percent elementary enrolment in Assam and 90 percent in Bihar was located in rural areas in the case of private management, compared to only 3.12 percent in Chandigarh and 14.76 percent in Delhi. Kerala (80.78 percent) and Meghalaya (81.44 percent) too had high enrolment in rural areas in case of elementary level.

Himachal Pradesh 90.35 percent, Jharkhand 92.22 percent, Lakshadweep 100.00 percent, and in Uttar Pradesh 89.90 percent. The lowest enrolment in rural areas was observed to be in Chandigarh (17.71 percent). The enrolment in rural areas in Delhi was 22.92 percent, Puducherry- 44.49 percent, Mizoram- 59.47 percent, Tamil Nadu- 69.34 percent, Andhra Pradesh- 70.69 percent, Nagaland- 68.11 percent and Madhya Pradesh- 78.55 percent.

Percentage share of Upper Primary enrolment in rural areas (75.14 percent) has been much lower than the share of enrolment in Primary classes (81.27 percent). The highest percentage is observed in Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), followed by Himachal

**Figure 3.4**  
**Percentage of Enrolment in Primary & Upper Primary Classes in Rural Areas to Total Enrolment**



Though, about 91 percent of the total Primary schools are located in rural areas, the total enrolment in Primary classes is only 81.27 percent in rural area schools. The percentage of enrolment of boys and girls in rural areas in Primary classes has been 81.08 and 81.48 percent respectively. The percentage of enrolment in government schools was as high as 89.95 compared to only 54.43 in schools located in rural areas under private managements. Total rural enrolment in Primary classes in Bihar was 94.95 percent, in Assam 92.75 percent,

Pradesh (89.05). The lowest, 13.66, is in Chandigarh, followed by Delhi (23.64), Puducherry (44.07), Maharashtra (57.00), Tamil Nadu (66.19), Andhra Pradesh (67.51) and Arunachal Pradesh (68.99). Kerala has 80.59 percent Upper Primary enrolment in rural areas. All government schools together have 85.59 percent enrolment (85.29 percent in 2006-07) of the total Upper Primary schools located in rural areas in 2007-08, compared to 55.80 percent (58.87 percent in 2006-07) in the case of all private schools.

## Enrolment in Government Schools

As already mentioned, the majority of schools imparting elementary education (80.50 percent) are government owned schools. Further, irrespective of the type of school, the percentage share of enrolment in government schools has been lower when their share in the number of schools is considered. This indicates

urban areas (35.64 percent) (Table C-4). In urban areas, it seems that the majority of elementary enrolment is in the private managed schools. The percentage of enrolment in government managed integrated Higher Secondary schools located in urban areas is as low as 11.85 compared to 34.75 percent in the case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Further, it is observed that in Bihar, Jharkhand,

**Table C4**  
**Percentage of Enrolment in Government Schools to Total Enrolment 2004-05 to 2007-08**

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Primary Only	85.03	82.78	82.50	<b>82.68</b>	89.29	87.16	87.43	<b>87.73</b>	51.48	48.14	51.04	<b>51.08</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	72.83	69.30	68.43	<b>70.02</b>	81.66	78.81	78.27	<b>79.69</b>	41.74	36.94	36.53	<b>38.39</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	26.38	29.92	28.92	<b>29.54</b>	39.75	42.86	42.76	<b>40.06</b>	12.32	13.36	14.60	<b>18.70</b>
Upper Primary Only	72.81	66.95	62.84	<b>67.24</b>	75.29	72.10	69.78	<b>73.63</b>	49.49	34.04	31.10	<b>36.72</b>
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	50.03	38.20	42.15	<b>57.28</b>	56.49	45.36	48.84	<b>66.02</b>	33.34	22.15	26.15	<b>37.57</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>76.30</b>	<b>72.61</b>	<b>70.02</b>	<b>72.23</b>	<b>83.16</b>	<b>80.02</b>	<b>78.56</b>	<b>80.67</b>	<b>41.48</b>	<b>36.44</b>	<b>36.49</b>	<b>39.41</b>

that enrolment in schools run by private managements has been a bit higher than their share in the number of schools.

It is observed that about seven out of ten students in elementary classes are from the government schools. However, integrated Higher Secondary schools (23.48 percent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary (55.67 percent) schools have fewer students in government schools. All government schools together had 72.23 percent of

the total elementary enrolment. The analysis also reveals significant difference in elementary enrolment under government managements in rural (78.94 percent) and

Lakshadweep, Orissa and Tripura, more than 90 percent enrolment comes from government managed schools.

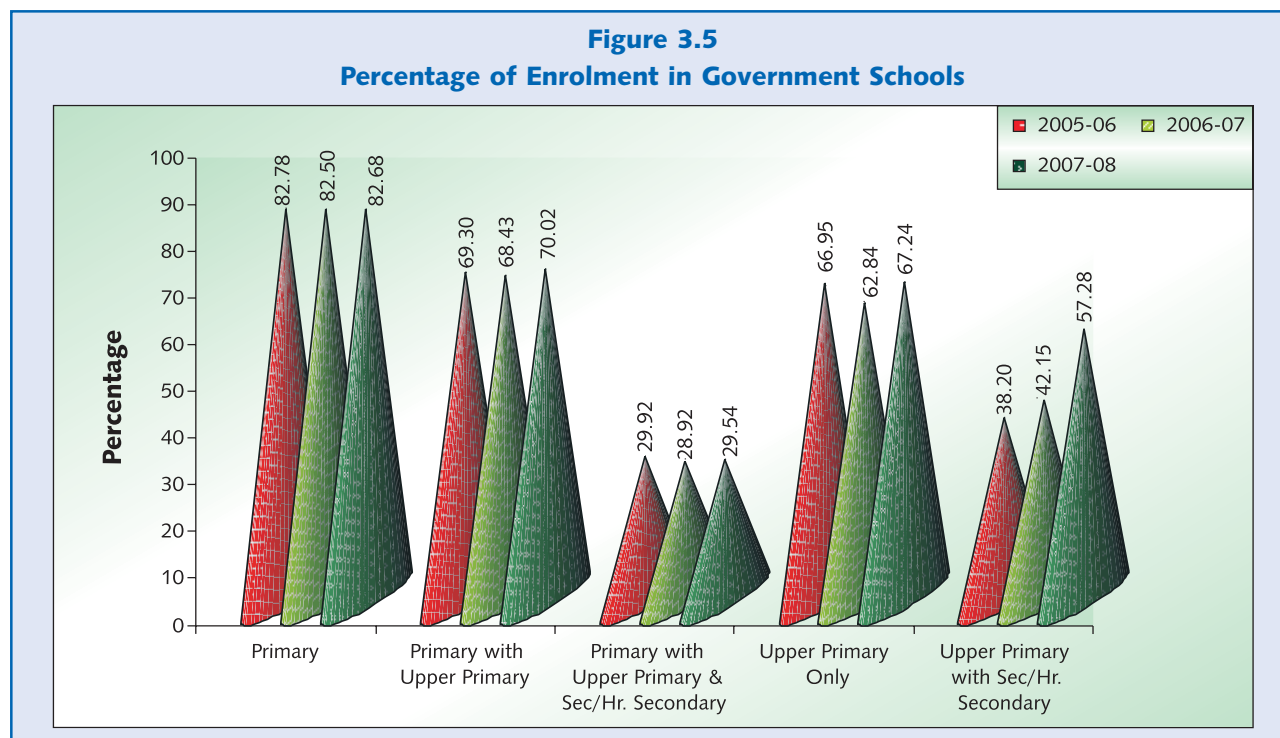
*“About seven out of ten students in elementary classes are from the government schools. However, integrated Higher Secondary schools and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools have fewer students in government schools”*

On the other hand, the percentage of such elementary enrolment in Tamil Nadu has been low at 64.87 and in Kerala 34.76 compared to 13.35 in Delhi and 67.84 in Puducherry. The low percentage in Kerala indicates that about 64 percent elementary enrolment comes from the private management schools.

About 86 percent of Primary schools in 2007-08 were under government managements but enrolment in them was only 82.68 percent. The state-specific share of Primary enrolment in government managed schools reveals that

the majority of states had the percentage share above 90. However, Andhra Pradesh (64.04 percent), Kerala (35.68 percent), Maharashtra (60.93 percent), Meghalaya (46.77 percent) and Tamil Nadu (55.54 percent) had much lower percentage than the all-India average of 82.68 percent. On the other hand, about 78

**Figure 3.5**  
Percentage of Enrolment in Government Schools



**Table C5**  
Percentage of SC & ST Enrolment to Total Enrolment: 2005-06 to 2007-08

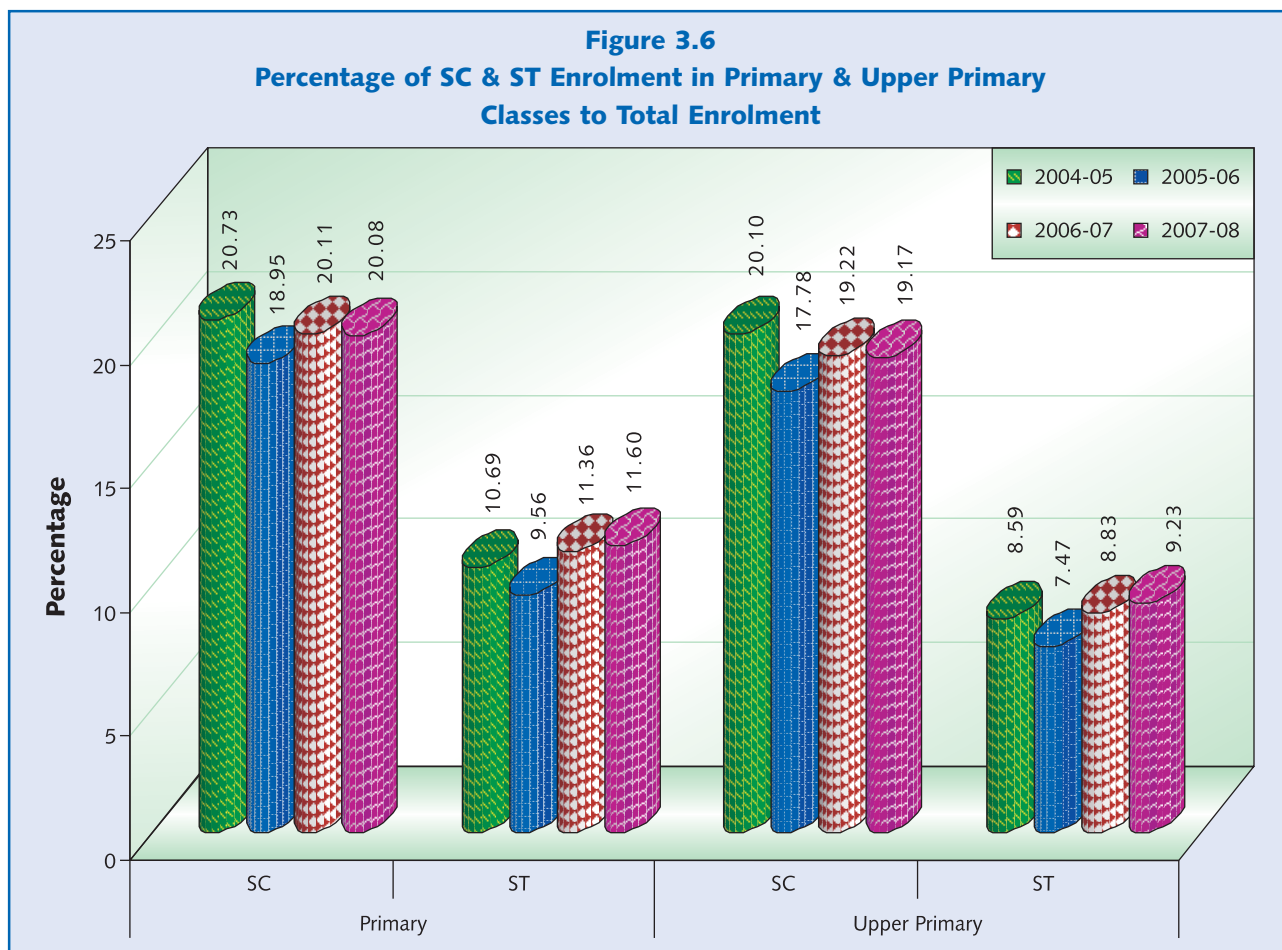
Grades	SC Enrolment		ST Enrolment	
	%	% SC Girls to Total SC Enrolment	%	% ST Girls to Total ST Enrolment
Share as per 2001 Census	16.20	–	8.20	–
<b>2005-06</b>				
I-V	18.95	47.51	9.56	47.56
VI-VII/VIII	17.78	45.40	7.47	43.93
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>18.64</b>	<b>46.99</b>	<b>9.02</b>	<b>46.77</b>
<b>2006-07</b>				
I-V	20.11	48.01	11.36	47.98
VI-VII/VIII	19.22	46.15	8.83	44.58
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>19.87</b>	<b>47.53</b>	<b>10.69</b>	<b>47.24</b>
<b>2007-08</b>				
I-V	20.08	48.10	11.60	48.30
VI-VII/VIII	19.17	46.80	9.23	45.47
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>19.83</b>	<b>47.76</b>	<b>10.95</b>	<b>47.64</b>

(35.68 percent), Maharashtra (60.93 percent), Meghalaya (46.77 percent) and Tamil Nadu (55.54

percent) had been under government managements but having

only 67.24 percent of the total enrolment in such schools. This is also true for government managed Elementary schools. Significant difference is noticed in percentage share of schools (71 percent) and enrolment (70.02 percent). Similarly, the share in the number of integrated Higher Secondary schools under government managements has been only 32 percent with 29.54 percent enrolment. The difference between the share of schools and enrolment is also noticed in the case of

Scheduled Tribes pupil in the total enrolment during the same period has shown marginal increase. Notably, at all levels (Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary) government has been the main provider and caterer to the educational needs of both the SC and ST children (Table C-6). Percentage of SC enrolment in Primary classes in 2007-08 was as high as 82.21. Schools under Private managements had only 17.79 percent of the total SC Primary enrolment, and only 13.36 percent of Upper



government-run Upper Primary schools attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

## Share of SC, ST, OBC and Minority in Enrolment

### SC and ST Enrolment

The share of Scheduled Castes pupil in the total enrolment in Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary classes reveals a slight decline during the period 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Tables C-5 and C-6) but the share of

Primary. However, the percentage of ST enrolment under Private managements has been much higher both Primary (27.03) and Upper Primary (24.96) classes. In 2007-08, both the SC and ST enrolment together had a share of 79.75 percent and 83.95 percent respectively at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education under government managements. This otherwise also reveals that only 20 out of 100 SC and ST children are enrolled in Primary schools managed by Private management compared to 16 out of 100 children enrolled in Upper Primary that is quite similar to that in the previous year.

As against 19.87 percent in 2006-07, SC enrolment in Classes I–VII/VIII declined marginally to 19.83 in 2007-08. At the Primary level, the share of SC and ST enrolment against total enrolment in 2007-08 works

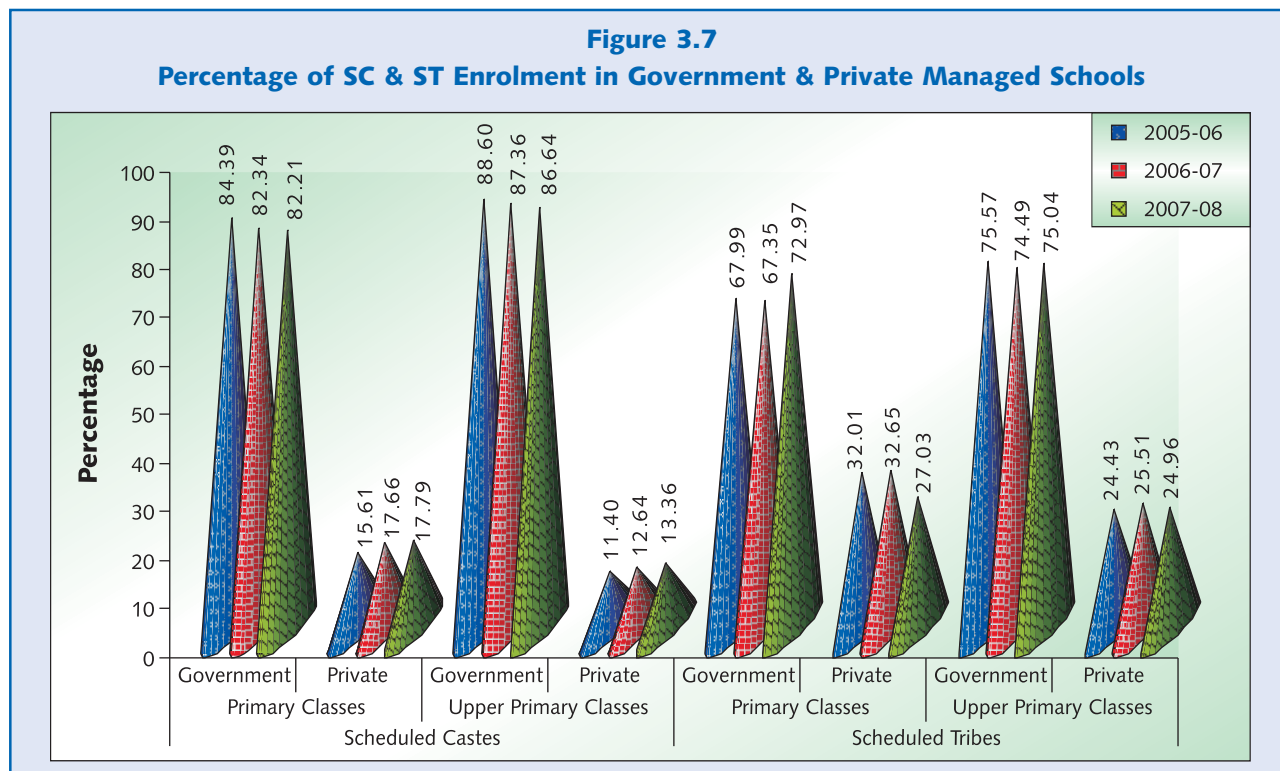
**Table C6**  
**Share of SC & ST Enrolment in Government Management and Private Management Schools: 2004-05 to 2007-08**

(In Percentage)

Grades	SC Enrolment		ST Enrolment		SC & ST Enrolment	
	Government Managements	Private Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements
<b>2004-05</b>						
I-V	86.58	13.42	71.15	28.85	82.94	17.06
VI-VII/VIII	<b>89.96</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>77.83</b>	<b>19.76</b>	<b>87.49</b>	<b>12.51</b>
<b>2005-06</b>						
I-V	84.39	15.61	67.99	32.01	80.34	19.66
VI-VII/VIII	<b>88.60</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>75.57</b>	<b>24.43</b>	<b>85.80</b>	<b>14.20</b>
<b>2006-07</b>						
I-V	82.34	17.66	67.35	32.65	78.50	21.50
VI-VII/VIII	<b>87.36</b>	<b>12.64</b>	<b>74.49</b>	<b>25.51</b>	<b>84.55</b>	<b>15.45</b>
<b>2007-08</b>						
I-V	82.21	17.79	72.97	27.03	79.75	20.25
VI-VII/VIII	<b>86.64</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>75.04</b>	<b>24.96</b>	<b>83.95</b>	<b>16.05</b>

**Figure 3.7**

**Percentage of SC & ST Enrolment in Government & Private Managed Schools**

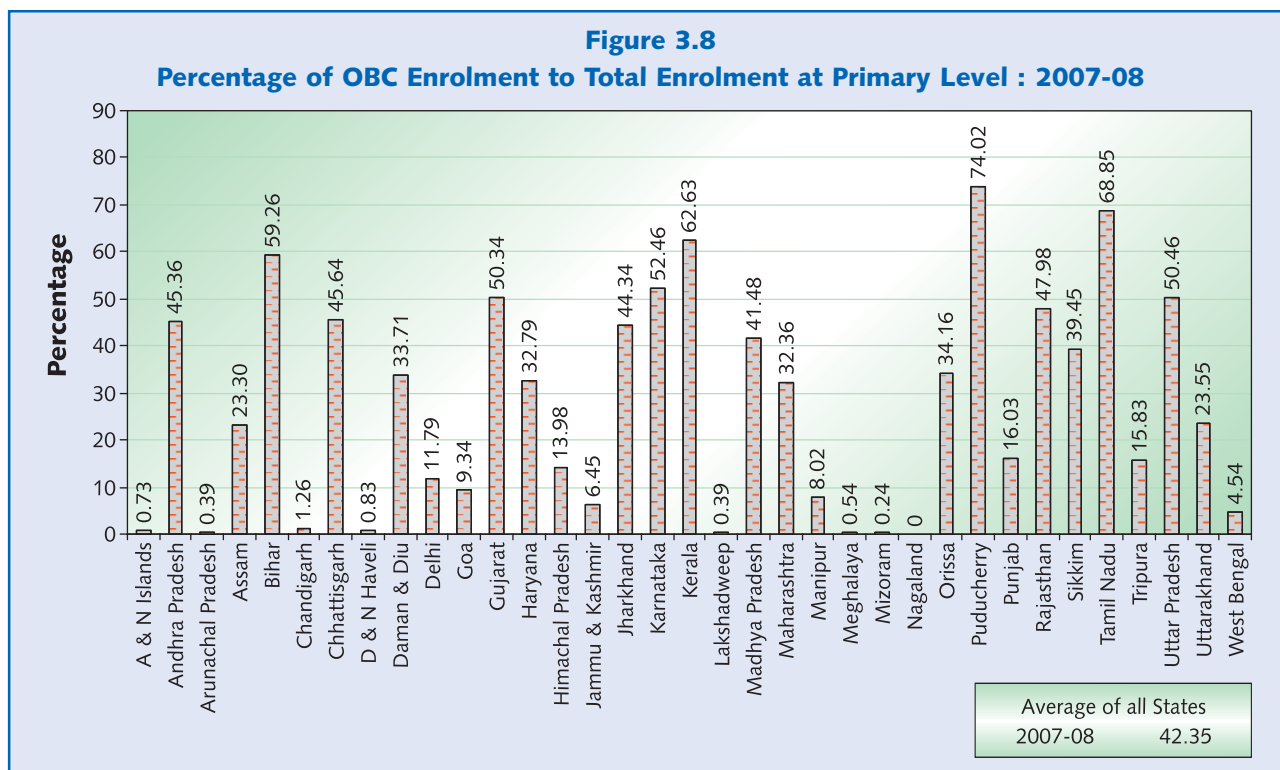


2007-08. The corresponding percentages were 9.02 and 10.69 respectively in 2005-06 and 2006-07 in the case of ST enrolment in elementary classes against 10.95 in

out to 20.08 percent and 11.60 percent (20.11 and 11.36 percent in 2006-07), respectively. This is higher than their percentage 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 in 2007-08 are 19.17 (19.22 in

share to total elementary enrolment varies from 0.13 percent in Chandigarh to 99.59 percent in Lakshadweep. Delhi too reported 0.31 percent tribal enrolment in its elementary classes. Orissa with 25.35 percent also



2006-07) and 9.23 (8.83 in 2006-07) which are lower than the same in the case of Primary enrolment.

Three states from the north-eastern region, namely Meghalaya (93.08 percent), Mizoram (99.24 percent) and Nagaland (93.75 percent) have above 90 percent ST enrolment (elementary classes) which matches well with the percentage share of ST to the total population. Lakshadweep also reported 99.59 percent ST enrolment against 76 percent in Arunachal Pradesh and 71 percent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand also had above 30 percent ST enrolment in 2007-08 compared to about 36 percent in Sikkim and 39 percent in Tripura. All the 35 States and UTs reported tribal enrolment though their percentage in Chandigarh and Punjab is negligible. Its

reported high percentage of tribal enrolment in Elementary classes in 2007-08.

So far as the percentage share of SC enrolment in the total elementary enrolment is concerned, it has been the highest in the state of Punjab (49.19), followed by Haryana (28.21), Uttar Pradesh (27.34), Himachal Pradesh (28.04), Uttarakhand (26.18) and West Bengal (26.81); the lowest 0.04 being in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The share of SC girls in the total SC enrolment in Bihar has been only 43.96 percent (45.05 percent enrolment of ST girls) which is also the lowest in the country. However, Lakshadweep and Sikkim had a very high percentage enrolment of SC girls (above 50 percent); which is also true for enrolment of ST girls.

*“At the Primary level, the share of SC and ST enrolment against total enrolment in 2007-08 works out to 20.08 percent and 11.60 percent. This is higher than their percentage share in total population”*

## OBC and Muslim Enrolment

Besides enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, enrolment data of Other Backward Class (OBC) is also being collected under the DISE. The data is presented in Table C-7. Apart All India Education Survey, perhaps the DISE is the only source which has disseminated information on both OBC and Muslim enrolment. For the first time, an attempt was made under the DISE to collect data on Muslim enrolment both in the Primary and Upper Primary classes during the year 2006-07. However, in a few states the coverage is incomplete or they didn't collect data on this aspect.

During the period 2006-07 to 2007-08, the percentage share of OBC enrolment in the total Primary enrolment remained almost stagnant. In 2006-07, the percentage of OBC enrolment was 42.18 percent and 42.35 percent in 2007-08. Almost similar percentages have been observed in the case of OBC enrolment in Upper Primary classes during 2006-07 (41.23 percent) and 2007-08 (41.86 percent). Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have reported above 50 percent of OBC enrolment in Primary classes. These states have also reported a very high percentage of OBC enrolment in Upper Primary classes that is much higher than the national average (41.86 percent).

It may be recalled that percentage of Muslim population to the total population of the country in 2001 was 13.43. However, a number of states such as Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, have much higher percentage of Muslim population than the national average of 13.43 percent (Table C-7). On the other hand, states like Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have lower percentage than the all-India level. The percentage of Muslim enrolment at Primary level is reported to be 10.49 percent (GER 77.34 percent) against 8.54 percent at Upper Primary level. Within these levels, the percentage of girls' enrolment is as high as 48.67 (GPI,

0.95) and 49.40 (GPI, 0.97) which is higher than the percentage of overall enrolment presented above. Even GPI of Muslim enrolment is higher than the overall enrolment, which is true for both Primary and Upper Primary levels of education. In a few states (Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal), the percentage of Muslim enrolment in Primary classes is more than their share in the total population. In a few other states (Bihar, Delhi, Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh), their proportionate enrolment share is reported to be lower. In all these states, enrolment share in Upper Primary classes is lower than their share in population and below than their share in Primary classes.

Preliminary analysis of data suggests that there are about 52 districts in the country which have 25 percent and more Muslim students in Primary classes. Most of these districts are from the states of Assam, Bihar, Jammu

**“There are about 52 districts in the country which have 25 percent and more Muslim students in Primary classes. These 52 districts have about 83,000 such Primary schools, almost 10.25 percent of the total Primary schools in the country”**

& Kashmir, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These 52 districts have about 83,000 such Primary schools, almost 10.25 percent of the total Primary schools in the country. Similarly, there are 21, 13 and eight districts spread over these states having Muslim enrolment 50, 75 and 90 percent and above in Primary classes. Because of the size of the Muslim population, it

is quite obvious that all the eight districts having above 90 percent Muslim population are from the state of Jammu & Kashmir. But a good number of schools from other states also have above 90 percent Muslim enrolment. The number of such schools is as high as 38,000 which is 4.71 percent of the total Primary schools in the country. On the other hand, more than 58,000 and 45,000 Primary schools have enrolment of Muslim students above 50 and 75 percent, respectively, that is 7.26 and 5.64 percent of total Primary schools. It may also be observed that about 10,494 Primary schools in Assam and 6,433 such schools in West Bengal reported above 90 percent Muslim enrolment which is 2.45 and 10.91 percent, respectively, of the total Primary schools in these states. It is also observed that there are 42 districts, which have about 25 percent of the total enrollment in Upper Primary classes compared to 17,

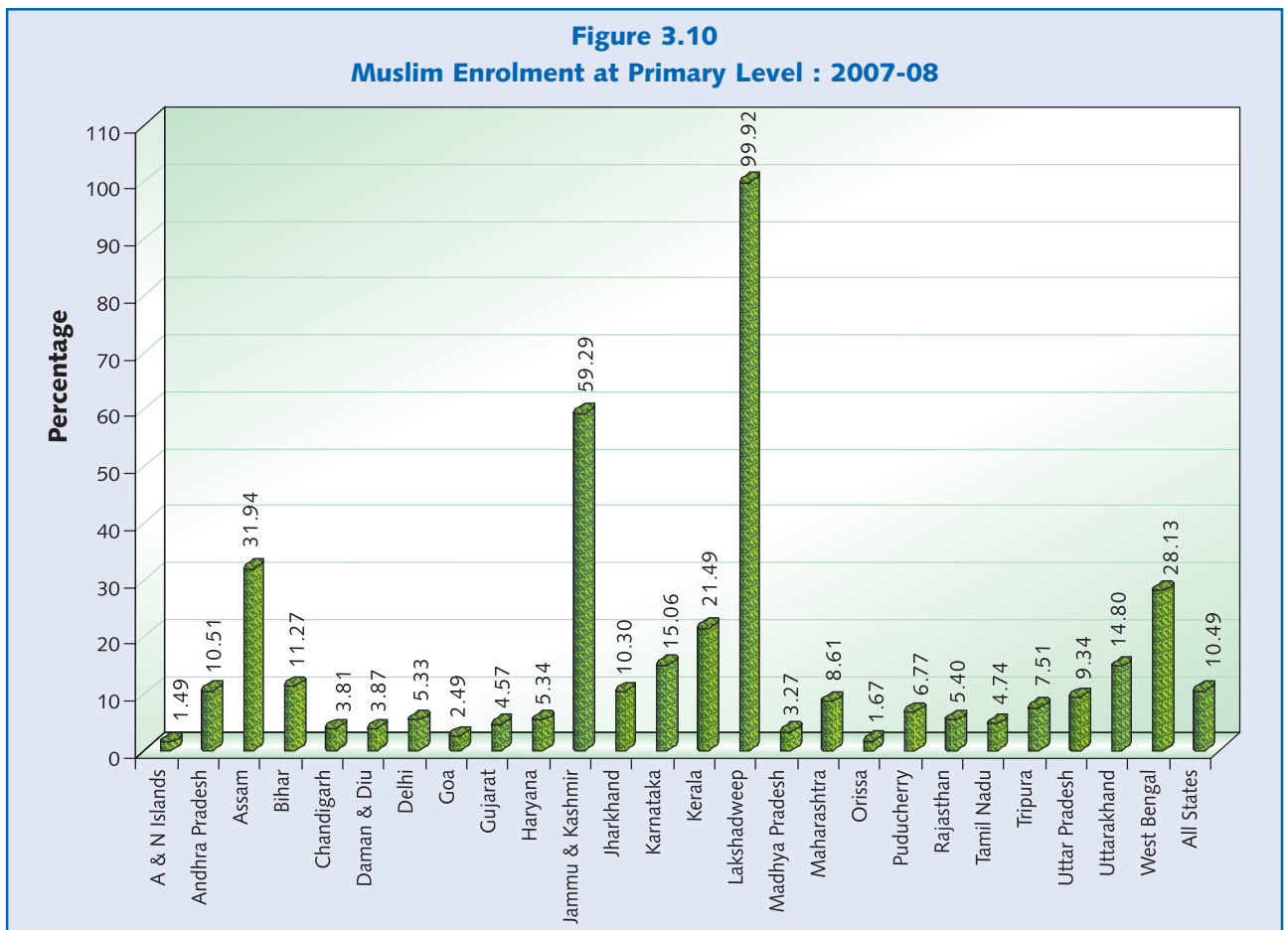
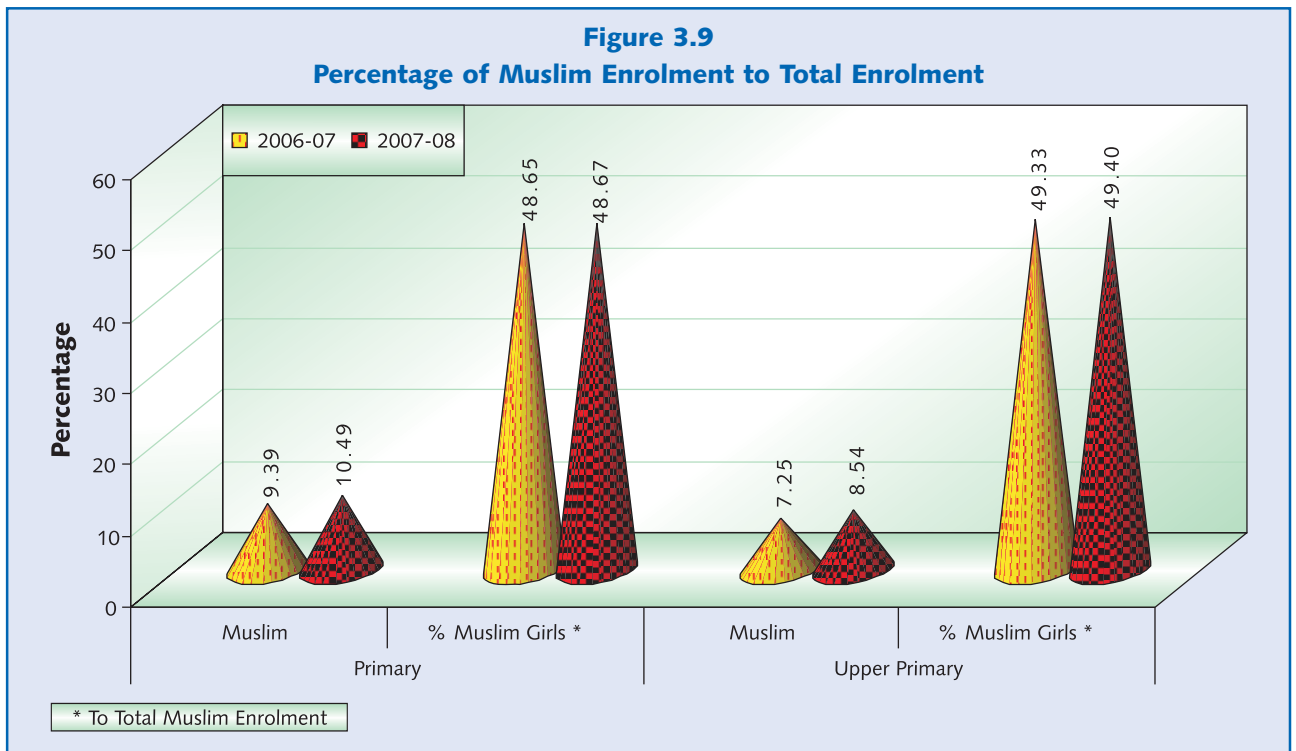
**Table C7**  
**Percentage of OBC & Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment: 2007-08**  
**All Managements: All Areas**

State/UT	% Muslim Population Census 2001	Primary Level (Classes I-V)				Upper Primary Level (Classes VI-VII/VIII)				Elementary Level (Classes I-VII/VIII)			
		Muslims		OBC		Muslims		OBC		Muslims		OBC	
		%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls
A & N Islands	8.22	1.49	48.04	0.73	46.01	1.25	49.81	0.55	43.70	1.40	48.63	0.66	45.29
Andhra Pradesh	9.17	10.51	50.73	45.36	49.45	9.45	51.75	46.11	48.55	10.15	51.06	45.62	49.14
Arunachal Pradesh	1.88	0.04	50.00	0.39	44.25	0.03	52.00	0.39	40.00	0.04	50.46	0.39	43.16
Assam	30.92	31.94	49.74	23.30	48.83	20.26	52.69	26.52	48.72	28.85	50.29	24.15	48.80
Bihar	16.53	11.27	46.80	59.26	46.70	8.22	44.76	60.30	42.54	10.74	46.53	59.44	45.98
Chandigarh	3.95	3.81	48.88	1.26	44.34	2.78	48.55	1.00	51.13	3.44	48.78	1.17	46.44
Chhattisgarh	1.97	0.68	47.87	45.64	49.00	0.90	47.42	49.31	48.06	0.74	47.71	46.67	48.72
D & N Haveli	2.96	-	-	0.83	49.70	-	-	1.48	43.42	-	-	0.97	47.73
Daman & Diu	7.76	3.87	46.46	33.71	50.29	2.25	37.76	28.22	53.09	3.37	44.67	32.01	51.05
Delhi	11.72	5.33	50.32	11.79	50.36	8.39	51.79	9.53	49.39	6.44	51.01	10.97	50.06
Goa	6.84	2.49	46.94	9.34	48.11	1.99	46.01	9.87	48.14	2.30	46.63	9.54	48.12
Gujarat	9.06	4.57	47.89	50.34	46.94	4.52	47.07	48.51	44.71	4.56	47.69	49.90	46.41
Haryana	5.78	5.34	40.76	32.79	45.59	2.31	35.45	30.88	47.01	4.34	39.82	32.16	46.04
Himachal Pradesh	1.97	1.08	46.21	13.98	46.75	1.05	43.92	14.80	47.76	1.07	45.33	14.30	47.16
Jammu & Kashmir	66.97	59.29	47.09	6.45	46.56	58.22	45.48	6.70	43.41	58.92	46.55	6.54	45.45
Jharkhand	13.85	10.30	48.55	44.34	49.63	9.04	46.76	47.40	47.03	10.06	48.25	44.91	49.12
Karnataka	12.23	15.06	49.98	52.46	48.79	16.73	50.46	53.18	49.06	15.55	50.13	52.67	48.87
Kerala	24.70	21.49	49.32	62.63	49.72	19.09	48.44	60.54	48.84	20.54	49.00	61.81	49.38

Continued.....

**Table C7**  
**Percentage of OBC & Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment: 2007-08**  
**All Managements: All Areas**

State/UT	% Muslim Population Census 2001	Primary Level (Classes I-V)						Upper Primary Level (Classes VI-VII/VIII)						Elementary Level (Classes I-VII/VIII)					
		Muslims			OBC			Muslims			OBC			Muslims			OBC		
		%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls		
Lakshadweep	95.47	99.92	49.24	0.39	42.86	99.95	46.73	0.16	16.67	99.93	48.36	0.31	38.24						
Madhya Pradesh	6.37	3.27	49.37	41.48	49.00	3.13	49.94	44.86	45.89	3.23	49.51	42.37	48.14						
Maharashtra	10.60	8.61	48.09	32.36	47.21	7.24	48.54	32.75	47.15	8.14	48.22	32.49	47.19						
Manipur	8.81	-	-	8.02	48.50	-	-	11.35	46.77	-	-	8.89	47.93						
Meghalaya	4.28	0.15	69.19	0.54	48.34	0.21	74.39	0.86	49.30	0.16	70.56	0.61	48.62						
Mizoram	1.14	0.01	33.33	0.24	51.15	0.01	0.00	0.41	43.16	0.01	29.63	0.28	48.35						
Nagaland	1.76	0.03	48.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	62.90	0.00	25.00	0.04	54.68	0.00	16.67						
Orissa	2.07	1.67	49.32	34.16	48.88	1.60	51.01	39.16	48.52	1.65	49.83	35.70	48.76						
Puducherry	6.09	6.77	46.74	74.02	49.63	5.86	44.70	73.84	48.92	6.42	46.03	73.95	49.36						
Punjab	1.57	0.51	46.29	16.03	46.42	0.24	41.96	17.64	47.12	0.41	45.33	16.65	46.70						
Rajasthan	8.47	5.40	46.21	47.98	46.88	3.61	37.88	49.91	40.38	4.90	44.48	48.53	44.99						
Sikkim	1.42	-	-	39.45	49.61	-	-	41.67	54.95	-	-	40.07	51.17						
Tamil Nadu	5.56	4.74	48.83	68.85	48.37	4.74	49.58	69.20	47.95	4.74	49.11	68.99	48.21						
Tripura	7.95	7.51	49.20	15.83	48.65	6.68	53.86	22.15	50.59	7.25	50.53	17.79	49.40						
Uttar Pradesh	18.50	9.34	48.15	50.46	49.56	7.34	48.54	47.84	48.22	8.91	48.22	49.89	49.28						
Uttarakhand	11.92	14.80	47.52	23.55	47.80	8.06	45.59	16.82	47.27	12.71	47.14	21.46	47.67						
West Bengal	25.25	28.13	49.94	4.54	48.22	18.91	54.04	8.82	46.95	25.48	50.81	5.77	47.66						
<b>All States</b>	<b>13.43</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>48.67</b>	<b>42.35</b>	<b>48.35</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>49.40</b>	<b>41.86</b>	<b>46.67</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>48.84</b>	<b>42.22</b>	<b>47.89</b>						



13 and nine districts, respectively, having above 50, 75 and 90 percent enrolment in these classes. It may also be of interest to know that the GPI in the case of Muslim enrolment, both at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education, is higher than the children from the general

DISE has become a regular source of data on this aspect. Its data also covers the nature of disability by grades which, if analysed efficiently, can be of great help in developing inclusive education programmes at different levels. Schools having disabled children could be

**Table C8**  
**Enrolment of Children with Disability: 2004-05 to 2007-08**

Grades	All Areas			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	Girls	Total	GPI*	Girls	Total	GPI	Girls	Total	GPI
<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
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>569460</b>	<b>1399343</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>459796</b>	<b>1152451</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>108810</b>	<b>244756</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<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
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>665677</b>	<b>1616856</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>568123</b>	<b>1386702</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>97179</b>	<b>229213</b>	<b>0.74</b>
<b>2006-07</b>									
I-V	434606	1043906	0.71	373332	901303	0.71	61208	142433	0.75
VI-VII/VIII	161397	380928	0.74	117809	287029	0.70	43520	93720	0.87
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>596003</b>	<b>1424834</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>491141</b>	<b>1188332</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>104728</b>	<b>236153</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<b>2007-08</b>									
I-V	486745	1155876	0.73	428523	1018923	0.73	58222	136948	0.74
VI-VII/VIII	168344	398475	0.73	134747	323545	0.71	33594	74926	0.81
<b>I-VII/VIII</b>	<b>655089</b>	<b>1554351</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>563270</b>	<b>1342468</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>91816</b>	<b>211874</b>	<b>0.76</b>

\* Gender Parity Index.

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

segment of the population. With Muslim enrolment now available under the DISE, locations (cluster/blocks/districts) having concentration of Muslim children (in schools) can be identified; even individual school can be identified along with other variables that are being maintained under the DISE. It is hoped that coverage in terms of Muslim enrolment under the DISE would further improve in subsequent years.

### Share of Disabled Children in Enrolment

The DISE data on children with disability and the nature of disability is of great help in developing inclusive education and special education programmes. Together with information on availability of ramp in schools, the

identified by the nature of disability under the DISE over a period of time.

### Number of Disabled Children

The data on disabled children in elementary classes collected under the DISE reveals that their number varies from year to year. In the year 2004-05, there were 1.40 million such children as against 1.62 million in 2005-06. However, their number has always remained about one percent of the total enrolment in elementary classes. In 2006-07, there were as many as 1.42 million disabled children across elementary classes. In 2007-08, this figure was about 1.55 million. and 1.15 million of them were in Primary and 0.40

million in Upper Primary classes (Table C-8). The percentage of children with disability, in Primary, is 0.86 and in Upper Primary 0.78 of the total enrolment in these classes. The corresponding percentage at the Elementary level in 2007-08 is 0.84 compared to 0.80 in the previous year. The percentage share of girls with disability in the total of such enrolment in Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary classes in 2007-08 was 42.11, 42.25 and 42.15, respectively. This is also reflected in the Gender Parity Index computed in the case of disabled children. Irrespective of the level, the calculated GPI works out to much lower than the GPI of the overall enrolment. The GPI is as low as 0.73 in the case of Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary enrolment. Urban areas have a slightly higher GPI compared to 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 rural areas in 2007-08 has been as high as 88.15, 81.20 and 86.37, respectively.

### Enrolment by Nature of Disability

Almost one in every three disabled students in Elementary classes in 2007-08 is found to have some problem in moving (26.96 percent). About 26 percent of them are visually challenged, 9 percent hard-of-hearing, 11 percent disabled in speech, about 17 percent students mentally challenged and 9 percent have other types of disabilities. This percentage is quite similar to the figures in the previous year. Not much difference is noticed in the nature of disability in children in Primary and Upper Primary classes (Table C-9). Compared to 24.47 percent visually challenged children in Primary classes, their percentage in Upper Primary classes is as high as 29.72. On the other hand, 19.41 percent disabled children in Primary classes are mentally challenged; their corresponding percentage in Upper Primary classes is much low at 9.86. It is observed that more than 34 percent disabled children in Upper Primary classes have problem in moving compared to

25 percent in Primary classes. Not much difference is observed in other types of disability.

### Share of Pre-primary Enrolment

Percentage of enrolment in Pre-primary classes in the total Primary enrolment reveals that the percentage is low. It was as low as 10.01 percent in 2007-08. The highest 80.18 percent is noticed in Meghalaya and the lowest, 1.43 percent, in Delhi. At least, seven states (Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry and Sikkim) reported percentages above 20.

The share of enrolment in Pre-primary classes analysed by types of school also shows low percentages

*“With Muslim enrolment now available under the DISE, locations having concentration of Muslim children can be identified; even individual school can be identified along with other variables that are being maintained under the DISE”*

irrespective of the types of school. It was 10.01, 5.14 and 9.70, respectively, in the case of Primary, Elementary and Higher Secondary schools. Further, it has been observed that the percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in these types of schools, barring Primary schools, is a bit higher in urban areas (7.41 and 8.72) compared to that in rural areas (4.45 and 10.22) in the case of independent Elementary and

integrated Higher Secondary Schools, respectively. However, it was a bit higher in rural areas (10.22 percent) compared to 8.72 percent in urban areas in the case of Primary schools.

The percentage of Pre-primary enrolment is also low in government managed schools, compared to private managed schools. This is true for all types of schools. For example, in schools managed by government, it was 9.87 percent against 10.74 percent in private managed Primary schools (Table C-11). The corresponding figures for government and private managed Elementary schools are 3.40 and 9.31 percent and in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools the respective figures are 3.39 and 12.35 percent.

Among the major states, the highest percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Primary schools is noticed

in Madhya Pradesh (19.58) and the lowest of 4.98 in Bihar. Maharashtra has an enrolment of 17.25 percent, Haryana 11.25 percent and Chandigarh 20.65 percent in Primary schools compared to 26.77 percent in Jammu

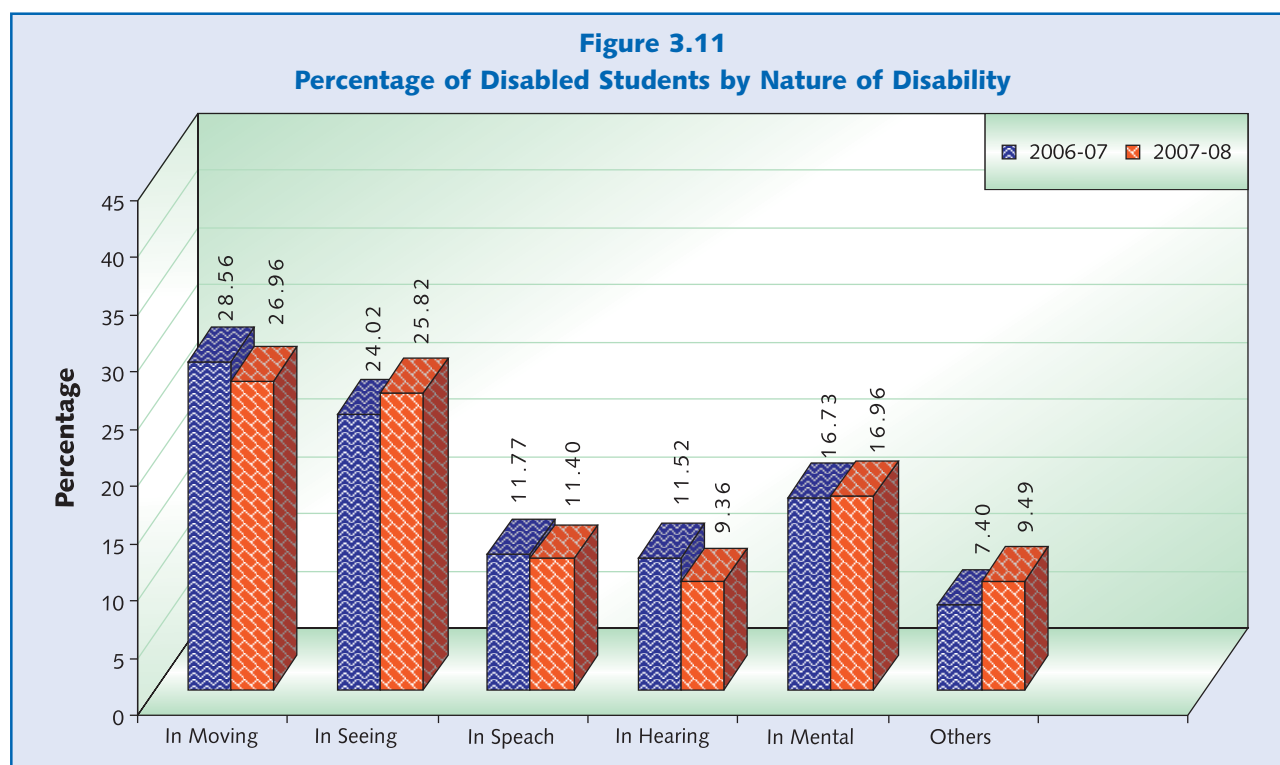
is as high as 27.27 compared to 41.76 in Arunachal Pradesh and 80.18 percent in Meghalaya. On the other hand, in Kerala, enrolment is 6.40 percent. Puducherry (31.61 percent) too has a high percentage of Pre-primary

**Table C9**  
**Enrolment by Nature of Disability: 2007-08**

(In Percentage)

Disability in	Grades			
	I-V	VI-VIII	I-VIII	
			2006-07	2007-08
Seeing	24.47	29.72	24.02	25.82
Hearing	9.29	9.57	11.52	9.36
Speech	12.28	8.88	11.77	11.40
Moving	24.53	34.01	28.56	26.96
Mentally Retarded	19.41	9.86	16.73	16.96
Others	10.02	7.95	7.40	9.49
<b>% to Total Enrolment</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.84</b>

**Figure 3.11**  
**Percentage of Disabled Students by Nature of Disability**



& Kashmir and 12.96 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Except Mizoram (19.41 percent) and Tripura (0.28 percent), all the other states in the north-eastern region reported a high percentage of enrolment in Pre-Primary sections attached to Primary schools. The percentage in Sikkim

enrolment in Elementary schools compared to 10.23 percent in Uttarakhand and 9.56 percent in Tamil Nadu. Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Uttarakhand too have a significant percentage of

enrolment in Pre-Primary sections attached to Elementary schools. In the national capital Delhi, the percentage of Pre-primary to total enrolment in Primary

the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2007-08 was much higher at 9.70. A number of states, including from the north-eastern region, has much

**Table C10**  
**Percentage of Enrolment in Pre-Primary Classes to Total Enrolment: 2004-05 to 2007-08**

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Primary Only	7.69	6.94	10.19	10.01	7.38	6.77	10.21	10.22	10.02	8.34	10.06	8.72
Primary with Upper Primary	7.70	6.23	5.37	5.14	6.77	5.55	4.66	4.45	10.81	8.42	7.61	7.41
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	17.04	11.22	8.99	9.70	15.06	8.98	7.74	7.97	18.95	13.97	10.36	11.49
All Primary Schools/ Sections	7.26	6.69	8.62	10.01								

**Table C11**  
**Percentage of Enrolment in Pre-Primary Classes to Total Enrolment by Management: 2004-05 to 2007-08**

School Category	School Management		
	All Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements
<b>Primary only</b>			
2004-05	7.69	7.32	10.06
2005-06	6.94	6.71	8.22
2006-07	10.19	9.88	11.93
<b>2007-08</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>10.74</b>
<b>Primary with Upper Primary</b>			
2004-05	7.70	5.60	13.91
2005-06	6.23	4.88	9.58
2006-07	5.37	3.78	9.18
<b>2007-08</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>9.31</b>
<b>Primary with Upper Primary &amp; Secondary/ Hr. Secondary</b>			
2004-05	17.04	12.16	19.14
2005-06	11.22	5.74	14.08
2006-07	8.99	5.95	10.56
<b>2007-08</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>12.35</b>

and independent Elementary schools is 3.11 and 1.61 respectively. Compared to the Pre-primary enrolment in Elementary schools, the corresponding percentage in

higher percentage in this category of schools compared to Primary and independent Elementary schools presented above.

## Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools and Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio of 60 and above

### Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools

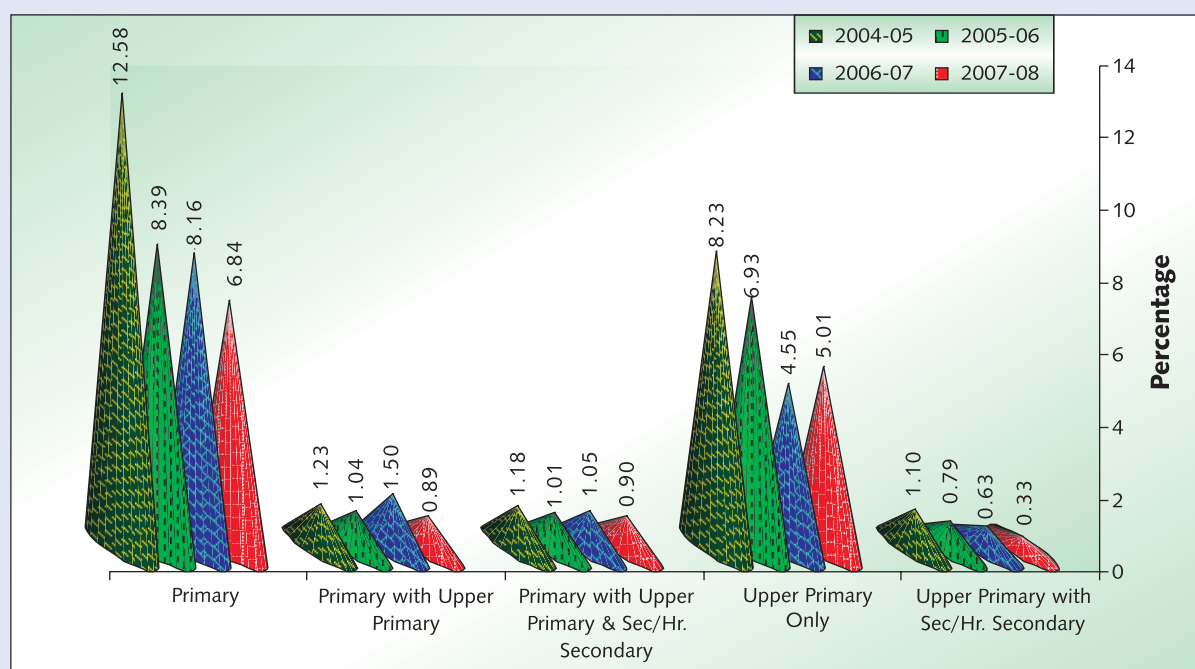
The percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools declined significantly over a period of time. As mentioned above, 13.73 percent Primary schools were

found to be single-teacher schools, having 6.84 percent of the total enrolment in Primary classes in 2007-08. In the previous year, 2006-07, enrolment in such schools was 8.16 percent. A much lower percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools is observed in schools located in urban areas (2.52 percent), compared to 7.64 percent in rural areas which is quite similar to the percentage in the previous year. Enrolment in other types of single-teacher schools, barring Upper Primary

**Table C12**  
**Percentage Share of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools: 2004-05 to 2007-08**

School Category	All Areas				All Government Managements 2007-08	All Private Managements 2007-08
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08		
Primary Only	12.58	8.39	8.16	6.84	7.64	2.52
Primary with Upper Primary	1.23	1.04	1.50	0.89	0.63	1.36
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	1.18	1.01	1.05	0.90	0.84	0.93
Upper Primary Only	8.23	6.93	4.45	5.01	6.95	1.02
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	1.10	0.79	0.63	0.33	0.38	0.26
All Schools	8.28	5.65	4.92	4.05	4.97	1.46

**Figure 3.12**  
**Percentage of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools**



schools, is below 2 percent. The percentage of enrolment in single-teacher Upper Primary schools is 5.01. However, in urban areas it is as low as 1.02 percent. Of the total enrolment in Grades I-VIII, all government schools together have 4.97 percent enrolment in single-teacher schools, compared to only 1.46 percent in private managed schools (Table C-12).

Further, it is observed that in a few states, like Bihar and Jharkhand, the percentage of enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools under government and private managements is high. For instance, percentage of such schools under Private managements in Jharkhand is as high as 11.98 compared to 8.97 in Assam and 11.34 in Bihar.

**Table C13**  
**Share of Enrolment in Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio of 60 & Above: 2004-05 to 2007-08**  
(In Percentage)

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Primary only	39.00	38.5	36.40	<b>29.63</b>	41.00	40.4	37.60	<b>30.24</b>	26.00	25.70	28.90	<b>25.92</b>
Primary with Upper Primary	21.00	22.40	29.20	<b>29.48</b>	21.00	23.60	29.20	<b>29.54</b>	19.00	18.30	29.20	<b>29.30</b>
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	20.00	17.40	18.60	<b>13.10</b>	19.00	16.00	20.60	<b>14.10</b>	20.00	18.90	16.70	<b>12.07</b>
Upper Primary only	24.00	22.30	22.70	<b>23.82</b>	25.00	24.40	24.10	<b>23.17</b>	17.00	11.90	16.40	<b>26.95</b>
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	32.00	28.50	24.10	<b>21.76</b>	35.00	32.40	27.3	<b>24.45</b>	24.00	19.60	16.70	<b>15.70</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>30.70</b>	<b>31.10</b>	<b>27.30</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>33.20</b>	<b>32.80</b>	<b>28.26</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>20.60</b>	<b>24.80</b>	<b>23.60</b>

Daman and Diu, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep have not reported enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools, while enrolment in such schools in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Kerala is negligible. This is quite similar to the percentages in the previous year 2006-07. On the other hand, the highest enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools is observed in Arunachal Pradesh (35.22 percent), followed by Rajasthan (28.48 percent), Assam (24.07 percent), Madhya Pradesh (12.86 percent), Goa (10.14 percent), Meghalaya (12.40 percent), Orissa (10.62 percent), Uttarakhand (10.84 percent), Jharkhand (9.35 percent), and Bihar (5.34 percent). The lowest enrolment is in Kerala at 0.10 percent.

### Enrolment in Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio of 60 and Above

Enrolment in schools with student-classroom Ratio of 60 and above has shown a declining trend during the period 2006-07 to 2007-08. This is significant in view of the overall increase in enrolment during the same period. This shows that during the intervening period, additional classrooms have been provided to schools. Of the total schools that have been imparting Elementary education in 2007-08, about 27.30 percent are located in schools having student-classroom ratio of 60 and above; this percentage was 31.10 in 2006-07. In these schools (all categories),

*“A much lower percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools is observed in schools located in urban areas (2.52 percent), compared to 7.64 percent in rural areas which is quite similar to the percentage in the previous year”*

on an average, at least 60 children sit in one classroom (Table C-13). The percentage of enrolment in such schools in Bihar is as high as 74.34 (against 81.37 in 2006-07), compared to 45.04 in Jharkhand, 44.65 in Assam, 17.44 in Chhattisgarh, 15.00 in Haryana, 9.16 in Delhi, 23.79 in Madhya Pradesh, 12.04 in Orissa, 7.96 in Rajasthan, 36.93 in Uttar Pradesh, 14.07 in Uttarakhand and 40.66 in West Bengal. It seems that classrooms in these states are a bit crowded. In Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, it is also true for other categories of schools.

Enrolment in such schools located in urban areas is much less (23.60 percent) than in schools located in rural areas (28.26 percent). Percentage of enrolment in schools having student-classroom ratio of 60 and above under government management is

percent of the total enrolment in independent Elementary schools is in schools that have the student-classroom ratio of 60 and above, compared to 21.76 percent in Upper Primary attached to the Secondary and

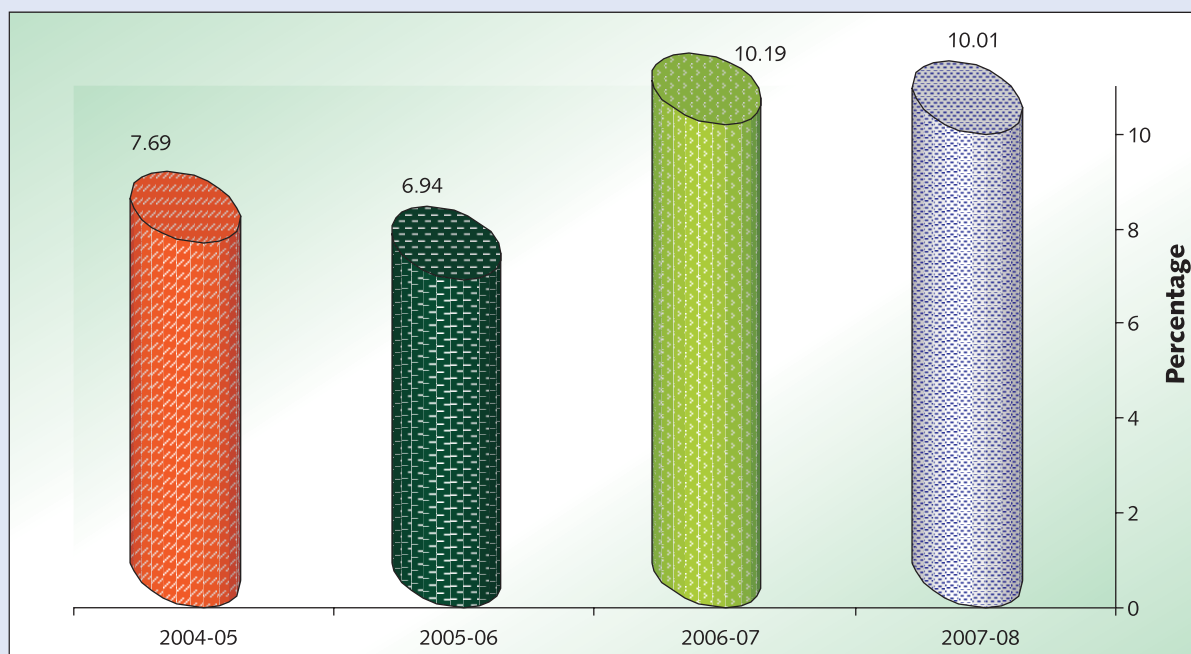
Higher Secondary schools. The lowest percentage of 13.10 is noticed in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools (Tables C-13).

Of the total enrolment in Primary schools, 29.63 percent in 2007-08 has been in schools that have student-classroom ratio of 60 and above compared to 36.40 percent in the previous year. The percentage of enrolment in Bihar has been as high as 63.44 (against 77.99

percent in 2006-07) compared to 40.63 (52.18 in 2006-07) in Uttar Pradesh. Despite the decline in percentage over the previous year, Primary classrooms in these states

**“Of the total enrolment in Primary schools, 29.63 percent in 2007-08 has been in schools that have student-classroom ratio of 60 and above compared to 36.40 percent in the previous year. The percentage of enrolment in Bihar has been as high as 63.44 compared to 40.63 in Uttar Pradesh”**

**Figure 3.13**  
**Percentage Share of Enrolment in Pre-Primary Classes to Total Enrolment in Primary Schools**



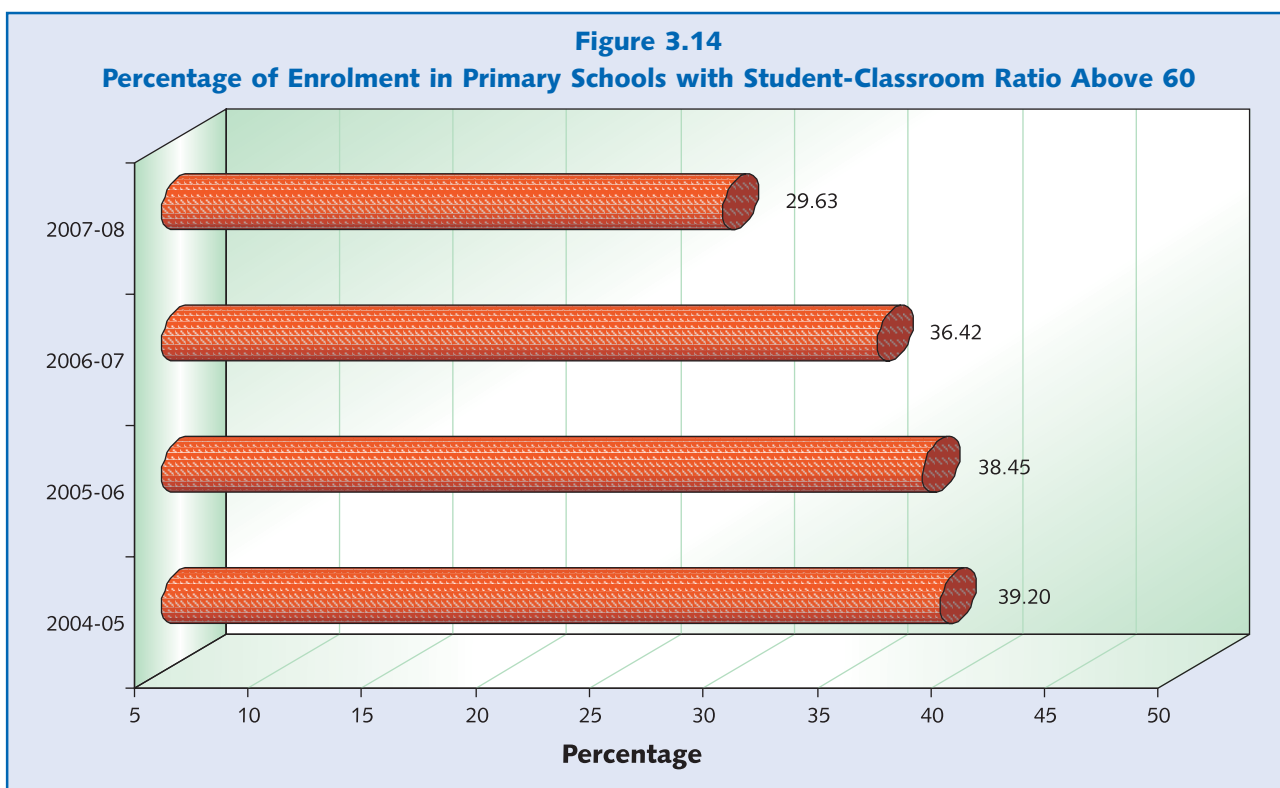
quite high (31.21 percent) than the same in private managed schools (19.77 percent). Notably, 29.48

are still over-crowded. Assam (50.44 percent), Chhattisgarh (20.69 percent), Haryana (21.52 percent),

Jharkhand (28.89 percent), Madhya Pradesh (21.60 percent), Maharashtra (18.68 percent) and West Bengal (32.91 percent) too have a high percentage of enrolment in such schools. This otherwise suggests that majority of primary students sit in a classroom which has at least 60 students. On the other hand, the percentage of enrolment in schools having student-classroom ratio of 60 and above in Himachal Pradesh is only 1.12 compared to 2.79 in Kerala. Mizoram (2.72 percent) too have a low percentage of enrolment in schools with student-classroom ratio of 60 and above against nil enrolment in Sikkim.

*“Keeping in view of the availability of data under the DISE, an attempt has been made to present survival rate, retention rate, average promotion, repetition and dropout rate and transition from Primary to Upper Primary level of education”*

mentioned above, this is also reflected in the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary schools/sections. On the other hand, enrolment, both at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education has also increased many-fold, resulting into significant decline in out-of-school children. However, it is equally important to know the retaining capacity of the education system for which a variety of efficiency related indicators can be used. Keeping in view of the availability of data under the DISE, an attempt has been made in the present section to discuss survival rate, retention rate, average promotion, repetition and dropout rate



### Retaining Capacity of the System

The country has made significant progress towards achieving the goal of universal access. Almost 94 percent habitations have got access to Primary and 89 percent to Upper Primary schooling facilities. As

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

## Apparent Survival Rate: Ratio of Grade V Enrolment to Grade I Enrolment

Apparent survival rate is the simplest way through which the efficiency of an education system can be judged. The share of enrolment in Grade II and subsequent primary grades in relation to the enrolment in Grade I in a year is worked out. The rate thus arrived at is considered crude as it is based on 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 (to Grade V) at the all-India level, presented in Table C-14, reveals that over a period of time the same has improved

rate of 72 percent indicates that compared to 100 children in Grade I, there were only 72 children enrolled in Grade V. Almost similar trend is observed in the case of boys and girls. This shows that the gap between the two has been declining consistently during the period 2004-05 to 2007-08. However, still it is seen that more boys (72 percent) survived up to Grade V than girls (71 percent). A look at the apparent survival rate in rural (68 percent) and urban (87 percent) areas reveals a significant difference, that is also separately true for boys and girls. In rural areas 69 percent boys and 68 percent girls survived up to Grade V compared to 87 and 88 percent respectively in urban areas; thus showing a wide gap between rural and urban areas.

*“Apparent survival rate in rural and urban areas reveals a significant difference, that is also separately true for boys and girls. In rural areas 69 percent boys and 68 percent girls survived up to Grade V compared to 87 and 88 percent respectively in urban areas”*

**Table C14**  
**Apparent Survival Rate, Primary Grades: 2004-05 to 2007-08**

Gender	Cohort	Percentage				
		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V
Boys	2007-08	100	86	81	75	72
	2006-07	100	86	81	76	73
	2005-06	100	84	79	74	71
	2004-05	100	83	80	73	68
Girls	2007-08	100	88	82	81	71
	2006-07	100	87	81	81	72
	2005-06	100	84	79	81	68
	2004-05	100	84	81	80	66
Total	2007-08	100	87	82	75	72
	2006-07	100	86	81	75	73
	2005-06	100	84	79	74	70
	2004-05	100	84	80	72	67

impressively. It is true for both boys and girls. At the all-India level, it has improved from 67 percent in 2004-05 to 70 percent in 2005-06, 73 percent in 2006-07 but slightly declined to 72 percent in 2007-08. A survival

The state-specific apparent survival rate (to Grade V) during the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 presented in Table C-15 reveals that in a number of states, the survival rate is very low to attain the status of universal retention.

On the other hand, states in the southern region, such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala, have a high apparent survival rate, which is also true in the smaller states, like Daman and Diu. In Karnataka, it is reported to be 94 percent and in Tamil Nadu, 100 percent, compared to only 40 percent in Bihar, 36 percent in Arunachal

**Table C15**  
**Apparent Survival Rate: Up to Grade V, 2005-06 to 2007-08**

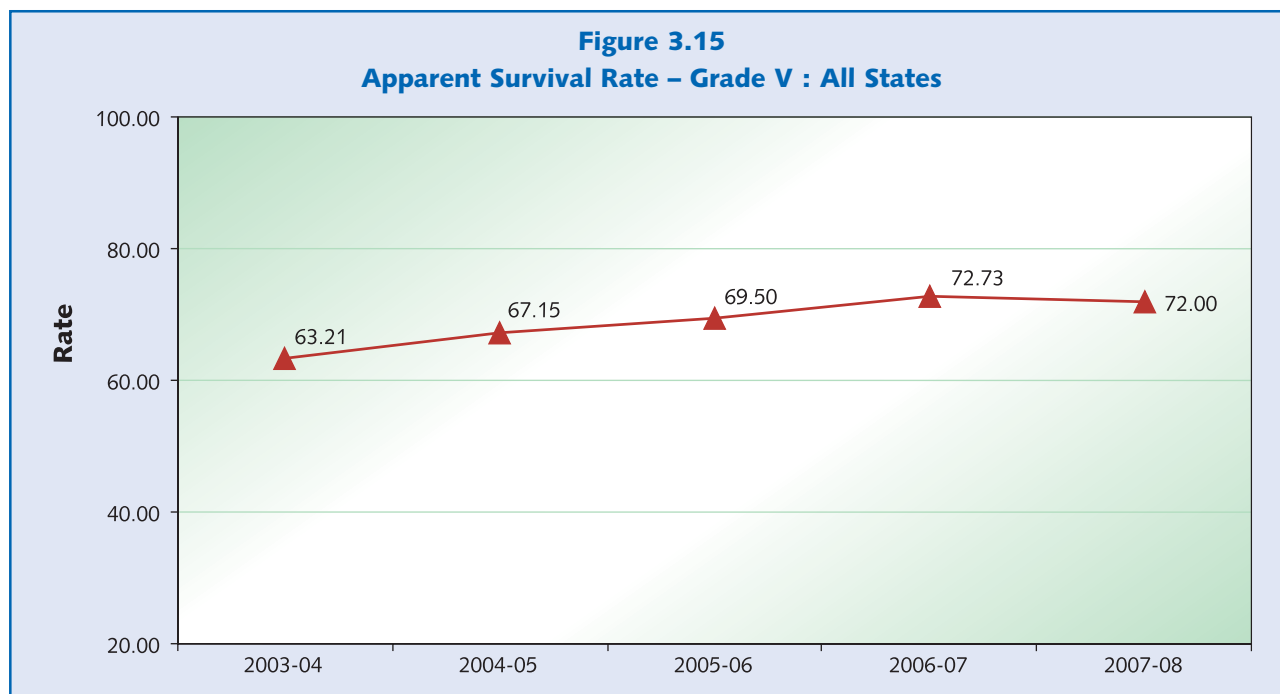
State/UT	Year		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Andhra Pradesh	90	84	83
Arunachal Pradesh	35	36	36
Assam	64	58	59
Bihar	46	-	40
Chandigarh	96	-	94
Chhattisgarh	59	62	67
D & N Haveli	55	72	77
Daman & Diu	91	96	97
Delhi	79	82	85
Gujarat	74	80	83
Haryana	88	85	84
Jammu & Kashmir	83	92	100
Jharkhand	39	38	52
Karnataka	99	96	94
Lakshadweep	80	94	98
Madhya Pradesh	72	78	79
Maharashtra	87	85	87
Manipur	40	49	50
Meghalaya	38	43	46
Mizoram	71	64	72
Nagaland	56	64	66
Orissa	82	-	89
Puducherry	97	98	99
Punjab	94	96	99
Rajasthan	54	57	59
Sikkim	66	73	80
Tamil Nadu	97	-	100
Tripura	71	79	81
Uttar Pradesh	62	68	73
Uttarakhand	67	71	78
West Bengal	80	77	74
<b>All States</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>

Note: Apparent survival rate is ratio of Grade V enrolment to Grade I enrolment. States reported apparent survival rate above 100 is not presented.

Pradesh and 52 percent in Jharkhand. Unless, all the states attain a high survival rate, the goal of universal retention at the Primary level may not be realised. Though apparent survival rate produces quick estimate, it fails to present information about the internal dynamics of the education system. For that purpose retention as well as dropout, repetition and promotion rates have been analysed.

based on enrolment data over a period of five years whereas apparent survival rate presented above, a stock statistics, is based on enrolment data of only one year. The DISE has now been made operational across the country but in most of the 35 States/UTs, grade-specific enrolment at Primary level is not available over a period of five years for the entire state. However, there are

**Figure 3.15**  
**Apparent Survival Rate – Grade V : All States**



### Retention Rate

In the most commonly used method of assessing retaining capacity of the system, enrolment in Grade V (*minus* Repeaters) in a year (*say* 2007-08) is linked to enrolment in Grade I four years back (*say* 2003-04). Hundred minus retention rate is termed as dropout rate. Needless to mention that retention rate is

a few districts in each state, which have grade-specific enrolment data available over a period of five years. Based on the enrolment data of such districts, retention rate at the Primary level of education is calculated and the same is presented in Table C-16(A). 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.

**Table C16(A)**  
**Retention Rate (%) at the Primary Level: 2003-04 to 2007-08**

Year	Number of Districts Considered in Computing Retention Rate	Percentage
2003-04	123	53.43
2004-05	184	58.11
2005-06	286	71.01
2006-07	498	70.26
2007-08	539	73.71

The retention rate at the Primary level for the years 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 presented in Table C-16(A) is based on the enrolment data of 123, 184, 286 and 498 districts. For the year 2007-08, it is

The retention rate shows a gradual improvement from 53.43 percent in the year 2003-04 to 58.11 percent in 2004-05 and further improved to 70.26 percent in 2006-07. During 2006-07 to 2007-08, the same has

**Table C16(B)**  
**Retention Rate (%) at the Primary Level: 2007-08**

State	Education Cycle	Retention Rate (%)			
		2006-07	2007-08		
			Total	Boys	Girls
Andhra Pradesh	I -V	72.03	85.34	84.87	85.82
Assam	I -V	71.87	86.20	85.22	87.21
Bihar	I -V	44.16	53.40	54.03	53.63
Chhattisgarh	I -V	69.35	69.52	70.46	68.54
Gujarat	I - IV	83.66	84.52	84.48	84.56
Haryana	I -V	72.37	96.35	97.91	94.61
Himachal Pradesh	I -V	93.84	94.64	95.62	93.57
Jharkhand	I -V	71.28	77.80	78.13	77.43
Karnataka	I - IV	91.94	75.73	75.18	76.32
Kerala	I - IV	98.66	99.00	–	–
Madhya Pradesh	I -V	95.31	94.30	93.74	94.91
Maharashtra	I - IV	83.98	98.53	97.81	99.35
Meghalaya	I - IV	57.11	50.08	48.85	51.33
Nagaland	I -V	–	63.42	61.31	65.69
Mizoram	I - IV	78.13	71.16	70.64	71.71
Orissa	I -V	71.74	77.44	76.49	78.45
Rajasthan	I -V	50.14	61.76	65.93	57.32
Sikkim	I -V	–	63.72	57.68	70.39
Tamil Nadu	I -V	93.67	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tripura	I -V	–	75.21	74.29	76.21
Uttar Pradesh	I -V	74.48	74.37	71.69	77.36
Uttarakhand	I -V	59.07	73.06	72.56	73.58
West Bengal	I - IV	–	51.88	51.84	51.92
<b>All States</b>		<b>70.26</b>	<b>73.71</b>	<b>73.53</b>	<b>73.91</b>

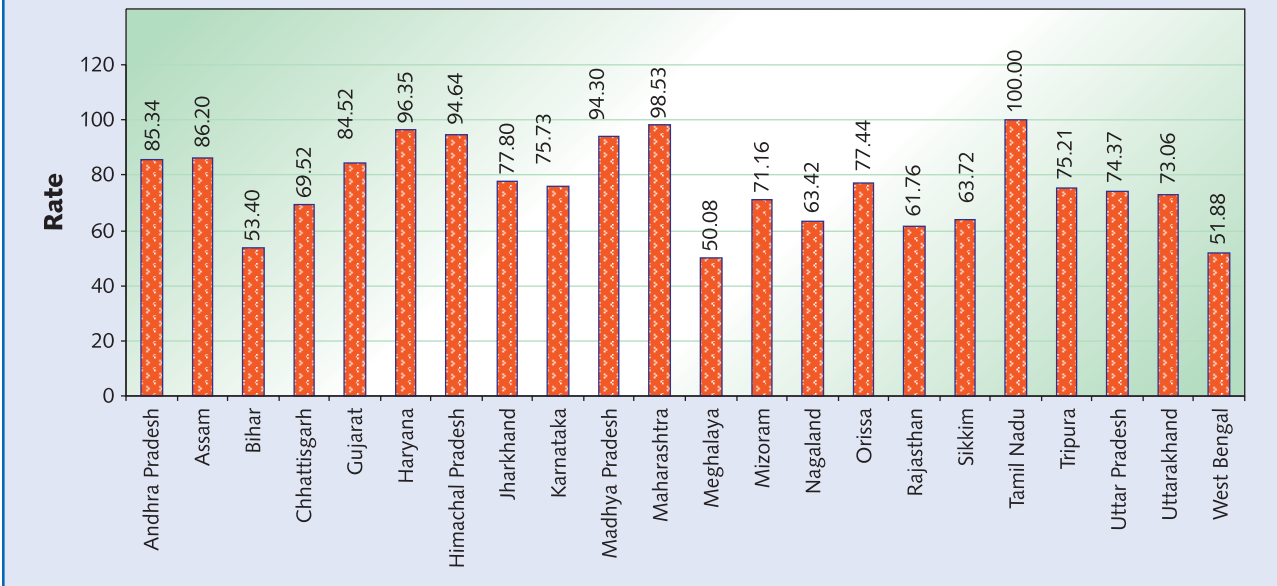
based on 539 districts, that is, 86 percent of the total districts in the country. The retention rate presented otherwise also represents nine out of 10 districts; thus making it fairly a representative sample of the entire country.

further improved to 73.71 percent. Still it is too low to achieve the goal of universal retention at the Primary level. A retention rate of 74 percent indicates that about 26 percent children dropped out from the system before reaching Grade V. The state-specific retention rate

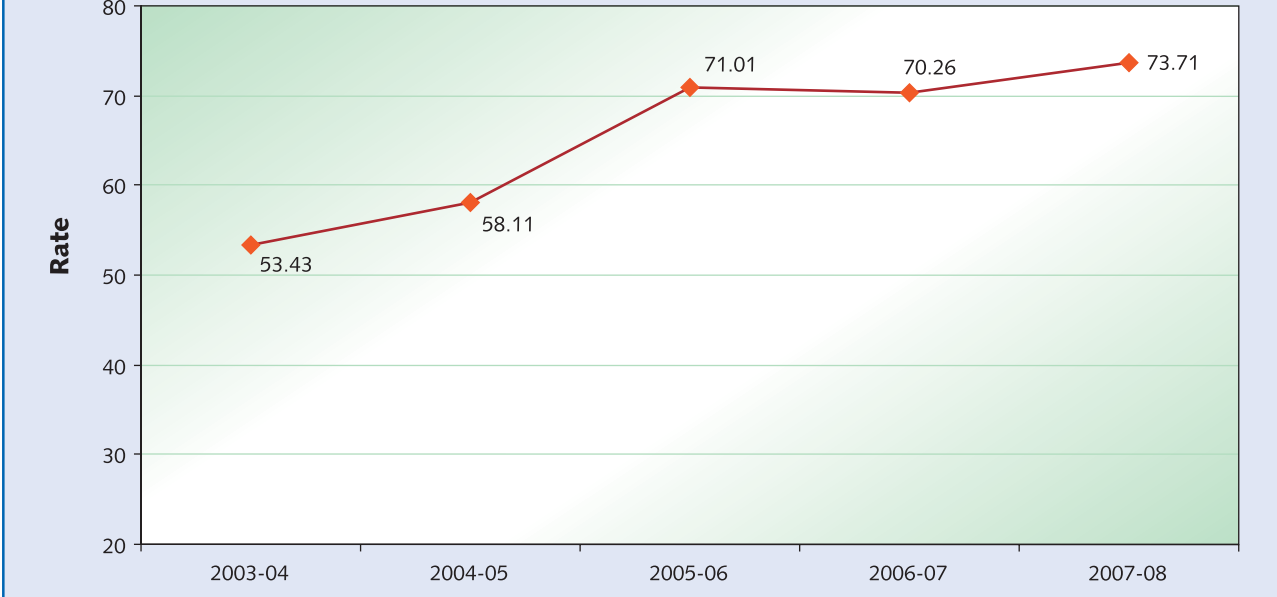
reveals that in the majority of states, it has shown improvement in 2007-08 compared to the retention rate in the previous year. However, a few states have much higher retention rate at Primary level and a few lower

as all the districts have been considered in computing retention rate. It seems that with a little more effort, these states can easily move towards achieving the goal of universal retention at the Primary level of education.

**Figure 3.16**  
**Retention Rate at Primary Level : 2007-08**



**Figure 3.17**  
**Retention Rate at Primary Level**



than the average (73.71 percent) of 539 districts. Tamil Nadu (100 percent), Kerala (99 percent), Himachal Pradesh (95 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (94 percent) are such states. Many of these represent the entire state

But the situation in the rest of the states included in the analysis is not encouraging. In Bihar and Rajasthan, the retention rate is low at 53.40 and 61.76 percent respectively, compared to 51.88 percent in West Bengal

[Table C-16(B)]. 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.

### Reconstructed Cohort Method

The retention rate analysed above presents the retaining capacity of the system but it fails to identify the limitations in the system. Also, it fails to present information regarding the internal dynamics (*Flow Rates: Promotion, Repetition and drop out rates*) of an education system and about the efficiency of the system. Therefore, it is better to analyse flow rates obtained by using the *Reconstructed Cohort*

*Method*. By using the following assumptions, the *Reconstructed Cohort Method* is used to obtain Average Promotion, Repetition and Drop-out rates, for which data on enrolment for two years and data on repeaters for the current year in the case of common schools have been used. Common schools (about 93 percent of the total schools) are the schools which have been covered both in the years 2006-07 and 2007-08. The assumptions used are as follows:

- \* Promotion, repetition and dropout rates presented above (*based on the DISE 2006-07 and 2007-08 data*)

*“Reconstructed Cohort Method is used to obtain Average Promotion, Repetition and Drop-out rates, for which data on enrolment for two years and data on repeaters for the current year in the case of common schools have been used”*

- \* A student would not be allowed to continue in the system after he/she has repeated for three times in a grade; thereafter, he/she will either leave the system or would be promoted to the next higher grade; and
- \* No students other than the original ones would be allowed to enter the cycle in between the system.

As has already been mentioned above that average flow rates by using *Reconstructed Cohort Method* have been worked out based on the enrolment and repeaters' data of common schools. With the help of data on enrolment and repeaters, the number of promotees, repeaters and dropouts across the primary grades is obtained that in turn is

linked to the enrolment in the previous grade in the previous year, to obtain grade-specific promotion, repetition and dropout rates (Table C-17) and by following the standard methods, averages of these rates in Primary classes is computed and a brief analysis each of them is presented below.

### Average Flow Rates

#### Promotion Rate

It is observed that average promotion rate in Grades I-V for cohort 2006-07 has come to 84.50

**Table C17(A)**  
**Grade-to Grade Flow Rates: Cohort 2006-07**

Grade	Promotion Rate	Repetition Rate	Dropout Rate
I	80.6	9.1	10.3
II	88.7	5.4	5.9
III	88.5	5.0	6.5
IV	88.9	4.3	6.7
V	76.0	5.9	18.2
Average Grades I to V	84.5	6.1	9.4

would remain constant throughout the evolution of the cohort;

percent which is slightly lower than the promotion rate in the previous cohort (84.79 percent) i.e. 2006-07; the

**Table C17(B)**  
**Average Flow Rates: Primary Grades I-V, Cohort 2005-06\***

State/UT	Promotion Rate			Repetition Rate			Dropout Rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	91.5	91.4	91.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	5.4	5.5	5.4
Arunachal Pradesh	72.6	73.2	72.9	10.6	9.9	10.3	16.8	16.9	16.9
Assam	87.3	88.8	88.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	10.0	8.7	9.3
Bihar	78.7	80.6	79.5	10.8	11.6	11.1	10.6	7.8	9.3
Chhattisgarh	80.9	80.6	80.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	10.3	10.7	10.5
Daman & Diu	76.8	88.4	82.3	11.7	7.9	9.0	11.5	3.8	7.8
Goa	91.2	94.2	92.6	7.2	5.1	6.2	1.6	0.7	1.1
Gujarat	84.5	84.9	84.7	9.9	9.2	9.6	5.6	5.9	5.8
Haryana	78.6	82.5	80.4	8.0	7.3	7.6	13.5	10.3	11.9
Himachal Pradesh	94.4	95.0	94.7	3.7	3.2	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	92.5	92.9	92.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	5.5	5.0	5.3
Jharkhand	81.9	83.0	82.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.6	7.5	8.1
Karnataka	91.4	91.5	91.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Kerala	94.7	95.5	95.1	3.6	2.6	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	80.4	79.7	80.1	14.7	14.7	14.7	4.9	5.7	5.3
Maharashtra	87.8	88.2	88.0	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1
Manipur	77.4	77.7	77.5	1.9	2.6	2.3	20.7	19.7	20.2
Meghalaya	75.5	76.8	76.2	5.5	4.6	5.0	19.0	18.6	18.8
Mizoram	90.7	89.8	90.2	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.9	6.2	5.5
Nagaland	92.8	92.4	92.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.5	3.1
Orissa	64.5	64.2	64.3	15.0	14.3	14.7	20.5	21.6	21.0
Punjab	89.9	90.8	90.3	8.3	6.4	7.4	1.9	2.8	2.3
Rajasthan	81.4	78.1	79.9	5.9	7.1	6.5	12.7	14.8	13.7
Sikkim	69.7	73.7	71.7	20.6	19.4	20.0	9.7	6.9	8.3
Tamil Nadu	97.4	97.7	97.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.5
Tripura	82.3	83.3	82.8	10.0	9.8	9.9	7.7	7.0	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	84.3	88.2	86.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	14.2	10.3	12.3
Uttarakhand	81.5	81.0	81.2	8.5	8.9	8.7	10.1	10.1	10.1
West Bengal	76.5	77.6	77.1	13.7	13.3	13.5	9.8	9.1	9.4
<b>All States</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>

\*Computed by using *Reconstructed Cohort Method* based on common schools for the years 2005-06 & 2006-07.

**Table C17(C)**  
**Average Flow Rates: Primary Grades I-V, Cohort, 2006-07\***

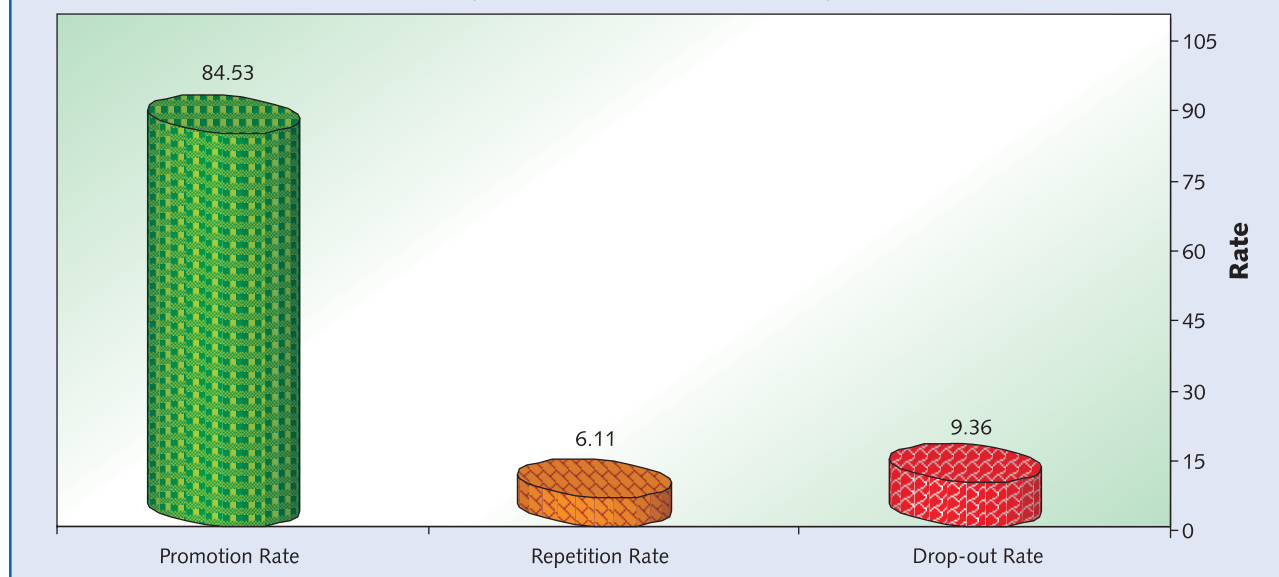
State/UT	Promotion Rate			Repetition Rate			Dropout Rate			Cohort Survival Rate to Grade V
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	90.2	90.8	90.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	76.7
Arunachal Pradesh	77.1	78.0	77.5	8.4	8.2	8.3	14.5	13.8	14.2	49.2
Assam	82.2	83.9	83.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	14.3	12.7	13.5	53.4
Bihar	79.4	78.5	79.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	13.4	14.2	13.8	61.7
Chhattisgarh	86.3	86.4	86.3	6.5	6.2	6.3	7.2	7.5	7.3	75.9
Daman & Diu	85.3	83.8	83.5	10.1	9.8	11.0	4.6	6.4	5.4	80.0
Goa	81.8	81.4	81.6	5.9	4.4	5.2	12.3	14.2	13.2	47.9
Gujarat	86.9	87.1	87.0	9.1	8.5	8.8	4.0	4.4	4.2	84.2
Haryana	86.7	87.4	87.0	9.0	8.2	8.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	89.6
Himachal Pradesh	93.2	93.4	93.3	4.3	3.9	4.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	97.1
Jammu & Kashmir	97.2	97.3	97.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	97.3
Jharkhand	77.5	77.5	77.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	12.9	12.8	12.8	59.9
Karnataka	94.3	95.0	94.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.7	3.1	3.4	89.7
Madhya Pradesh	77.7	78.0	77.9	13.5	13.7	13.6	8.8	8.3	8.6	74.8
Maharashtra	91.4	91.5	91.5	5.4	4.8	5.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	85.2
Manipur	78.6	77.9	78.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	19.7	20.3	20.0	44.4
Meghalaya	72.7	75.0	73.9	5.8	4.9	5.4	21.4	20.1	20.8	35.7
Mizoram	88.3	90.6	89.4	2.8	2.4	2.6	8.9	7.0	8.0	66.9
Nagaland	72.8	72.6	72.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	24.1	24.5	24.3	27.6
Puducherry	94.4	100.0	97.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	5.1	-	2.4	86.7
Punjab	85.7	87.5	86.5	8.9	7.0	8.0	5.4	5.6	5.5	99.0
Rajasthan	77.0	73.3	75.2	8.5	10.4	9.4	14.5	16.4	15.4	51.1
Sikkim	76.2	79.7	78.0	17.1	16.6	16.9	6.7	3.7	5.2	78.0
Tamil Nadu	97.5	97.6	97.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	94.9
Tripura	82.6	84.8	83.6	4.9	4.5	4.7	12.6	10.7	11.7	60.6
Uttar Pradesh	81.2	83.7	82.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	17.4	15.0	16.2	61.0
Uttarakhand	87.0	87.8	87.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	7.4	6.3	6.9	79.4
West Bengal	77.0	77.9	77.5	13.2	13.0	13.1	9.8	9.1	9.4	65.6
<b>All States</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>72.0</b>

\*Computed by using *Reconstructed Cohort Method* based on common schools for the years 2006-07 & 2007-08.

corresponding figures being 84.20 percent for boys, and 84.80 percent for girls for cohort 2006-07. It is interesting to observe higher promotion rate for girls

from the north-eastern part of the country. In a few states, such as Delhi (96.90 percent), Kerala (97.30 percent), Himachal Pradesh (93.30 percent), Maharashtra (91.50

**Figure 3.18**  
**Average Flow Rates : Classes I-V, Cohort 2006-07**  
**(Based on Common Schools)**



both at the national level and also in a number of states. For instance, in Puducherry all the girls were promoted in Primary grades against 94.40 percent boys. Similarly, Assam, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab and Tripura also reported a slightly higher average promotion rate in the case of girls than their counterpart boys.

Further, it has also been observed that as many as 14 states have reported a lower promotion rate than the average of all states (84.50 percent). Arunachal Pradesh (77.50 percent), Bihar (79.00 percent), Goa (81.60 percent), Jharkhand (77.50 percent), Madhya Pradesh (77.90 percent), Rajasthan (75.20 percent), Uttar Pradesh (82.40 percent) and West Bengal (77.50 percent) are such states. On the other hand, Manipur (78.30 percent), Meghalaya (73.90 percent), Nagaland (72.70 percent) and Sikkim (78.00 percent) too reported lower average promotion rates; all of these are

percent) and Tamil Nadu (97.60 percent), more than 90 percent children in Primary Grades I-V were promoted to the next grade. Consequently, average repetition and dropout rates in these states are much lower than the same in the other states.

### Repetition Rate

The average repetition rate in primary classes during the period 2004-05 to 2006-07 remained stagnant. As many as 6.10 percent children repeated primary grades compared to 6.60 percent in the previous year. No difference is noticed between boys (6.10 percent) and girls (6.10 percent) repeating primary grades in 2006-07. A look at Table C-17(A) reveals that repetition rate vary from grade-to-grade which is observed to be the highest in Grade I (9.1 percent) followed by Grade V (5.9 percent), Grade II (5.4 percent), Grade III (5.0 percent) and Grade

*“Repetition rate vary from grade-to-grade which is observed to be the highest in Grade I followed by Grade V, Grade II, Grade III and Grade IV; this is significant despite no detention policy being observed in Primary grades”*

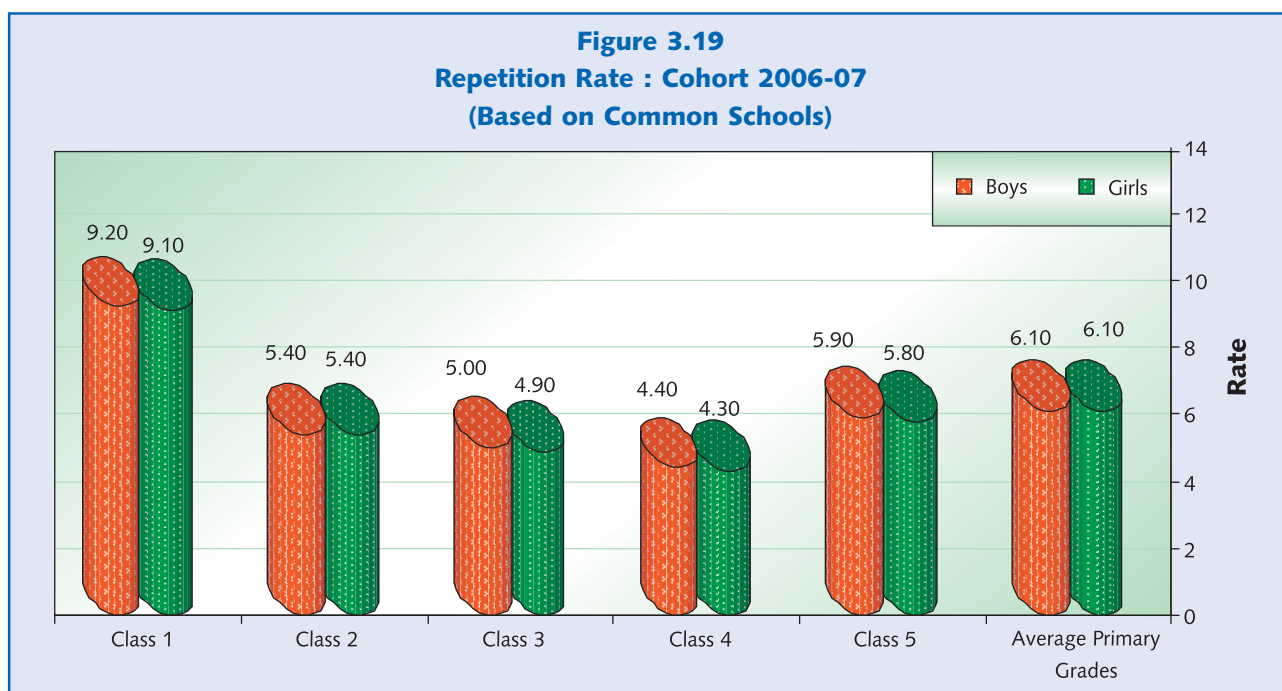
IV (4.3 percent); this is significant despite no detention policy being observed in Primary grades.

all the states from the southern region have much lower average repetition rate in Primary classes. High repetition

**Table C18**  
**Grade-Specific Number of Repeaters and Reasons of Repetition: 2007-08**

Grade	Failures %	Long Absent %	Re-Admission %	% to Total Repeaters		Total Repeaters
				2006-07	2007-08	
I	42.95	37.75	19.30	27.81	26.53	2,88,3042
II	44.77	38.01	17.22	13.26	13.54	1,47,1836
III	50.47	33.69	15.84	11.46	11.68	1,26,9399
IV	52.36	31.10	16.54	9.20	9.46	1,02,8348
V	62.99	21.02	15.99	12.41	12.22	1,32,8386
VI	71.12	15.21	13.66	9.89	9.87	1,07,2264
VII	70.00	15.20	14.81	7.57	7.63	82,9526
VIII	77.85	9.42	12.73	8.40	9.07	98,6310
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.42</b>	<b>28.12</b>	<b>16.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10,86,9111</b>

**Figure 3.19**  
**Repetition Rate : Cohort 2006-07**  
**(Based on Common Schools)**



The average repetition rate in Primary grades in a few states, such as, Arunachal Pradesh (8.30 percent), Bihar (7.20 percent), Gujarat (8.80 percent), Haryana (8.60 percent), Jharkhand (9.70 percent), Madhya Pradesh (13.60 percent), Punjab (8.0 percent), Rajasthan (9.40 percent), Sikkim (16.90 percent) and West Bengal (13.10 percent) is observed to be very high and above the national average (6.10 percent). Hence, immediate attention is required in this respect. On the other hand,

rate among primary grades in these states is because of very high repetition rate in Grade I (9.10 percent/26.53 percent of total repeaters in elementary grades) compared to other grades (Grade II, 5.4 percent, Grade III, 5.0 percent, Grade IV, 4.3 percent and Grade V, 5.9 percent). Most of the other major states have reasonably lower repetition rate in primary grades. In as many as 21 states, the average repetition rate reported in primary classes is lower than the average of all states (6.10

percent). However, the DISE data suggests that as many as 1.09 million (11.56 million in 2006-07) children repeated elementary grades in 2007-08 which is about 5.89 percent of total elementary enrolment (Table C-18). About 86 percent of the total repeaters were located in rural areas and the balance 14 percent in urban areas. Of the total repeaters, 53 percent were boys and the remaining 47 percent were girls.

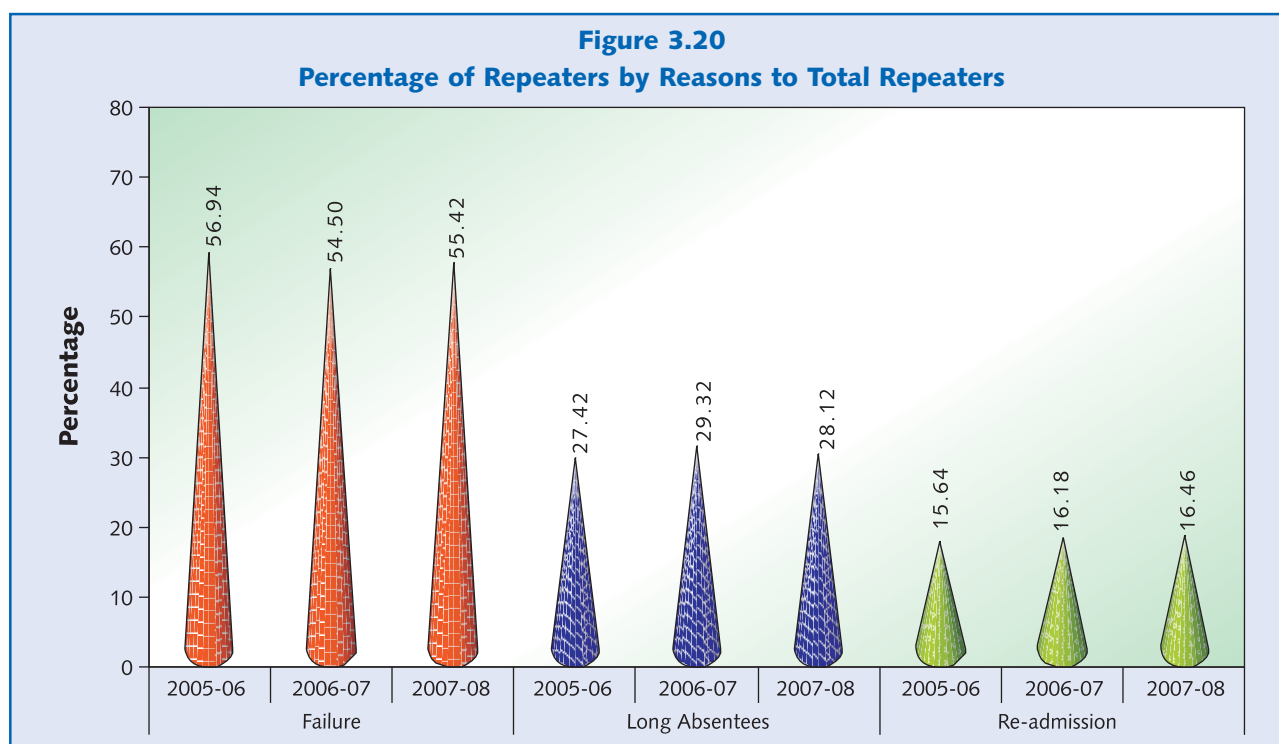
The distribution of repeaters by reasons further reveals that six out of 10 repeaters repeat on account of failure

of 9.36 percent (boys, 9.40 percent and girls, 9.10 percent) in primary grades against 8.61 percent during

“Average repetition rate in Primary grades in Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and West Bengal is observed to be very high and above the national average”

the previous cohort i.e. 2005-06. This shows that during the intermediary years 2006-07 and 2007-08, a good number of children enrolled in Grades I to V dropped out from the system before completing the primary grades. The high incidence of average dropout in the primary grades is also evident in the

apparent survival rate (based on the data for one year) and retention rate (over a period of five years) as well



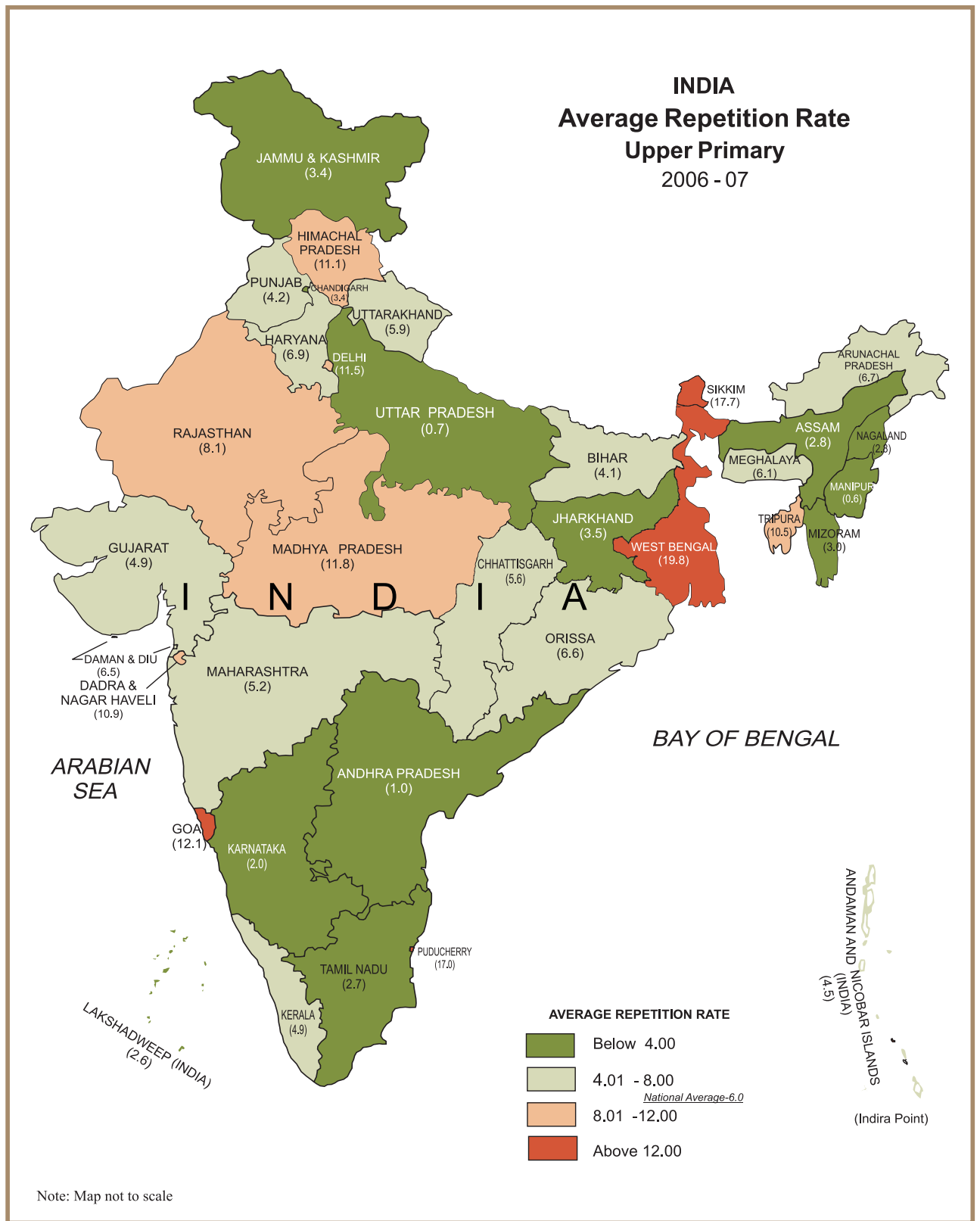
(55.42 percent). On the other hand, 28.12 percent repeat because of long absenteeism and another 16.46 percent because of re-admissions.

## Dropout Rate

The average dropout rate in primary classes computed by using the *Reconstructed Cohort Method* suggests that the dropout rate is still too high to attain the status of universal retention at the Primary level of education. The dropout rate presented in Table C-17 for cohort 2006-07 indicates an average drop-out rate

as in the cohort survival rate (up to Grade V) which comes to be 72.0 percent. Further, analysis of grade-specific dropout rate indicates a high dropout in Grade V compared to other grades in primary classes. This is also reflected in the declining cohort survival rate from Grade IV (77.5 percent) to Grade V (72.0 percent).

An average dropout rate of 9.36 percent in primary grades during intermediary years 2006-07 and 2007-08 indicates a high dropout rate at Primary level over a period of five years. Consequently, it also indicates a low retention rate at the Primary level of education. On

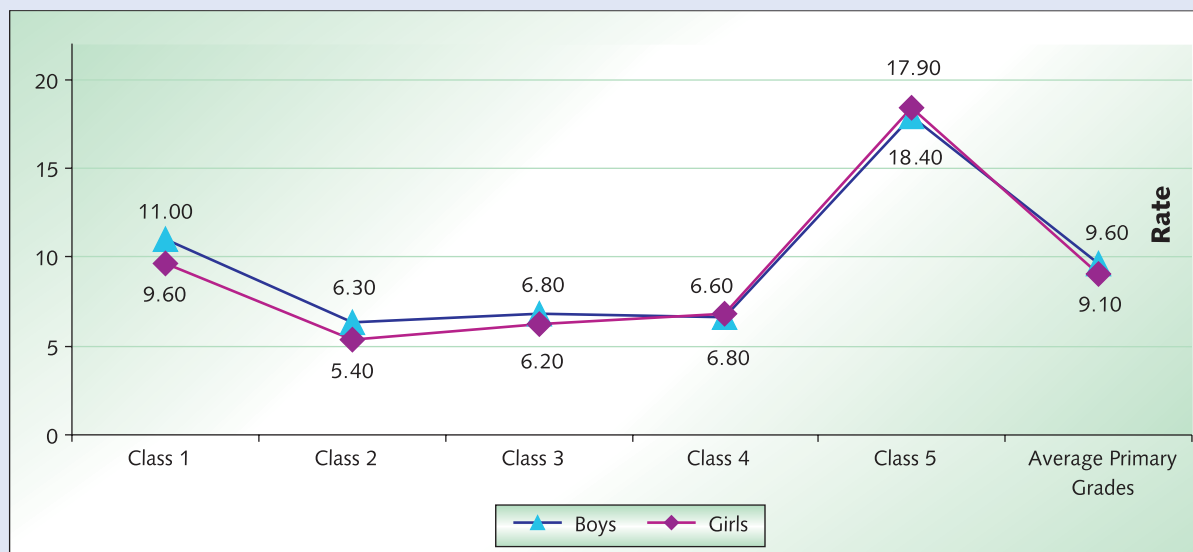


Map 3.3

the one hand, a few states reported low average dropout rate than the national average, while the other states reported higher dropout rates. Arunachal Pradesh reported a high dropout rate of 14.20 percent compared to 15.40 percent in Rajasthan, 12.80 percent in Jharkhand, 13.80 percent in Bihar, 20.80 percent in Meghalaya, 20.00 percent in Manipur and 16.20 percent

4.20 percent, Karnataka with 3.40 percent and Himachal Pradesh with 2.60 percent dropout rate have almost achieved the goal of universal retention at Primary level. The dropout rate in Kerala (in 2005-06) was also low at 1.80 percent. Experience of these states as to the strategies adopted by them may be useful to other states to attain this rate.

**Figure 3.21**  
**Dropout Rate : Cohort 2006-07**  
**(Based on Common Schools)**



in Uttar Pradesh. Except Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalaya, all the other states mentioned above are big states and crucial for the country to attain the status of universal retention at the Primary level of education. Tamil Nadu with 1.70 percent, Gujarat with

### Transition Rate

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

**Table C19**  
**Transition Rate from Primary (IV/V) to Upper Primary (V/VI) Level of Education**  
**Cohorts: 2002-03 to 2007-08**

Cohort	Number of Districts	Boys	Girls	Total
2002-03	461	65.96	62.73	64.48
2003-04	539	79.96	75.78	78.01
2004-05	581	83.66	80.64	83.36
2005-06	604	84.59	82.75	83.72
2006-07	624	81.89	80.30	81.13
2006-07 Rural Areas	624	78.05	76.32	77.22
2006-07 Urban Areas	624	97.73	96.65	97.22

level of education. The number of repeaters subtracted from enrolment in Grade IV or V, as the case may be, rate presented in Table C-19 shows that a good percentage of children are dropping out in transition.

**Table C20**  
**Transition Rate from Primary (IV/V) to Upper Primary (V/VI)\***  
**Level of Education: Cohorts 2005-06 & 2006-07**

State/UT**	2005-06	2006-07			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Rural Areas
Andhra Pradesh	91.07	91.55	89.35	90.46	85.33
Assam	–	92.43	94.46	93.44	93.67
Bihar	67.11	63.47	62.22	62.92	62.15
Chandigarh	95.72	98.57	95.99	97.43	64.01
Chhattisgarh	72.11	89.65	89.11	89.39	87.98
D & N Haveli	–	93.63	86.46	90.30	84.75
Daman & Diu	73.63	79.32	75.66	77.59	–
Goa	88.29	78.05	80.65	79.22	80.72
Gujarat	92.07	91.92	88.87	90.49	87.75
Himachal Pradesh	94.80	93.54	91.50	92.58	90.37
Jammu & Kashmir	97.48	94.16	93.12	93.69	91.96
Jharkhand	77.76	75.54	78.80	77.03	74.21
Karnataka	–	91.84	91.98	91.91	91.49
Madhya Pradesh	67.03	69.03	66.76	67.95	60.38
Maharashtra	93.83	94.77	91.61	93.27	89.75
Manipur	89.74	84.74	83.29	84.02	79.38
Meghalaya	–	80.77	84.82	82.82	78.13
Nagaland	–	82.68	81.28	81.99	74.65
Punjab	–	86.96	80.61	83.98	81.61
Rajasthan	84.71	84.01	70.21	77.70	73.55
Sikkim	76.17	72.83	81.82	77.52	76.93
Tamil Nadu	97.30	98.09	96.25	97.20	91.33
Tripura	79.16	83.46	85.21	84.30	81.89
Uttar Pradesh	64.93	62.40	63.11	62.75	62.58
West Bengal	88.28	80.18	78.82	79.50	76.10
<b>All States</b>	<b>83.72</b>	<b>81.89</b>	<b>80.30</b>	<b>81.13</b>	<b>77.22</b>

\* As the case may be.

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

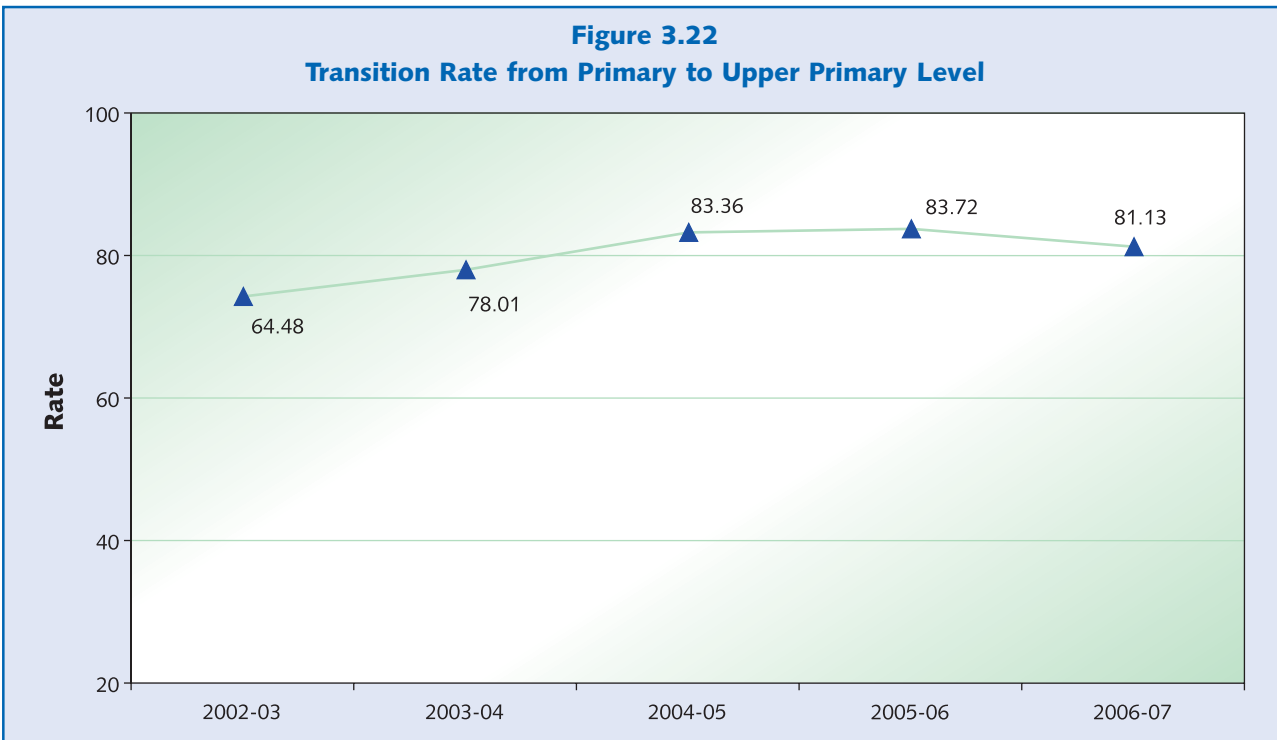
in 2007-08, divided by enrolment in Grade V or IV in the previous year (2006-07) and multiplied by 100 gave the transition rate for cohort 2006-07. The transition

As many as 81.13 percent children across 35 States/UTs transited from Primary to Upper Primary level of education compared to 83.72 percent in the previous

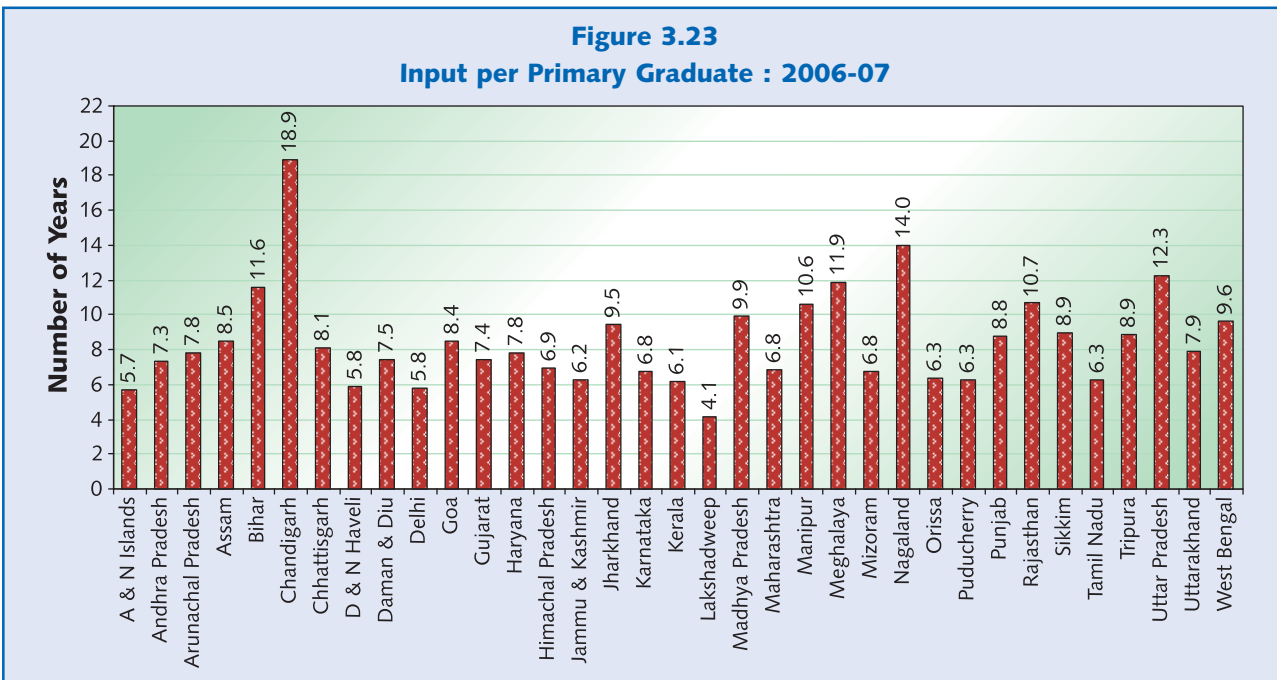
year. Though transition rate shows improvement, about 19 percent children still drop out in transition. Further, a significant deviation is observed in children transiting

children transited in urban areas. Further, no significant difference in transition rate is noticed in the case of boys and girls. Against 81.89 percent boys and 80.30

**Figure 3.22**  
**Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary Level**



**Figure 3.23**  
**Input per Primary Graduate : 2006-07**



in rural and urban areas. Almost every child in urban areas transited from Primary to Upper Primary level but the same is not true for children in rural areas. As compared to 77.22 percent in rural areas, almost all

percent girls transiting from Primary to Upper Primary level of education in 2006-07, 84.59 percent boys and 82.75 percent girls transited during the previous year i.e. 2005-06.

Further, a significant deviation is noticed when state-specific transition rates are analysed. From Table C-20, we find that against a low transition rate of 62.15 percent in rural Bihar, 62.75 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 77.03 percent in Jharkhand and 67.95 percent in Madhya Pradesh in 2006-07, the transition rate is very high in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. A few states, including Kerala, reported above hundred percent transition rates. In Uttar Pradesh, only 62.40 percent boys and 63.11 percent girls transited from Primary to Upper Primary level of education in 2006-07 (Table C-20). As mentioned above, Bihar too reported a low transition rate of 63.47 percent for boys and 62.22 percent for girls. Bihar reported a low of 62.15 percent transition rate in rural areas compared to 72.74 percent in urban areas. Other major states that need immediate attention of planners are Madhya Pradesh (67.95 percent) and Jharkhand (77.03 percent). Most of the states from the north-eastern part of the country reported transition rate of about 80 percent compared to the average of all

*“An average dropout rate of 9.36 percent in primary grades during intermediary years 2006-07 and 2007-08 indicates a high dropout rate at Primary level over a period of five years. Consequently, it also indicates a low retention rate at the Primary level of education”*

states (81.13 percent). As it seems, the goal of universal elementary education in states mentioned above may not perhaps be realised in the near future if transition rates are not improved significantly. The states should find out 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 transition rate of boys and girls. In Rajasthan only 70.21 percent girls transited from Primary to Upper Primary level against 84.01 percent boys, which shows a gap of about 14 percentage points. But in a few states, including Uttar Pradesh, the same is observed to be slightly higher in the case of girls. Similarly, states also need to bridge the gap in children transiting from Primary to Upper Primary level in rural and urban areas.

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

One of the important variables required in planning on which information is generally not available from

**Table C21**  
**Under-Age and Over-Age Children: 2007-08**

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	9.03	6.22	15.25	8.56	6.17	14.73	11.07	5.72	16.79
Girls	8.87	6.30	15.17	8.42	6.25	14.67	10.87	5.85	16.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>8.49</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>14.70</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>16.76</b>
<b>Upper Primary Level</b>									
Boys	12.05	7.62	19.67	11.53	8.04	19.57	13.69	6.30	19.99
Girls	10.96	10.58	21.54	10.49	10.82	21.31	12.41	9.84	22.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>20.61</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>20.44</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>8.07</b>	<b>21.12</b>

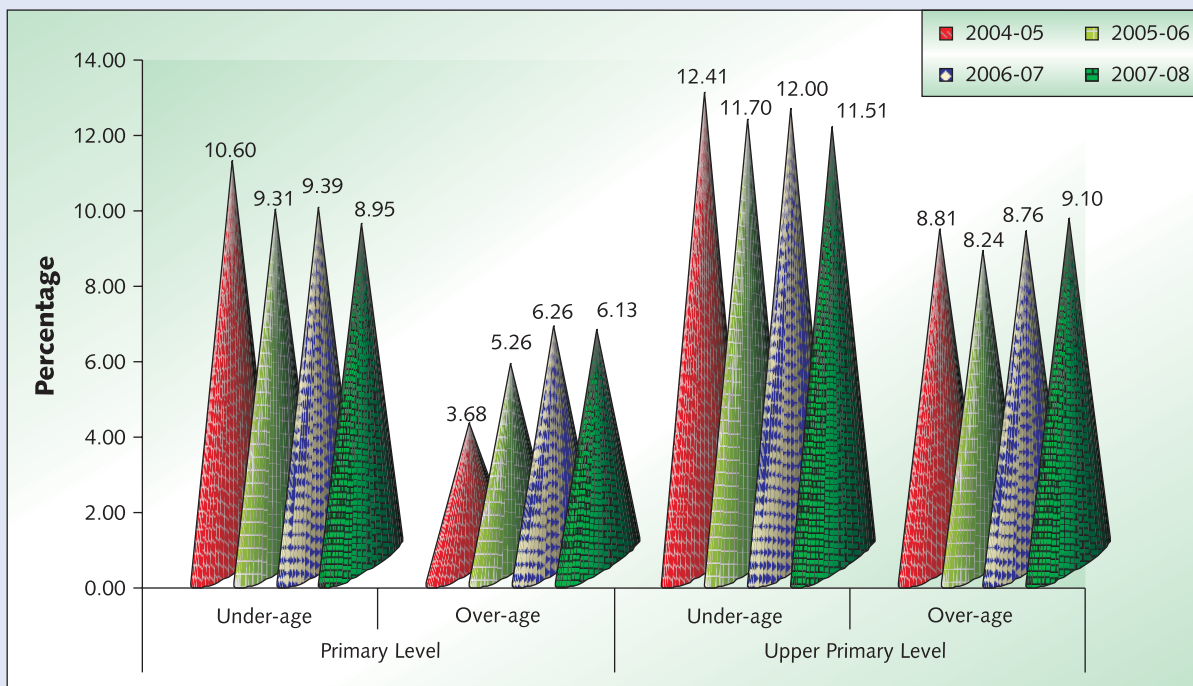
\* Total of over-age and under-age children. Totals may not match because of rounding of figures.

other regular sources, is the age-and-grade matrix which has serious implications for planning the UEE. However, data on age-and-grade matrix is being collected regularly ever since the inception of the DISE. The data is presented separately for Primary and Upper Primary levels of education and also for boys and girls. Total grossness is divided into two parts, namely under-age and over-age children in the total enrolment. Table C-21 reveals that the percentage of over-age and under-age children at the Primary and Upper Primary levels of education in 2007-08 are 15.08 and 20.61 respectively. Further, it is found that the percentage of over-age and under-age children in Upper Primary level (20.61 percent) is much higher

The percentage of over-age and under-age children suggests that of the total enrolment in Primary classes, 84.92 percent belong to 6-11 years age group and the rest of the children are either below six or above 11 years old. Further, it is noticed that the number of under-age children (8.95 percent) in overall grossness in primary classes is more than the number of over-age children (6.13 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. Altogether the percentage of over-age and under-age children in primary classes

*“Percentage of over-age and under-age children suggests that of the total enrolment in Primary classes, 84.92 percent belong to 6-11 years age group and the rest of the children are either below six or above 11 years old”*

**Figure 3.24**  
**Percentage of Under-Age & Over-Age Children**



than in the Primary level of education (15.08 percent). Quite a similar trend is also observed in the previous year. However, no significant deviation is noticed between boys and girls in their respective levels. This is generally also true for rural and urban areas and between boys and girls in these areas.

located in urban areas is 16.76, and in rural areas it is 14.70. Comparative percentage of over-age and under-age children at the Upper Primary level is much higher at 20.61. This means that only 79.39 percent enrolment in Upper Primary classes is of 11-14 years age group. The grossness in the case of boys (19.67 percent) is

slightly lower than the same in the case of girls (21.54 percent). As mentioned above, the percentage of under-age children (11.51 percent) in Upper Primary enrolment too is higher than the over-age children (9.10 percent); it is also true both for rural and urban areas and for boys and girls. However, the percentage of under-age children in urban areas (13.05 percent) is higher than the same in rural areas (11.01 percent). Due consideration may be given to the percentage of under-age and over-age children while planning for school in the coming years.

### Enrolment Ratio

Every year, not only the number of schools covered under the DISE has increased but the enrolment both in the Primary and Upper Primary classes has also increased impressively. This shows the impact of recent initiatives, like the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* Programme. The enrolment in Primary classes in 2006-07 was 131.85 million showing an increase of 2.28 million in absolute

One of the crucial indicators through which the goal of universal enrolment is assessed is the enrolment ratio. It has been presented at the Primary level in Table C-22 at the national level, and the state-specific data is given in Table C-23. It may be noted that irrespective of the school structure, enrolment ratio at Primary level is computed by considering enrolment in Grades I-V and corresponding age-specific population, i.e. 6-11 years. In the year 2007-08, during which all the districts of the country across 35 States and UTs were covered under the DISE, information from more than 1.25 million institutions was received. As per the DISE 2007-08 data, GER at Primary level is estimated to be 113.94 percent, corresponding to 95.92 percent NER (Table C-22). The GER in the previous year 2006-07 was 110.86 percent (NER, 92.75 percent). Contrary to the general belief, the NER at the Primary level in Kerala is low which is because of the incomplete coverage of schools in the state and significant number of unrecognized schools not covered under the DISE data collection.

**Table C22**  
**Enrolment and GER at Primary Level: 2002-03 to 2007-08**

Year	Number of Districts Covered	Number of States Covered	Number of Schools Covered	Enrolment in Primary Grades I-V (in Million)	GER (%)	NER (%)
2002-03	459	18	8,56,301	101.16	–	–
2003-04	539	25	9,31,471	110.39	89.83	–
2004-05	581	29	10,37,813	118.30	97.82	–
2005-06*	604	35	11,24,033	124.62	103.77	84.53
2006-07	609	35	11,96,663	131.85	110.86	92.75
2007-08	624	35	12,50,775	134.13	113.94	95.92

\* Complete coverage from 2005-06 onwards. Estimated 6-11 age population is around 117.72 million. The balance children of 6-11 age-group are not enrolled in schools as per the DISE data but they may either be out-of-school or enrolled in EGS, unrecognized schools, alternative schools and other schools not covered under the DISE.

terms and 1.73 in percent points over the enrolment in the previous year. Enrolment in Upper Primary classes increased from 47.49 million in 2006-07 to 50.91 million, thus showing an increase of 3.42 million in absolute terms and 7.20 in percentage terms. In 2005-06, it was reported to be 43.66 million. Despite the increase in Primary and Upper Primary enrolment over a period of time, it is observed that in a few districts it has declined over the previous year that needs further investigation.

Because of the limitations mentioned (Part I) in the Upper Primary enrolment, a number of states, because of their school structure, did not report enrolment in Grade VIII. As such, enrolment in Upper Primary grades reported under the DISE does not represent the true coverage. Hence, the GER computed for Upper Primary level (69.88 percent) is found much lower than at the Primary level. Net Enrolment Ratio at Upper Primary level is also low at 52.55 percent; thus

**Table C23**  
**Enrolment Ratio at Primary Level: 2005-06 to 2007-08**

State/UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio			Net Enrolment Ratio		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70.83	78.53	88.24	–	62.42	69.80
Andhra Pradesh	96.84	99.86	97.98	75.28	78.06	78.84
Arunachal Pradesh	153.94	175.10	199.07	–	–	–
Assam	96.65	129.59	132.02	88.84	88.84*	88.84*
Bihar	92.44	105.47	125.51	–	99.46	99.46@
Chandigarh	72.55	77.95	83.68	59.31	63.65	69.50
Chhattisgarh	131.48	119.29	124.24	–	98.71	98.71@
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	123.73	147.17	157.65	93.82	93.82*	93.82@
Daman & Diu	85.70	81.20	78.59	70.11	64.04	64.41
Delhi	89.57	98.50	102.86	65.81	72.37	77.81
Goa	54.12	56.39	53.95	48.17	49.57	47.87
Gujarat	100.30	105.35	107.23	78.89	84.03	86.31
Haryana	57.90	68.21	80.31	38.08	53.71	64.98
Himachal Pradesh	110.53	114.43	112.98	87.29	91.72	91.78
Jammu & Kashmir	94.40	97.55	99.16	75.86	80.54	79.90
Jharkhand	123.58	149.56	157.37	63.66	63.66*	63.66*
Karnataka	93.58	107.12	107.96	83.97	98.60	98.60@
Kerala**	76.16	78.61	79.97	–	66.63	67.96
Lakshadweep	87.39	73.11	102.64	–	67.70	84.93
Madhya Pradesh	129.76	143.58	144.71	94.22	94.22*	94.22*
Maharashtra	96.82	100.74	102.24	–	84.00	84.92
Manipur	132.10	141.30	151.75	–	–	–
Meghalaya	132.83	169.38	184.73	94.01	94.01*	94.01*
Mizoram	155.76	176.04	186.36	–	–	–
Nagaland	133.13	152.03	126.36	–	–	–
Orissa	117.38	96.38	115.81	94.05	71.71	92.69
Puducherry	79.54	98.00	96.76	56.66	80.29	76.51
Punjab	65.34	72.18	67.79	51.78	55.49	53.02
Rajasthan	112.72	119.47	115.82	81.52	84.59	85.17
Sikkim	138.00	148.60	150.08	94.54	90.65	95.38
Tamil Nadu	118.58	118.23	117.83	93.92	96.61	97.76
Tripura	133.4	137.42	135.44	–	–	–
Uttar Pradesh	107.27	112.86	110.29	97.74	97.74*	–
Uttarakhand	97.00	90.24	107.48	83.32	76.59	90.37
West Bengal	104.45	113.39	115.84	82.76	84.47	84.07
<b>All States</b>	<b>103.77</b>	<b>110.86</b>	<b>113.94</b>	<b>84.53</b>	<b>92.75</b>	<b>95.92</b>

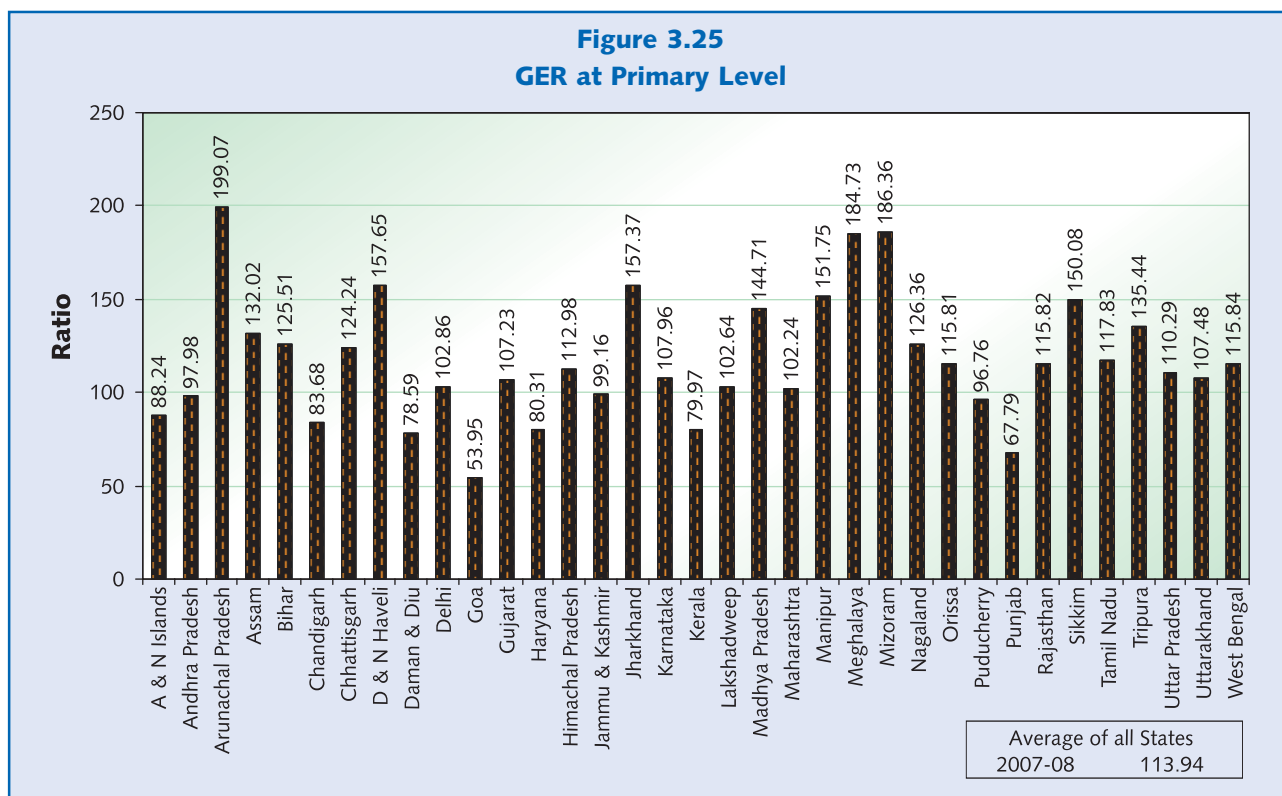
Note: Computed based upon the projected population provided by the Office of the Registrar General of India.

\* 2005-06 @ 2006-07

\*\* Incomplete coverage.

indicating that a little below 50 percent children of age 11-14 years are not enrolled in schools those supplied enrolment data under the DISE operations.

Achievement is considered to be one of the significant indicators of quality of education. However, there is no mechanism to collect information on Learners'



Despite significant achievement in a few states, some other states remained far behind, reporting a low NER. Unless all the remaining children are brought under the education system, the goal of universal enrolment is not likely to be realized in the near future. The enrolment ratio, however, also reveals that a few states, such as Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu, are near the goal of universal elementary enrolment. A little push in these states may help in achieving this goal.

### 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 the education system. In India, the Learners'

Achievement on a 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 the DPEP phase-two and phase-three districts also, but the coverage was limited only to Primary grades. Subsequently, the mid-term and terminal assessment studies were also conducted in the DPEP states. The coverage under the SSA was extended to Upper Primary grades also. The NCERT has recently conducted

*“Despite significant achievement in a few states, some other states remained far behind, reporting a low NER. Unless all the remaining children are brought under the education system, the goal of universal enrolment is not likely to be realized in the near future”*

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

A cursory look at the examination results shows that, barring a few states, more than 90 percent children passed the terminal Grades IV/V and VII/VIII (Table C-24 (A & B)). The pass percentage in Grade V is as high as 95, both

Primary grade only. However, the pass percentage in Grade VII/VIII in schools run by the private management has been a bit higher than the same in the government run schools.

**Table C24(A)**  
**Examination Results in the Terminal Grades: 2005-06**

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

in the case of boys and girls. Except Madhya Pradesh (boys 80.41 percent; and girls 79.20 percent) and Sikkim (boys 71.62 percent; and girls 72.07 percent), in most of the other states, the pass percentage in Grade V is observed to be above 90 percent, which is true both for boys and girls. Further, it is observed that the pass percentage in Grade VIII (boys, 88.79 percent; girls 89.34 percent) has been comparatively lower than the pass percentage in Grade V. It is noticed that almost an equal percentage of children passed terminal Grades

V and VIII, both in rural and urban areas; it is also true for all government and private management schools for

Percentage of children passing with 60 percent and above marks has also been analysed both for Grade IV/V

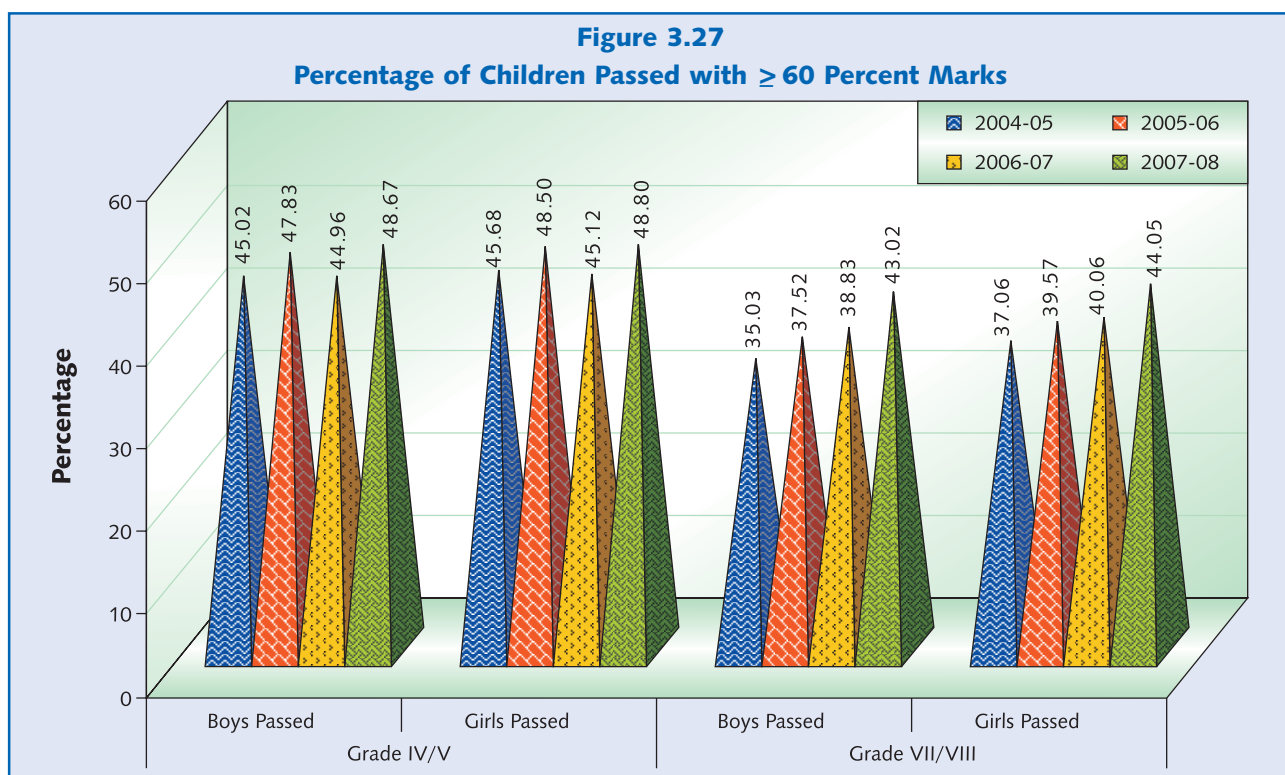
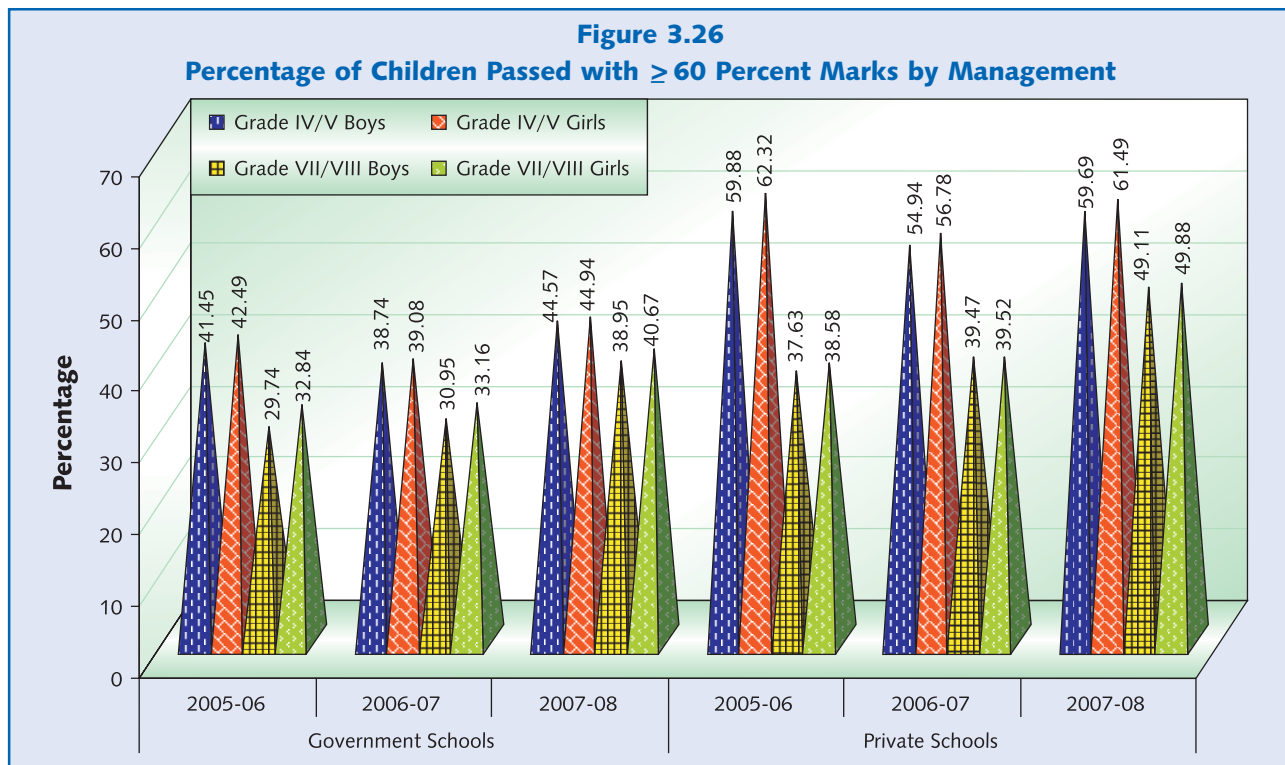
V and Grade VII/VIII which has shown significant improvement in 2006-07 over the previous academic year, i.e. 2005-06. Despite the improvement, the data clearly indicates that the learners' attainment in the case of Grade IV/V and Grade VII/VIII, is not satisfactory. This agrees with the outcome of independent studies conducted in the recent past. A significant difference is, however, noticed in students passing with 60 and

above marks in rural and urban areas. Rural areas have much lower percentage of such students than the urban

*“Percentage of children passing with 60 percent and above marks both for Grade IV/V and Grade VII/VIII has shown significant improvement in 2006-07 over the previous academic year. Despite improvement, data clearly indicates that learners' attainment is not satisfactory”*

areas. Schools run by private managements have higher percentage than government managed schools, which

About 48.67 percent (44.96 percent in 2005-06) boys and 48.80 percent (45.12 percent in 2005-06) girls



is true for both boys and girls and also for Primary and Upper Primary terminal grades.

passed Grade IV/V with a score of 60 percent and above, compared to about 43.02 percent (38.83 percent in

2005-06) boys and 44.05 percent (40.06 percent in 2005-06) girls scoring 60 percent and above marks in Grade VII/VIII. In many states, the percentage of such

from the north-eastern region have about 25 percent of students having passed with 60 percent and above marks, which is true for both the terminal grades.

**Table C24(B)**  
**Examination Results in the Terminal Grades: 2006-07**

Terminal Grade	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Management	All Private Management
<b>Pass Percentage</b>					
<b>Grade IV/V</b>					
Boys	95.38	95.38	95.38	95.04	96.29
Girls	95.44	95.34	95.86	95.06	96.69
<b>Grade VII/VIII</b>					
Boys	88.79	88.61	89.32	86.50	92.48
Girls	89.34	89.08	90.07	86.99	93.71
<b>Pass Percentage (60% &amp; Above Marks)</b>					
<b>Grade IV/V</b>					
Boys	48.67	46.48	57.40	44.57	59.69
Girls	48.80	46.10	59.59	44.94	61.49
<b>Grade VII/VIII</b>					
Boys	43.02	41.10	48.66	38.95	49.11
Girls	44.05	41.78	50.35	40.67	49.88

girls is much higher than their counterpart boys, which is also true in the case of Grade VIII. In Bihar, only 33.70

percent boys passed Grade VIII scoring 60 percent and above against 35.40 percent girls in the same grade. Even in the state of Kerala, the percentage of students who passed with 60 percent and above marks, especially in Grade VII, is low (boys 37.20; girls 42.90 percent). The percentage of such students in Grade V in Kerala is boys 56.79 and girls, 59.56 percent. The corresponding percentage in Delhi, especially in

Grade VIII, is also low. It is 54.79 for boys and 62.20 for girls in Grade V; and 32.67 for boys and 32.57 for girls in Grade VIII. It is further observed that all the states

In view of the above analysis, it is obvious that the programmes initiated recently for elementary education

*“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”*

focus more on quality of education than on the other components of universalisation. A careful analysis of students' responses in examinations/achievement tests may help in finding out the nature of common mistakes they commit in subjects like language, environment, mathematics, etc. The output of the analysis can be an important input to teacher training programmes being developed and conducted by the

Block Resource Centres/District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) and State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERT).

### Concluding Observations

The analysis presented above clearly indicates that enrolment, both at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education, has increased impressively over a period of time. However, in terms of ratio it is still not enough to achieve the goal of universal elementary education. There are a few states which are on the verge of achieving universal primary enrolment. The variety of efficiency indicators presented reveals that a number of

pupils drop out from the system before the completion of Primary level of education; thus causing efficiency to drop to a great extent. Despite following of no-detention policy at the Primary level of education, a good number of pupils repeat primary classes. The average dropout rate being high at Primary level, it needs to be checked without which neither the goal of universal primary education nor elementary education can be achieved. For that purpose, reason-specific child-centered strategies need to be adopted.