

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, that means 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, i.e. 6 to 14 year 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/UTs as also the averages of all the states.

Most of the indicators are presented by school category and wherever necessary, separately for boys and girls and rural and urban areas. While analysing enrolment-based indicators, limitations presented in 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 (apparent), retention and transition rates as well as average dropout and repetition rates based on Re-constructed method to be analysed carefully, because all these indicators play a crucial role in achieving the goal of universal elementary education.

Apart from recognised schools, unrecognised schools (supposed to get recognition or to close down because of the RTE provisions) do function in a number of states but the DISE mandate is to collect data only from the recognised schools that impart elementary

education irrespective of the type of school. 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 (recognised) 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: Strengthening EMIS through DISE Initiatives*). It may also be noted that Education Guarantee Schools (EGS), alternative learning centres and similar schools are not part of the DISE coverage (*see Part II: School and Facility Indicators*). In view of these limitations, enrolment ratio based on the DISE data can at best be treated by presenting data on 6-11/11-14 age group children enrolled in formal Grades I-V/VI-VIII in recognised schools only. The rest of the children may be in unrecognised schools, EGS, alternative learning schools and recognised schools that 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 critically analysed:

- Gender Parity Index
- Enrolment of girls in primary and upper primary classes
- Share of enrolment in rural areas
- Percentage of enrolment in government schools
- Enrolment percentage of SC, ST, OBC and Muslims with respect to total enrolment
- Percentage of enrolment of children with disability
- Percentage share of pre-primary enrolment
- Percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools
- Percentage of enrolment in schools having 60 and more students in a classroom
- Age and Grade matrix
- Percentage of over-age and under-age children in primary and upper primary classes; etc.

“Infrastructure in schools imparting elementary education across the country has impressively improved. Still there is no guarantee that they are being optimally utilized by the respective clientele population”

In addition to the above, a detailed section is devoted to the retaining capacity of the system, based on the DISE data for 2007-08 and 2008-09 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 four 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, 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

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 i.e. 2008-09. It, however, reveals interesting and useful information about retaining capacity of the system. In addition, transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary level of education has also been presented.

Participation of Girls

Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) and percentage of girls' enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes presented for the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 reveal that there is consistent improvement in the GPI (Table

Table C1
Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Enrolment: 2005-06 to 2008-09

Grades	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
2005-06					
I-V	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.80
VI-VII/VIII	0.84	0.82	0.91	0.87	0.81
I-VII/VIII	0.90	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.80
2006-07					
I-V	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.96	0.81
VI-VII/VIII	0.87	0.85	0.92	0.90	0.82
I-VII/VIII	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.82
2007-08					
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
I-VII/VIII	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.96	0.81
2008-09					
I-V	0.94	0.94	0.91	0.99	0.81
VI-VII/VIII	0.91	0.90	0.92	0.97	0.81
I-VII/VIII	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.98	0.81

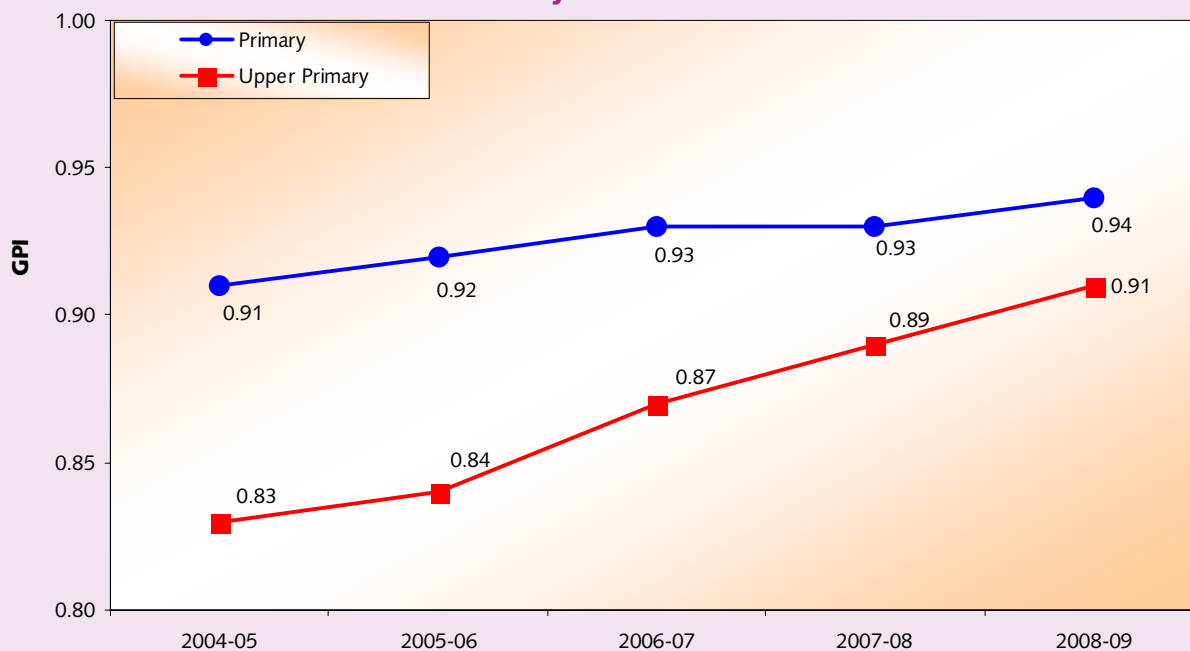
education system in the state. Alternatively, the Apparent Survival Rate (Ratio of Grade V to I), worked out in the case of Primary level, also presents the enrolment in Grade II and subsequent grades in relation

C1) and girls' share in enrolment (Table C2). 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.

The average of 35 States/UTs in 2008-09 indicates a GPI of 0.94 in Primary classes and 0.91 in the case of enrolment in Upper Primary classes. The respective figures in 2007-08 were 0.93 and 0.89. All elementary classes together had a GPI of 0.93 in 2008-09 compared to 0.92 in 2007-08. No significant difference is noticed in the GPI in Primary enrolment in rural areas (0.94) and in urban areas (0.91) which is quite similar to the situation in the previous year. Further, a significant difference is observed in the GPI in Primary enrolment in all government (0.99) and all private managements (0.81), the corresponding figures for Upper Primary

share of girls' enrolment presented in Table C2, indicating slightly 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 16 states compared to 14 states in the previous year. Lakshadweep and Meghalaya have the highest GPI of above one. Among the rest of the states, Manipur and Sikkim have the highest GPI of 1.00 and 0.98 respectively, and Chandigarh the lowest (0.82). Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Uttar Pradesh have GPI of above 0.97; almost the same number of boys and girls

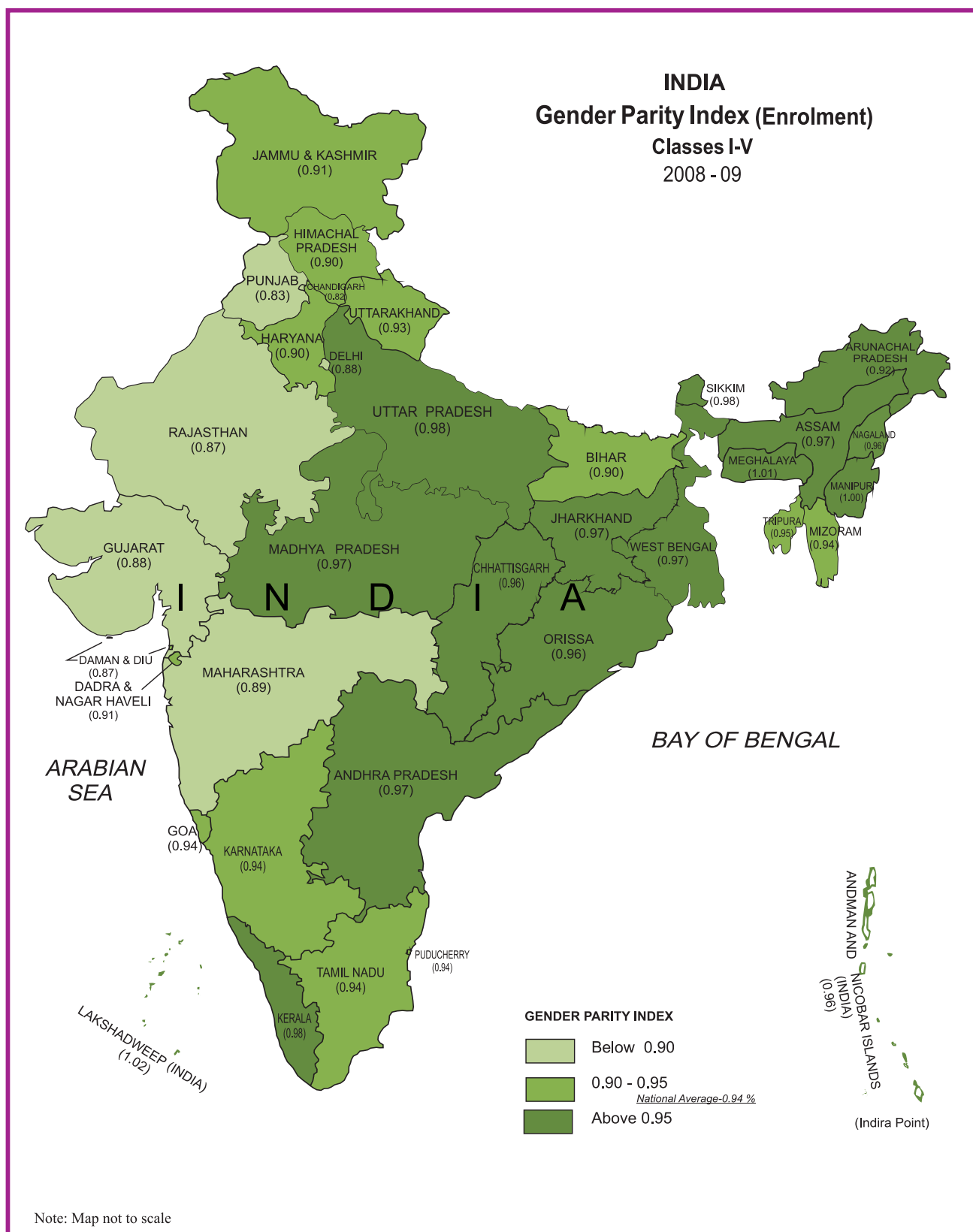
Figure 3.1
Gender Parity Index in Enrolment



enrolment being 0.97 and 0.81. The GPI in the case of total Elementary enrolment in rural areas (0.93) has been slightly higher than that in urban areas (0.91). All Government managements together have much higher GPI (0.98) as compared to the GPI for all Private management together (0.81) (Table C1). Both Government and Aided managements together have a high GPI of 0.98 at Primary, 0.96 at Upper Primary and 0.98 at Elementary level of education.

The analysis presented above clearly indicates that boys outnumber girls both at the Primary and Upper Primary levels of education. This is also reflected in the

in these states are enrolled in Primary classes. The National Capital Territory of Delhi reported a GPI of 0.88 in Primary and 0.86 in Upper Primary enrolment. Kerala too has a high GPI in enrolment in Upper Primary (0.96). Meghalaya is the only state in the country which reported a GPI of above one both in Primary (1.01) and Upper Primary (1.14) enrolment. Assam (1.03) and Sikkim (1.17) 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), Karnataka (0.94), Maharashtra (0.89), Madhya Pradesh (0.97), Orissa (0.96), Tamil Nadu (0.94) and



Map 3.1

Uttar Pradesh (0.98) 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 (0.90 against 0.87 in 2007-08), Chandigarh (0.82), Jammu & Kashmir (0.90), Gujarat (0.88), Punjab (0.83) and Rajasthan (0.87) was a little low in Primary

Meghalaya (GPI 1.14) and Sikkim (GPI 1.17) had more girls in Upper Primary classes than the boys.

Share of Girls' Enrolment

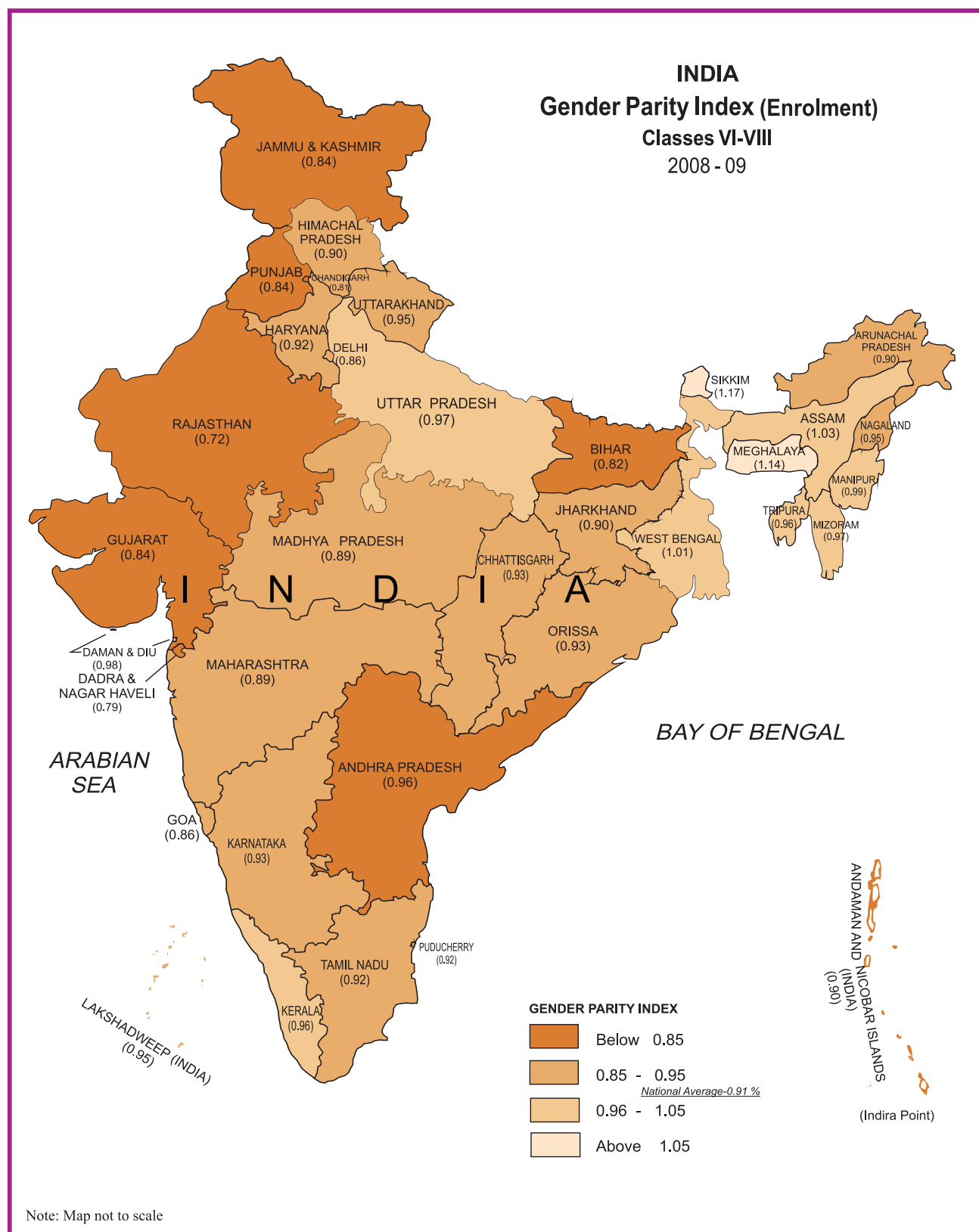
Over a period of time, girls' share in Primary and Upper Primary classes has shown improvement. However, it is lower than the share of boys' enrolment,

Table C2
Percentage of Girls' Enrolment: 2005-06 to 2008-09

Grades	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Managements	All Private Managements
2005-06					
I-V	47.79	47.75	47.95	48.57	44.46
VI-VII/VIII	45.80	45.17	47.70	46.49	44.65
I-VII/VIII	47.27	47.12	47.87	48.20	44.53
2006-07					
I-V	48.09	48.16	47.82	49.09	44.86
VI-VII/VIII	46.51	46.08	47.82	47.38	45.19
I-VII/VIII	47.67	47.64	47.82	48.71	44.98
2007-08					
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
I-VII/VIII	47.88	47.93	47.70	49.10	44.66
2008-09					
I-V	48.38	48.56	47.67	49.68	44.68
VI-VII/VIII	47.58	47.50	47.79	49.15	44.86
I-VII/VIII	48.15	48.27	47.71	49.55	44.74

enrolment, indicating that the goal of UPE in these states is not likely to be realised unless all remaining girls are brought under the education system. This is also true for Upper Primary enrolment. Rajasthan has the lowest GPI in 2008-09 (0.72 against 0.69 in 2007-08) in Upper Primary enrolment, which indicates that only 72 girls are enrolled against 100 boys. Bihar (0.82), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (0.79), Gujarat (0.84), Jammu & Kashmir (0.84) and Madhya Pradesh (0.89) 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 the case of Upper Primary enrolment also.

both at Primary (48.38 percent) and Upper Primary (47.58 percent) levels of education in 2008-09. Only a little improvement in the girls' share in the total enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary classes is observed during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Table C2). The share of girls' enrolment in Primary classes in 2008-09 was 48.38 percent compared to 48.09 percent in the previous year. Girls share in the total enrolment in Upper Primary classes has been 47.58 percent; it was 46.99 percent in 2007-08. Girls' share in Upper Primary enrolment was found to be slightly lower in rural areas (47.50 percent) than in urban areas (47.79 percent) but

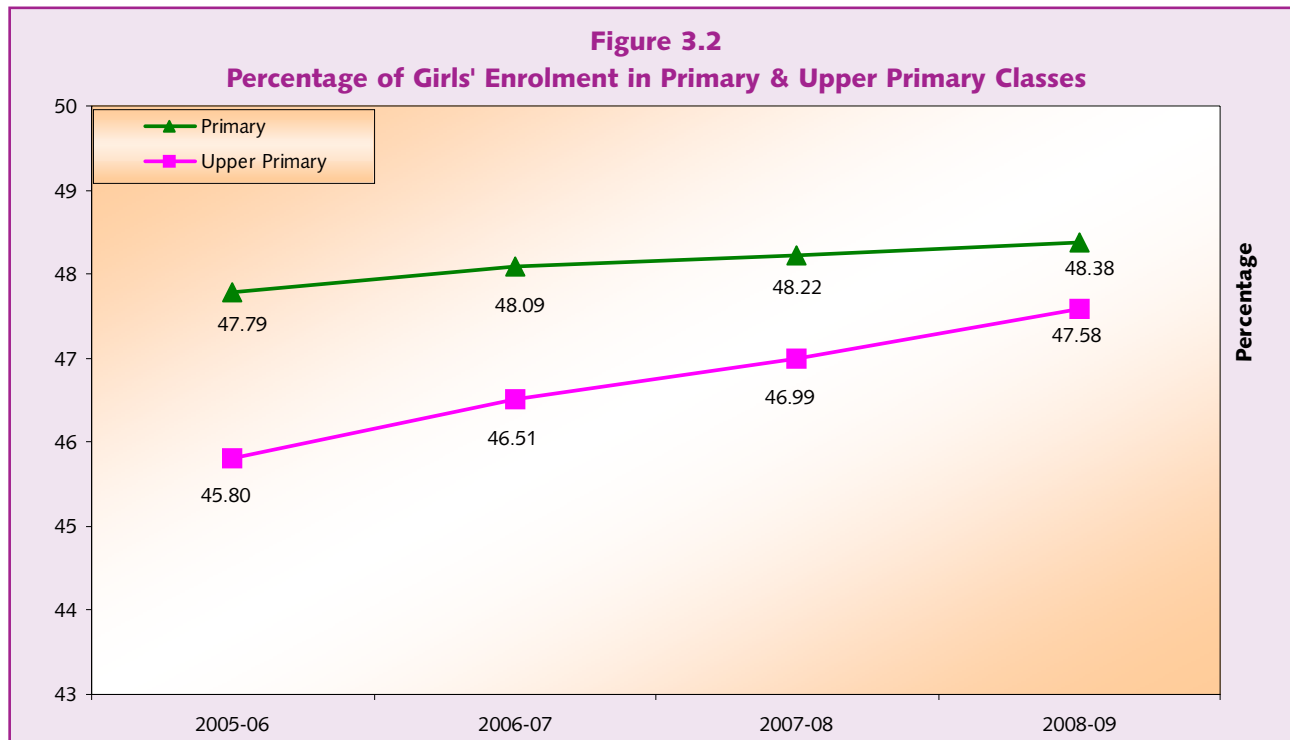


Map 3.2

the same in the case of Elementary classes, that is, Classes I-VII/VIII is found to be higher in rural (48.27 percent) areas than in urban (47.71 percent) areas.

Further, the percentage of girls' enrolment in Primary in government managed schools was found to

Upper Primary classes. Likewise, national capital of Delhi (46.78 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (47.38 percent), Punjab (45.45 percent) and Rajasthan (46.39 percent) too had a lower percentage of girls' enrolment at Primary level. It again reaffirms that without bringing all girls



be higher at 49.68 than in private managed schools, where it was 44.68. In Upper Primary, the respective enrolments were 49.15 percent and 44.86 percent and in Elementary 49.55 percent and 44.74 percent (Table C2). It is observed that except in Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, the share of girls' enrolment at the Primary level has been above 48 percent in most of the other states. In Bihar, it was 47.45 percent at Primary level and at Upper Primary level, it was 45.19 percent which is much lower than the share of girls' enrolment at the all-India level (Primary 48.39 and Upper Primary, 47.58 percent).

The share of girls' enrolment in Chandigarh is also low at 45.04 percent in Primary and 44.81 percent in

under the education system, the goal of the 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 47.03 percent); Jammu & Kashmir (46.81 percent); Punjab (45.55 percent) and Rajasthan (45.05 percent). The

“The share of girls' enrolment in Chandigarh is low at 45.04 percent in Primary and 44.81 percent in Upper Primary classes. The National Capital of Delhi too had a lower percentage of girls' enrolment at Primary level”

highest share of girls' enrolment at Primary level is noticed in Meghalaya (50.35 percent) followed by Manipur (49.93 percent), Kerala (49.54 percent), Uttar Pradesh (49.38 percent) and West Bengal (49.22 percent). These states also have reasonably 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 but number of such states in the case of Upper Primary enrolment is only a few.

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 1.29 million

schools that impart elementary education in the country, 87.30 percent of schools are located in rural areas whereas the percentage of enrolment in rural areas in elementary classes that is, Classes I-VII/VIII, is 79.03. All government schools together had enrolment

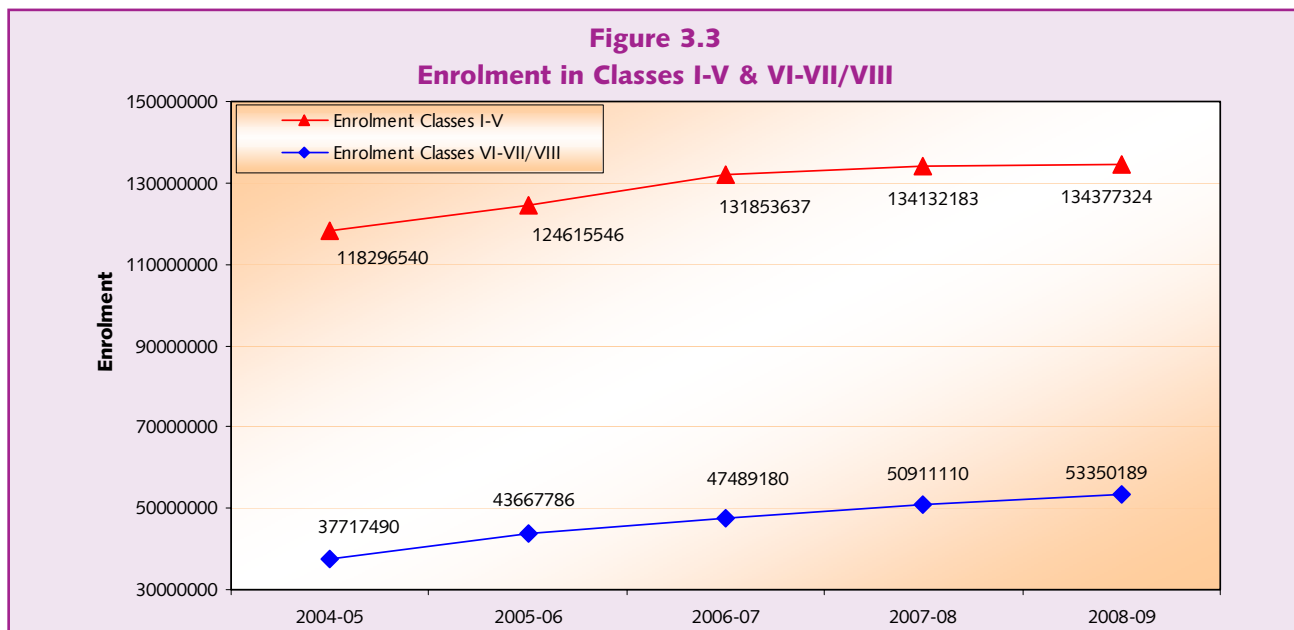


Table C3
Percentage of Enrolment in Rural Areas to Total Enrolment: 2005-06 to 2008-09

Classes	All Category Schools			All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	Boys	Girls	Total		
2005-06					
I-V	84.46	84.36	84.41	91.57	57.56
VI-VII/VIII	78.42	76.42	77.51	87.41	61.74
I-VII/VIII	82.96	82.52	82.75	90.75	59.10
2006-07					
I-V	81.35	81.56	81.45	89.75	54.83
VI-VII/VIII	75.43	74.12	74.82	85.29	58.87
I-VII/VIII	79.75	79.64	79.69	88.76	56.34
2007-08					
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
2008-09					
I-V	80.34	80.89	80.61	89.81	54.33
VI-VII/VIII	75.14	74.92	75.04	85.90	56.36
I-VII/VIII	78.85	79.22	79.03	88.82	55.06

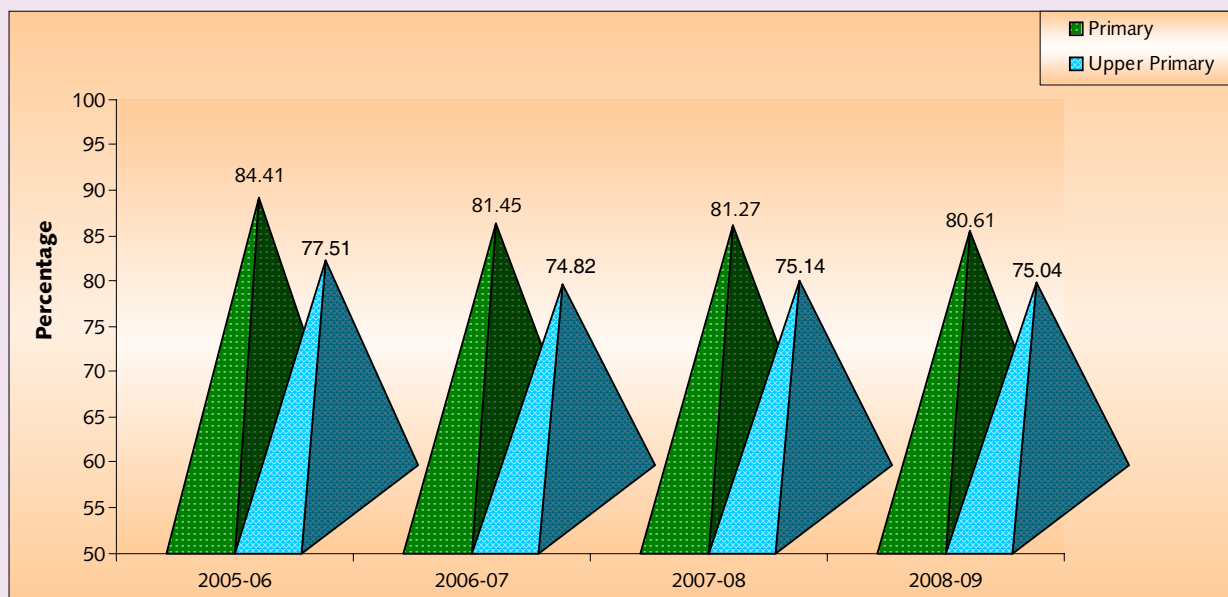
percentage as high as 88.82 compared to only 55.06 in the case of private management schools (Table C3). The corresponding share of government and private schools to total schools was 80.56 and 19.44 percent respectively.

Further, it has been observed that in a few states, the percentage of elementary enrolment in rural areas has been even higher than 90, as against total enrolment. Assam (91.43 percent), Bihar (94.92 percent), Jharkhand (90.58 percent) and Lakshadweep (100.00 percent) are such states. On the other hand, Chandigarh (17.05 percent), Delhi (27.71 percent), Karnataka (65.27 percent), Maharashtra (58.07 percent), Mizoram (59.41 percent), Nagaland (66.44 percent), Puducherry (44.63 percent) and Tamil Nadu

located in rural areas in the case of private management compared to only 2.79 percent in Chandigarh and 18.00 percent in Delhi. Kerala (82.54 percent) and Meghalaya (82.48 percent) too had high enrolment in rural areas at elementary level.

Though, about 91 percent of the total Primary schools are located in rural areas, the total enrolment in Primary classes is 80.61 percent in rural area schools. The percentage of enrolment of boys and girls in rural areas in Primary classes has been 80.34 and 80.89 percent, respectively. The percentage of enrolment in government schools was as high as 89.81 compared to only 54.33 in schools located in rural areas under private management. Total rural enrolment in Primary classes

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



(67.65 percent) showed lower percentage of enrolment in rural areas. The percentage of Elementary enrolment in rural areas in Kerala is about 84 in 2008-09 compared to 82 in the previous year i.e. 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 33.29 percent in Delhi and 23.13 percent in Chandigarh. On the other hand, more than 91 percent of elementary enrolment in Assam was

in Bihar was 94.50 percent, in Assam 92.54 percent, Himachal Pradesh 89.49 percent, Jharkhand 92.03 percent, Lakshadweep 100.00 percent, and in Uttar Pradesh 89.21 percent. The lowest enrolment in rural areas was observed to be in Chandigarh (18.56 percent). The enrolment in rural areas in Delhi was 26.13 percent, Puducherry - 44.89 percent, Mizoram - 60.83 percent, Tamil Nadu - 68.66 percent, Andhra Pradesh - 69.98 percent, Nagaland - 69.45 percent and Madhya Pradesh - 77.33 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 (80.61 percent). The highest percentage is observed in Lakshadweep (100.00 percent), followed by Himachal Pradesh (88.67). The lowest, 14.43, is in Chandigarh, followed by Delhi (30.44), Puducherry (44.21),

government schools has been lower when their share in the number of schools is considered. This indicates that enrolment in schools run by private managements has been a bit higher than their share in the number of schools.

It is observed that about seven out of ten students in elementary classes are from the government schools. However, integrated Higher Secondary schools (31.13

Table C4
Percentage of Enrolment in Government Schools to Total Enrolment 2005-06 to 2008-09

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Primary Only	82.78	82.50	82.68	81.91	87.16	87.43	87.73	87.04	48.14	51.04	51.08	50.43
Primary with Upper Primary	69.30	68.43	70.02	69.12	78.81	78.27	79.69	79.26	36.94	36.53	38.39	36.31
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	29.92	28.92	29.54	31.13	42.86	42.76	40.06	42.82	13.36	14.60	18.70	18.41
Upper Primary Only	66.95	62.84	67.24	66.62	72.10	69.78	73.63	72.79	34.04	31.10	36.72	36.62
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	38.20	42.15	57.28	56.52	45.36	48.84	66.02	65.62	22.15	26.15	37.57	35.91
All Schools	72.61	70.02	72.23	70.96	80.02	78.56	80.67	79.75	36.44	36.49	39.41	37.84

Maharashtra (56.10), Tamil Nadu (65.97), Andhra Pradesh (66.10), and Arunachal Pradesh (71.54). Kerala has 81.62 percent Upper Primary enrolment in rural areas. All government schools together have 85.90 percent enrolment (85.59 percent in 2007-08) of the total Upper Primary schools located in rural areas in 2008-09, compared to 56.36 percent (55.80 percent in 2007-08) in the case of all private schools.

Enrolment in Government Schools

As already mentioned, the majority of schools imparting elementary education (80.56 percent) are government owned schools. Further, irrespective of the type of school, the percentage share of enrolment in

percent) and Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary (56.52 percent) schools have fewer students in government schools. All government schools together had 70.96 percent of the total elementary

enrolment. The analysis also reveals significant difference in elementary enrolment under government management in rural (79.75 percent) and urban areas (37.84 percent) (Table C4). 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 18.41 compared to 35.91 percent in the case of Upper Primary attached to Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

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

Further, it is observed that in Bihar, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Orissa and Tripura, more than 90 percent

of enrolment comes from government managed schools. On the other hand, the percentage of such elementary

Figure 3.5
Percentage of Enrolment in Government Schools

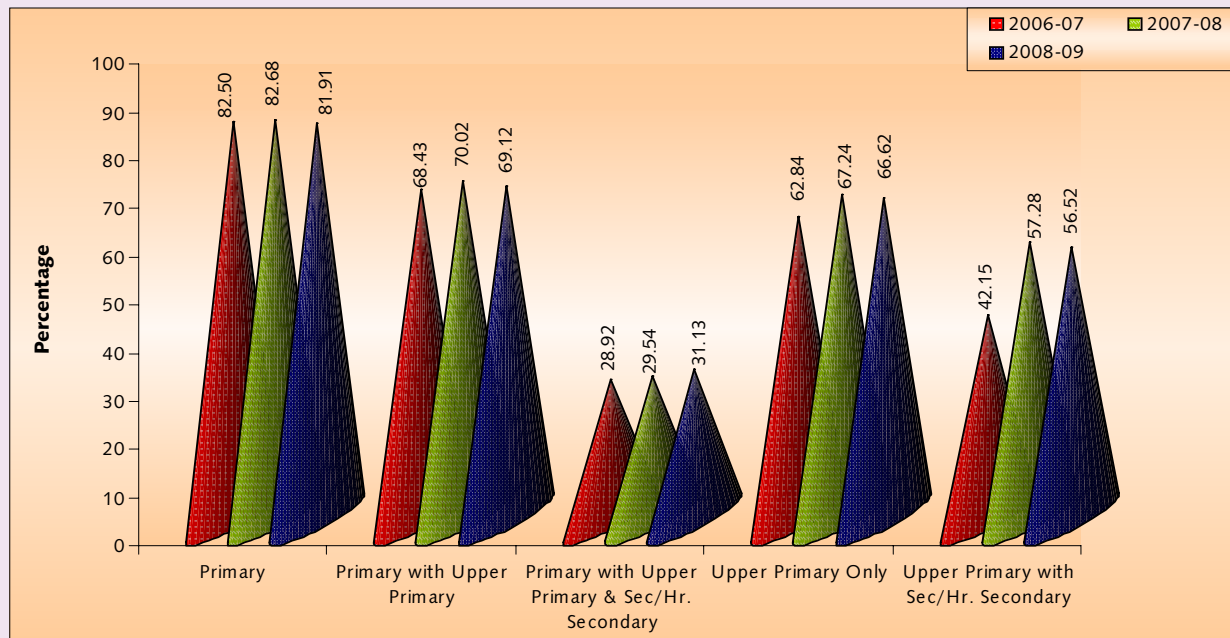


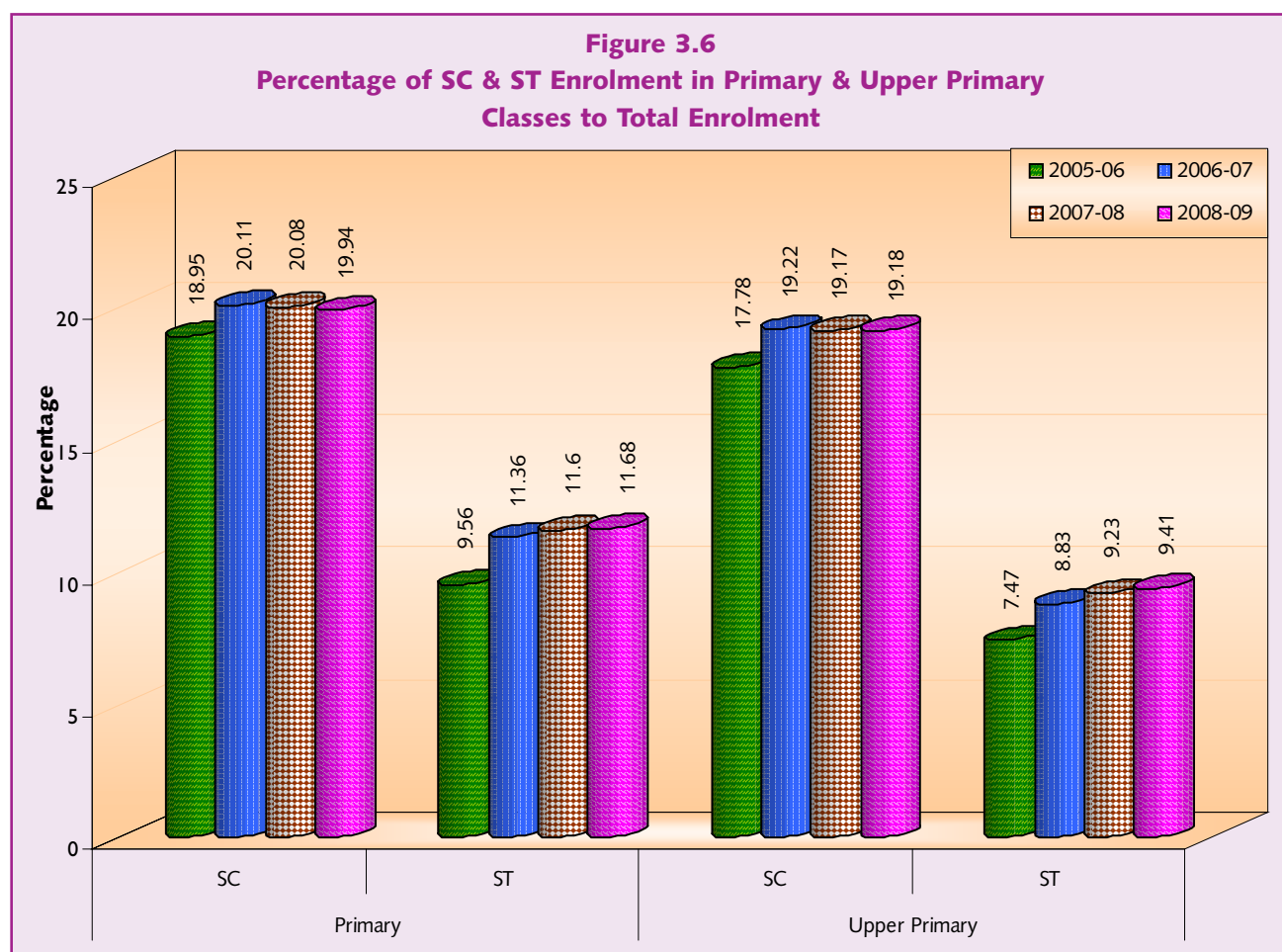
Table C5
Percentage of SC & ST Enrolment to Total Enrolment: 2005-06 to 2008-09

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	—
2005-06				
I-V	18.95	47.51	9.56	47.56
VI-VII/VIII	17.78	45.40	7.47	43.93
I-VII/VIII	18.64	46.99	9.02	46.77
2006-07				
I-V	20.11	48.01	11.36	47.98
VI-VII/VIII	19.22	46.15	8.83	44.58
I-VII/VIII	19.87	47.53	10.69	47.24
2007-08				
I-V	20.08	48.10	11.60	48.30
VI-VII/VIII	19.17	46.80	9.23	45.47
I-VII/VIII	19.83	47.76	10.95	47.64
2008-09				
I-V	19.84	48.31	11.68	48.50
VI-VII/VIII	19.18	47.53	9.41	46.45
I-VII/VIII	19.72	48.09	11.04	48.01

enrolment in Tamil Nadu has been low at 46.88 and in Kerala 34.88 compared to 34.68 in Delhi and 45.14 in Puducherry. The low percentage in Kerala indicates that about 65 percent of elementary enrolment comes from the private management schools.

About 88 percent of Primary schools in 2008-09 were under government management but enrolment in them was only 81.91 percent. The state-specific data

government managed Elementary schools. Significant difference is noticed in percentage share of schools (71.72 percent) and enrolment (69.12 percent). Similarly, the share in the number of integrated Higher Secondary schools under government management has been only 33 percent with 31.13 percent enrolment. The difference between the share of schools and enrolment is also noticed in the case of government-



of Primary enrolment in government managed schools reveals that the majority of states had the percentage share of 90 or more. However, Andhra Pradesh (63.79 percent), Kerala (35.77 percent), Maharashtra (61.55 percent), Meghalaya (40.76 percent) and Tamil Nadu (51.54 percent) had much lower percentage than the all-India average of 81.91 percent. On the other hand, about 79 percent of the total independent Upper Primary schools had been under government managements but having only 66.62 percent of the total enrolment in such schools. This is also true for

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 data on the share of Scheduled Castes pupil in the total enrolment in Primary and Elementary classes reveals a slight decline during the period 2007-08 and

2008-09 (Tables C5) but the share of Scheduled Tribes pupil in the total enrolment during the same period has

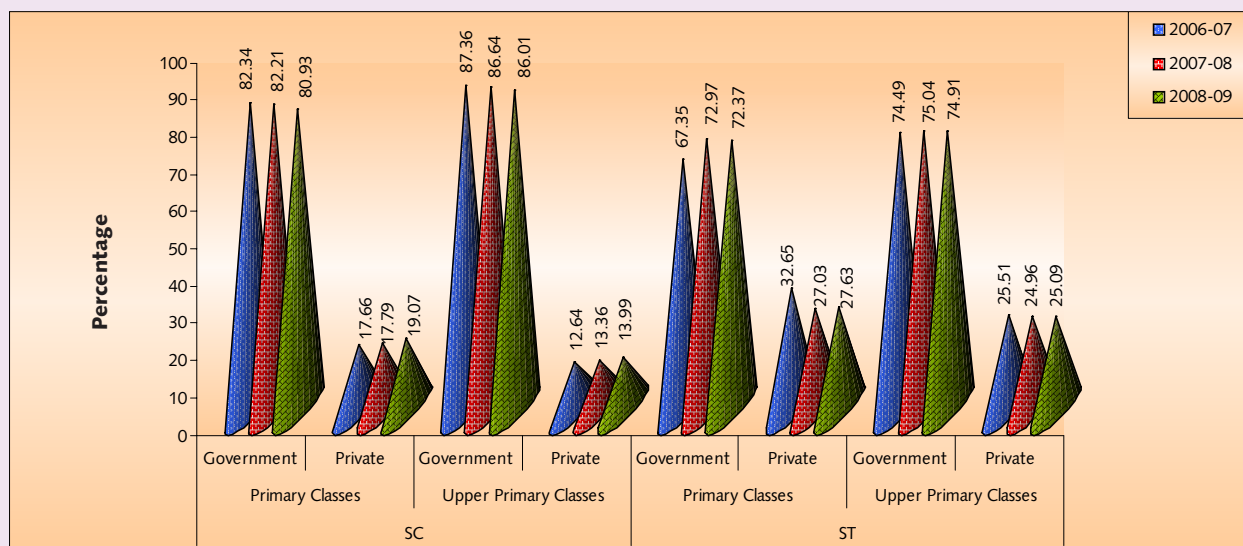
only 19.07 percent of the total SC Primary enrolment, and only 13.99 percent of Upper Primary. However, the

Table C6
Share of SC & ST Enrolment in Government Management and Private Management Schools: 2005-06 to 2008-09

(In Percentage)

Grades	SC Enrolment		ST Enrolment		SC & ST Enrolment	
	Government Managements	Private Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements
2005-06						
I-V	84.39	15.61	67.99	32.01	80.34	19.66
VI-VII/VIII	88.60	11.40	75.57	24.43	85.80	14.20
2006-07						
I-V	82.34	17.66	67.35	32.65	78.50	21.50
VI-VII/VIII	87.36	12.64	74.49	25.51	84.55	15.45
2007-08						
I-V	82.21	17.79	72.97	27.03	79.75	20.25
VI-VII/VIII	86.64	13.36	75.04	24.96	83.95	16.05
2008-09						
I-V	80.93	19.07	72.37	27.63	78.56	21.44
VI-VII/VIII	86.01	13.99	74.91	25.09	83.32	16.68

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

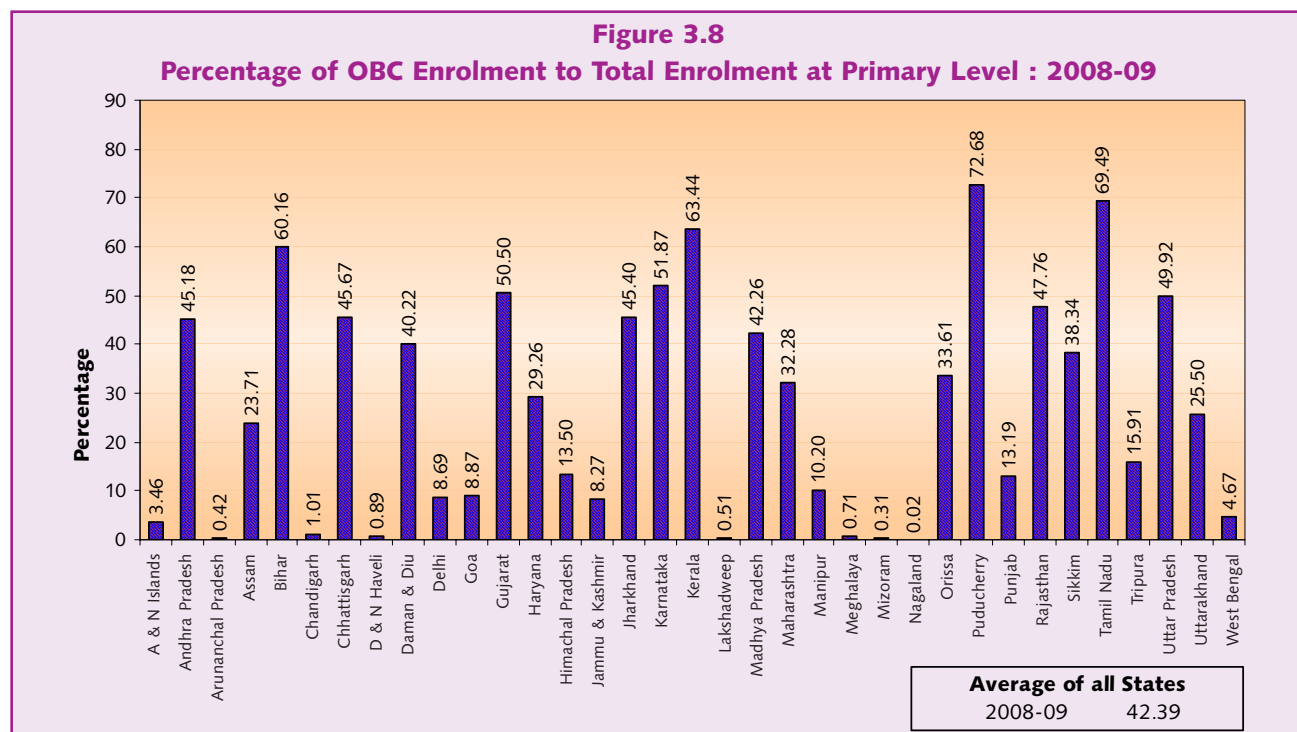


shown marginal increase. Notably, at all levels (Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary) government has been the main provider and caterer to the educational needs of both the SC and ST children (Table C6). Percentage of SC enrolment in Primary classes in 2008-09 was as high as 80.93. Schools under Private management had

percentage of ST enrolment under Private management has been much higher both in case of Primary (27.63) and Upper Primary (25.09) classes. In 2008-09, both the SC and ST enrolment together had a share of 78.56 percent and 83.32 percent respectively at Primary and Upper Primary levels of education under government

management. This otherwise also reveals that only 21 out of 100 SC and ST children are enrolled in Primary schools managed by Private management compared to 17 out of 100 children enrolled in Upper Primary that is quite similar to that in the previous year.

was 16.20 percent and 8.20 percent, respectively. Their corresponding percentages at the Upper Primary level in 2008-09 are 19.18 (19.17 in 2007-08) and 9.41 (9.23 in 2007-08) which are lower than the same in the case of Primary enrolment.



As against 19.87 percent in 2006-07, SC enrolment in Classes I–VII/VIII declined marginally to 19.83 in 2007-08 and further to 19.72 in 2008-09. 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 2007-08 and 11.04 percent in 2008-09. At the Primary level, the share of SC and ST enrolment against total enrolment in 2008-09 works out to 19.84 percent and 11.68 percent (20.08 and 11.60 percent in 2007-08), 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

A couple of states from the north-eastern region, such as Meghalaya (92.02 percent), Mizoram (98.76 percent) and Nagaland (95.37 percent) have above 90 percent of ST enrolment (elementary classes) which matches well with the percentage share of ST to the total population. Lakshadweep also reported 99.34 percent ST enrolment against 76 percent in Arunachal Pradesh and 70 percent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Chhattisgarh (32.47 percent) and Jharkhand (30.74 percent) also had above 30 percent of ST enrolment in 2008-09 compared to about 50 percent in Sikkim and 49 percent in Tripura. All the 35 States and UTs reported tribal enrolment though their percentage in Chandigarh, Puducherry and Punjab is negligible. Its

“A couple of states from the north-eastern region, such as Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have above 90 percent of ST enrolment which matches well with the percentage share of ST to the total population. Lakshadweep also reported 99.34 percent ST enrolment against 76 percent in Arunachal Pradesh and 70 percent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli”

share to total elementary enrolment varies from 0.11 percent in Chandigarh to 99.34 percent in Lakshadweep. Delhi too reported 0.40 percent tribal enrolment in its elementary classes. Orissa with 26.59 percent also reported high percentage of tribal enrolment in Elementary classes in 2008-09.

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 (47.74), followed by Haryana (28.32), Uttar Pradesh (26.95), Himachal Pradesh (28.04), Uttarakhand (26.11) and West Bengal (27.37); the lowest 0.05 being in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The share of SC girls in the total SC enrolment in Bihar has been only 45.45 percent (46.55 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 (50 percent); which is also true for enrolment of ST girls.

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 C7 and C8. 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. The year 2008-09 is the third year during which Muslim enrolment has been collected which now fairly presents the participation of Muslim minority children in elementary education programmes.

During the period 2006-07 to 2008-08, 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, 42.35 percent in 2007-08 and 42.26 percent in 2008-09. Almost similar percentages have been observed in the case of OBC enrolment in Upper Primary classes during

2007-08 (41.86 percent) and 2008-09 (41.93 percent). Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu have reported above 50 percent of OBC enrolment in Primary classes. In Uttar Pradesh, the percentage of OBC enrolment in Primary classes is just below 50 percent (49.92 percent). These states have also reported a very high percentage of OBC enrolment in Upper Primary classes that is much higher than the national average (41.93 percent).

It may be recalled that percentage of Muslim population to the total population of the country in 2001 was 13.43. A number of states such as Assam (32.31

“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”

percent), Bihar (12.47 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (65.62 percent), Kerala (24.51 percent), Karnataka (14.42 percent), Lakshadweep (99.73 percent), Uttar Pradesh (9.12 percent) and West Bengal (25.79 percent), have much higher percentage of Muslim pupils in Elementary classes (Table C7 and C8). On the other hand, states like Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Himachal

Pradesh have comparatively lower percentage than the all-India average. The percentage of Muslim enrolment at Primary level is reported to be 11.03 (GER 94.68 percent) against 9.13 percent at Upper Primary level. Within these levels, the percentage of girls' enrolment is as high as 48.93 (GPI, 0.96) and 50.03 (GPI, 1.00) 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 (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttarakhand 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, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh), their proportionate enrolment share is reported to be lower. By and large in most of the 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 57 districts in the country which have 25 percent and more Muslim students in Primary classes. Most of

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	%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	1.40	48.63	0.66	45.29	1.40	48.63
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	10.15	51.06	45.62	49.14	10.15	51.06
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	0.04	50.46	0.39	43.16	0.04	50.46
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	28.85	50.29	24.15	48.80	28.85	50.29
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	10.74	46.53	59.44	45.98	10.74	46.53
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	3.44	48.78	1.17	46.44	3.44	48.78
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	0.74	47.71	46.67	48.72	0.74	47.71
D & N Haveli	2.96	-	-	0.83	49.70	-	-	1.48	43.42	-	-	0.97	47.73	-	-	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	3.37	44.67	32.01	51.05	3.37	44.67
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	6.44	51.01	10.97	50.06	6.44	51.01
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	2.30	46.63	9.54	48.12	2.30	46.63
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	4.56	47.69	49.90	46.41	4.56	47.69
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	4.34	39.82	32.16	46.04	4.34	39.82
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	1.07	45.33	14.30	47.16	1.07	45.33
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	58.92	46.55	6.54	45.45	58.92	46.55
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	10.06	48.25	44.91	49.12	10.06	48.25
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	15.55	50.13	52.67	48.87	15.55	50.13
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	20.54	49.00	61.81	49.38	20.54	49.00

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						
All States	13.43	10.49	48.67	42.35	48.35	8.54	49.40	41.86	46.67	9.95	48.84	42.22	47.89						

Table C7 (A)
Percentage of OBC & Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment: 2008-09
All Managements: All Areas

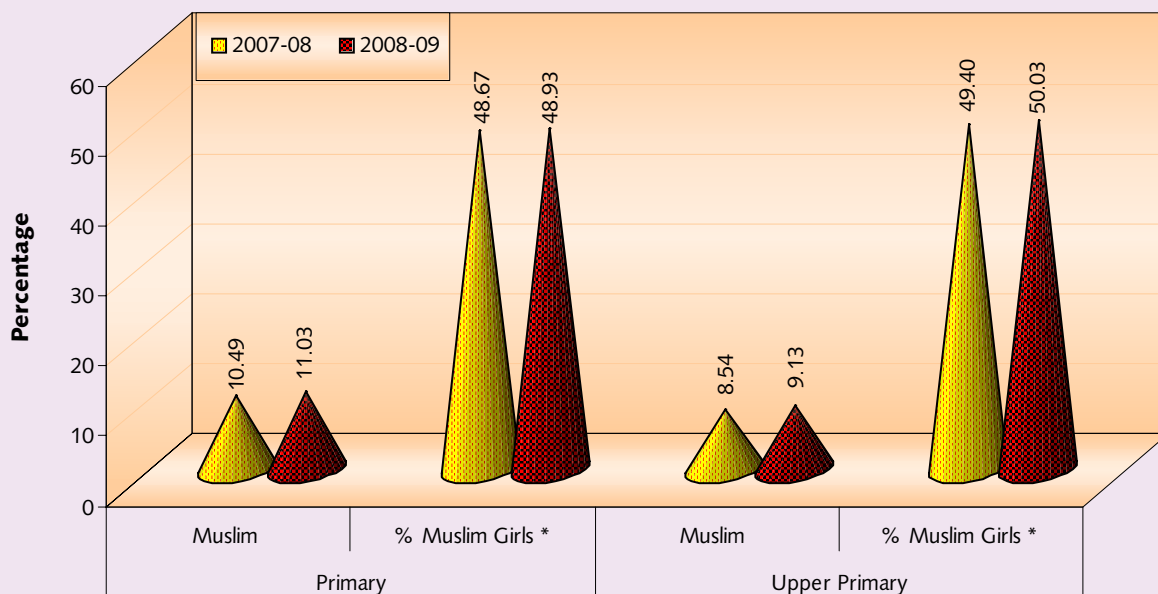
State/UT	% Muslim Population Census 2001	Primary Level (Classes I-V)						Upper Primary Level (Classes VI-VII/VIII)						Elementary Level (Classes I-VII/VIII)					
		Muslims			OBC			Muslims			OBC			Muslims			OBC		
		%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	% of Girls	% of Girls
A & N Islands	8.22	3.08	49.71	3.46	50.85	3.04	50.22	2.81	47.87	3.06	49.91	3.06	49.91	3.20	49.81	3.20	49.81	3.20	49.81
Andhra Pradesh	9.17	10.79	50.92	45.18	49.55	10.07	52.21	45.98	48.89	10.55	51.34	10.55	51.34	45.45	49.32	45.45	49.32	45.45	49.32
Arunachal Pradesh	1.88	0.10	45.42	0.42	47.17	0.08	44.78	0.32	44.87	0.09	45.28	0.09	45.28	0.40	46.70	0.40	46.70	0.40	46.70
Assam	30.92	35.08	49.90	23.71	48.86	25.57	53.63	26.55	48.70	32.31	50.75	32.31	50.75	24.53	48.81	24.53	48.81	24.53	48.81
Bihar	16.53	12.96	48.05	60.16	47.63	10.35	47.92	62.04	44.82	12.47	48.03	12.47	48.03	60.51	47.09	60.51	47.09	60.51	47.09
Chandigarh	3.95	4.73	48.10	1.01	49.33	3.67	48.15	0.84	50.35	4.34	48.12	4.34	48.12	0.95	49.66	0.95	49.66	0.95	49.66
Chhattisgarh	1.97	0.21	48.72	45.67	49.12	0.30	49.11	49.12	48.57	0.24	48.86	0.24	48.86	46.67	48.96	46.67	48.96	46.67	48.96
D & N Haveli	2.96	0.01	0.00	0.89	48.73	0.00	0.00	1.17	45.11	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.95	47.75	0.95	47.75	0.95	47.75
Daman & Diu	7.76	8.33	46.62	40.22	51.37	6.48	47.03	45.27	60.22	7.68	46.74	7.68	46.74	41.99	54.72	41.99	54.72	41.99	54.72
Delhi	11.72	12.33	49.66	8.69	49.50	10.66	49.35	3.09	45.93	11.72	49.56	11.72	49.56	6.64	48.89	6.64	48.89	6.64	48.89
Goa	6.84	0.21	40.61	8.87	47.53	0.17	42.34	9.48	48.20	0.20	41.18	0.20	41.18	9.09	47.79	9.09	47.79	9.09	47.79
Gujarat	9.06	4.73	48.71	50.50	46.91	4.75	47.97	49.43	45.40	4.74	48.53	4.74	48.53	50.23	46.54	50.23	46.54	50.23	46.54
Haryana	5.78	3.61	41.52	29.26	46.78	2.03	39.64	27.58	48.30	3.09	41.12	3.09	41.12	28.71	47.26	28.71	47.26	28.71	47.26
Himachal Pradesh	1.97	1.18	45.01	13.50	46.70	0.90	44.75	14.93	47.60	1.07	44.92	1.07	44.92	14.06	47.08	14.06	47.08	14.06	47.08
Jammu & Kashmir	66.97	66.42	48.05	8.27	48.09	63.96	45.89	8.65	45.73	65.62	47.36	65.62	47.36	8.40	47.30	8.40	47.30	8.40	47.30
Jharkhand	13.85	10.74	49.34	45.40	50.04	9.91	48.92	48.66	48.46	10.56	49.26	10.56	49.26	46.11	49.67	46.11	49.67	46.11	49.67
Karnataka	12.23	14.67	49.49	51.87	48.82	13.81	50.41	52.97	48.95	14.42	49.75	14.42	49.75	52.19	48.86	52.19	48.86	52.19	48.86
Kerala	24.70	26.22	49.42	63.44	49.58	21.98	48.74	61.00	48.78	24.51	49.17	24.51	49.17	62.46	49.26	62.46	49.26	62.46	49.26

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Table C7 (A)
Percentage of OBC & Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment: 2008-09
All Managements: All Areas

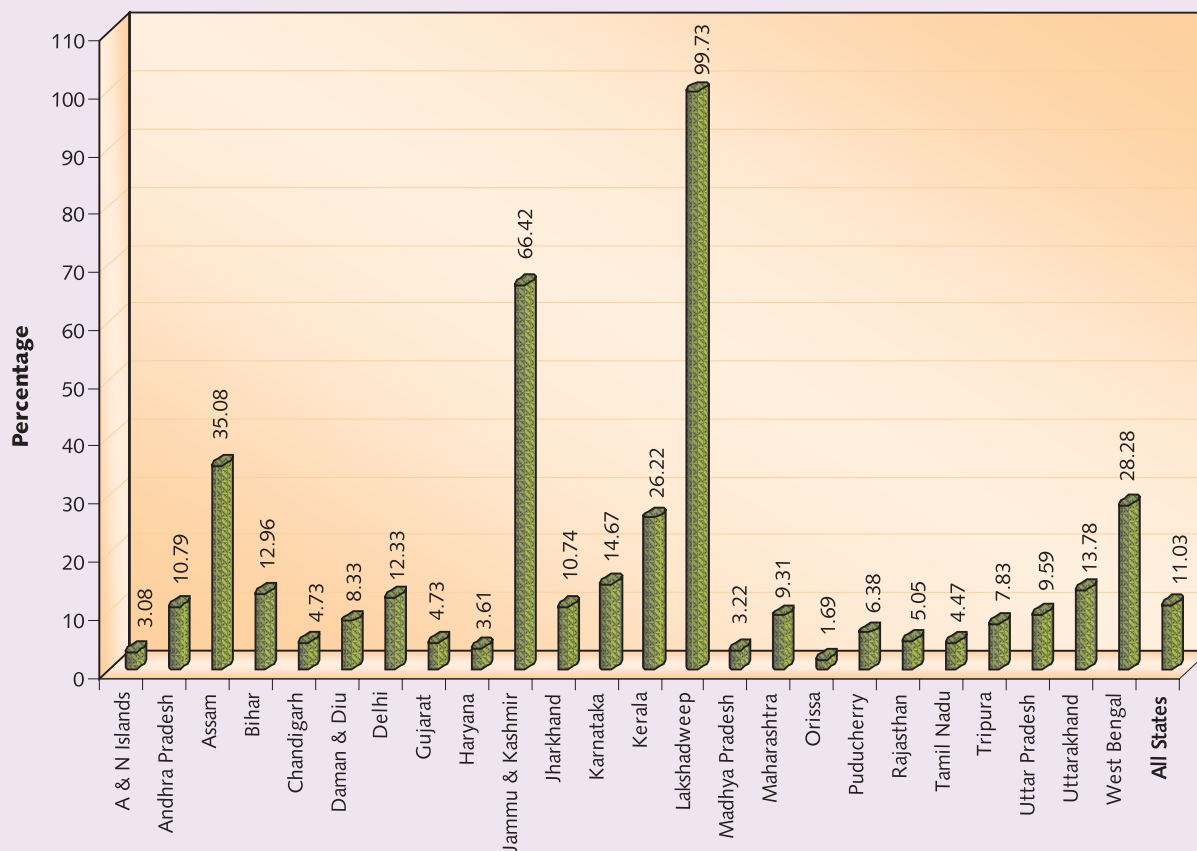
State/UT	% Muslim Population Census 2001	Primary Level (Classes I-V)						Upper Primary Level (Classes VI-VII/VIII)						Elementary Level (Classes I-VII/VIII)					
		Muslims			OBC			Muslims			OBC			Muslims			OBC		
		%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls	%age Enrolment	% of Girls
Lakshadweep	95.47	99.73	50.53	0.51	50.00	0.51	50.00	99.73	48.74	0.27	50.00	99.73	49.91	0.43	50.00	99.73	49.91	0.43	50.00
Madhya Pradesh	6.37	3.22	50.48	42.26	49.44	42.26	49.44	3.06	51.45	45.59	47.14	3.18	50.74	43.17	48.77	3.18	50.74	43.17	48.77
Maharashtra	10.60	9.31	48.01	32.28	47.15	32.28	47.15	8.02	48.49	32.67	47.32	8.87	48.16	32.41	47.21	8.87	48.16	32.41	47.21
Manipur	8.81	0.00	0.00	10.20	50.58	10.20	50.58	0.00	0.00	12.49	49.91	0.00	0.00	10.81	50.38	0.00	0.00	10.81	50.38
Meghalaya	4.28	0.42	46.58	0.71	52.05	0.71	52.05	0.71	52.61	1.19	48.20	0.49	48.49	0.82	50.85	0.49	48.49	0.82	50.85
Mizoram	1.14	0.18	46.56	0.31	48.60	0.31	48.60	0.02	69.23	0.26	37.89	0.14	47.45	0.29	46.13	0.14	47.45	0.29	46.13
Nagaland	1.76	0.01	50.00	0.02	30.00	0.02	30.00	0.02	47.83	0.01	35.71	0.02	49.21	0.02	31.25	0.02	49.21	0.02	31.25
Orissa	2.07	1.69	49.80	33.61	48.80	33.61	48.80	1.62	52.42	39.39	48.87	1.66	50.61	35.45	48.83	1.66	50.61	35.45	48.83
Puducherry	6.09	6.38	47.70	72.68	48.93	72.68	48.93	6.20	46.66	72.74	48.36	6.31	47.31	72.70	48.71	6.31	47.31	72.70	48.71
Punjab	1.57	0.95	46.55	13.19	46.34	13.19	46.34	0.85	46.04	15.07	47.12	0.91	46.37	13.90	46.66	0.91	46.37	13.90	46.66
Rajasthan	8.47	5.05	46.16	47.76	46.63	47.76	46.63	3.46	39.77	49.32	41.28	4.59	44.76	48.22	45.04	4.59	44.76	48.22	45.04
Sikkim	1.42	0.50	56.59	38.34	49.64	38.34	49.64	1.00	58.96	40.72	53.57	0.64	57.63	39.01	50.80	0.64	57.63	39.01	50.80
Tamil Nadu	5.56	4.47	49.29	69.49	48.40	69.49	48.40	4.47	48.73	69.53	47.93	4.47	49.08	69.51	48.22	4.47	49.08	69.51	48.22
Tripura	7.95	7.83	49.48	15.91	48.88	15.91	48.88	7.58	53.36	21.86	50.36	7.75	50.70	17.82	49.46	7.75	50.70	17.82	49.46
Uttar Pradesh	18.50	9.59	48.14	49.92	49.77	49.92	49.77	7.55	48.46	48.99	49.04	9.12	48.20	49.71	49.60	9.12	48.20	49.71	49.60
Uttarakhand	11.92	13.78	47.61	25.50	47.52	25.50	47.52	7.35	48.03	18.73	47.72	11.68	47.70	23.29	47.57	11.68	47.70	23.29	47.57
West Bengal	25.25	28.28	49.95	4.67	48.39	4.67	48.39	20.08	54.80	8.78	47.42	25.79	51.10	5.92	47.95	25.79	51.10	5.92	47.95
All States	13.43	11.03	48.93	42.39	48.57	42.39	48.57	9.13	50.03	41.93	47.30	10.49	49.20	42.26	48.22	10.49	49.20	42.26	48.22

Figure 3.9
Percentage of Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment



* To Total Muslim Enrolment

Figure 3.10
Muslim Enrolment at Primary Level : 2008-09



these districts are from the states of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These 57 districts have about 87,690 such Primary schools, almost 10.84 percent of the total Primary schools in the country. Similarly, there are 25, 14 and 12 districts spread

and 11,334 such schools in West Bengal have reported above 90 percent Muslim enrolment which is 16.54 and 8.41 percent, respectively, of the total Primary schools in these states. It is also observed that there are 45 districts, which have about 25 percent of the total

Table C8
Enrolment of Children with Disability: 2005-06 to 2008-09

Grades	All Areas			Rural Areas [@]			Urban Areas [@]		
	Girls	Total	GPI*	Girls	Total	GPI	Girls	Total	GPI
2005-06									
I-V	512993	1236891	0.71	448097	1082624	0.71	64611	153560	0.73
VI-VII/VIII	152684	379965	0.67	120026	304078	0.65	32568	75653	0.76
I-VII/VIII	665677	1616856	0.70	568123	1386702	0.69	97179	229213	0.74
2006-07									
I-V	434606	1043906	0.71	373332	901303	0.71	61208	142433	0.75
VI-VII/VIII	161397	380928	0.74	117809	287029	0.70	43520	93720	0.87
I-VII/VIII	596003	1424834	0.72	491141	1188332	0.70	104728	236153	0.80
2007-08									
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
I-VII/VIII	655089	1554351	0.73	563270	1342468	0.72	91816	211874	0.76
2008-09									
I-V	421780	1006760	0.72	367952	878765	0.72	53825	31394	85219
VI-VII/VIII	160544	377261	0.74	129146	306471	0.73	127981	70776	198757
I-VII/VIII	582324	1384021	0.73	497098	1185236	0.72	0.73	0.80	0.75

* Gender Parity Index.

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

over these states that have Muslim enrolment of 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 eleven 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 41,300, that is 3.22 percent of the total Primary schools in the country. On the other hand, more than 62,534 and 48,946 Primary schools have enrolment of Muslim students above 50 and 75 percent respectively, which is 7.26 and 5.64 percent of total Primary schools. It may also be observed that about 10,494 Primary schools in Assam

enrollment in Upper Primary classes compared to 20, 13 and 12 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 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 CWSN in Enrolment

The DISE data on children with disability (Children With Special Needs, CWSN) and the nature of disability is of great help in developing inclusive education and special education programmes. Together with information on the availability of ramp in schools, the 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 identified by the nature of disability under the DISE over a period of time. As of now disability in seeing, hearing, speech, moving, mental and other types of disabilities are the six types of disabilities under which all CWSN children are grouped. There is a proposal to include other disabled types, which is to be reflected in the DISE 2010-11 data.

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 C8). In the latest year 2008-09, all the states reported a total of 1.38 million CWSN enrolment in Classes I to VII/VIII (Primary Classes I to V: 1.01 million and Upper Primary classes VI to VII/VIII: 0.37 million). The percentage of children with disability in Primary and in Upper Primary classes of the total enrolment in these classes is 0.75 and 0.71 respectively. The corresponding percentage at the Elementary level in 2008-09 is 0.74 compared to 0.84 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 2008-09 was 41.90, 42.55 and 42.07, 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 0.72 in the case of Primary, 0.74 in the case of Upper Primary and 0.73 in the case of Elementary enrolment. Urban areas have a slightly higher GPI (0.75 in elementary enrolment) compared to rural areas (0.72). 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 2008-09 has been as high as 87.29, 81.24 and 85.64, respectively.

“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 & 1.55 million in 2007-08”

Enrolment by Nature of Disability

Almost one in every three disabled students in Elementary classes in 2008-09 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 C9). 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 of 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 disabilities.

Share of Pre-primary Enrolment

Percentage share of enrolment in Pre-primary classes in the total Primary enrolment reveals that the

percentage is very low. It was as low as 8.69 percent in 2008-09. The highest 67.78 percent is noticed in Meghalaya and the lowest, 0.70 percent, in Tripura. At least, seven states (Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu

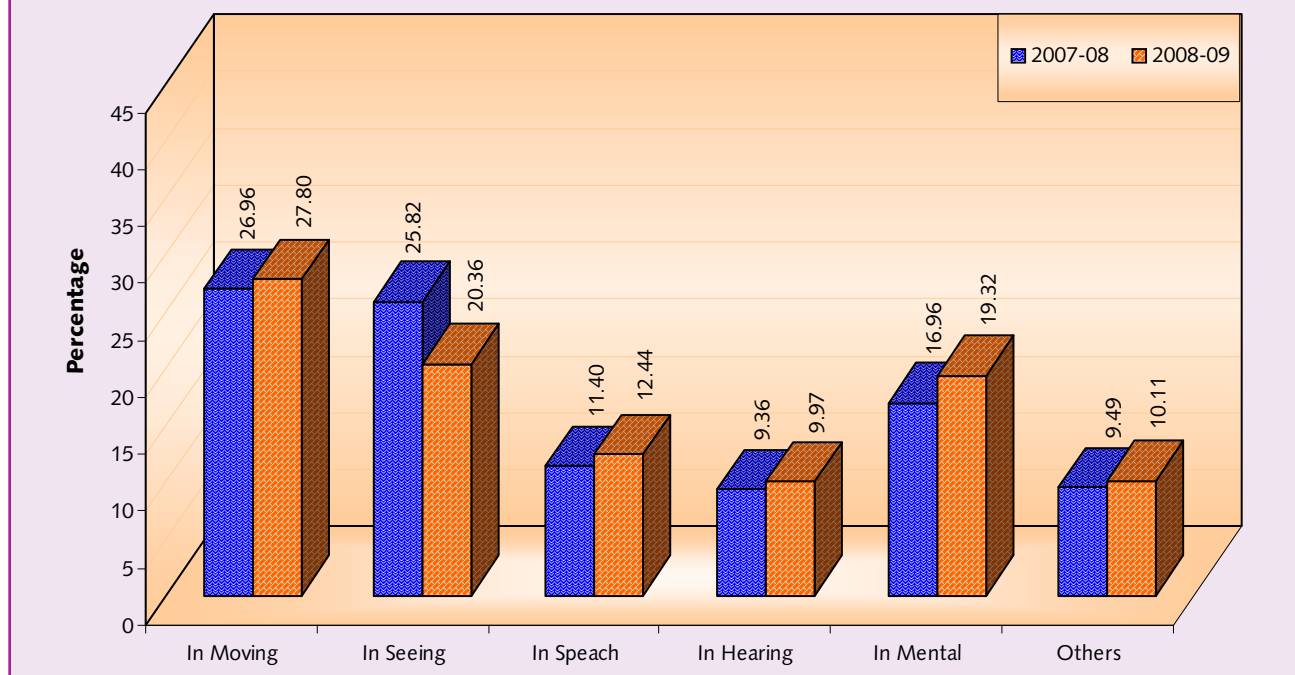
irrespective of the types of school. It was 8.21 for Primary, 4.71 percent for Elementary and 9.23 percent for Higher Secondary schools. Further, it has been observed that the percentage of Pre-primary enrolment

Table C9
Enrolment by Nature of Disability: 2008-09

(In Percentage)

Disability in	Grades				
	I-V	VI-VIII	I-VII/VIII		
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Seeing	17.61	27.7	24.02	25.82	20.36
Hearing	9.8	10.41	11.52	9.36	9.97
Speech	13.76	8.93	11.77	11.4	12.44
Moving	25.98	32.66	28.56	26.96	27.8
Mentally Retarded	22.27	11.45	16.73	16.96	19.32
Others	10.58	8.86	7.4	9.49	10.11
% to Total Enrolment	0.75	0.71	0.8	0.84	0.74

Figure 3.11
Percentage of Disabled Students by Nature of Disability



and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry and Sikkim) reported above 20 percent enrolment.

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

in these types of schools, barring Primary schools, is a bit higher in urban areas (7.64 and 8.41) compared to that in rural areas (3.80 and 8.18) in the case of independent Elementary and integrated Higher Secondary Schools, respectively. However, it was a bit

Table C10
Share of Enrolment in Pre-Primary Classes to Total Enrolment: 2005-06 to 2008-09

Percentage

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Primary Only	6.94	10.19	10.01	8.21	6.77	10.21	10.22	8.18	8.34	10.06	8.72	8.41
Primary with Upper Primary	6.23	5.37	5.14	4.71	5.55	4.66	4.45	3.80	8.42	7.61	7.41	7.64
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	11.22	8.99	9.70	9.23	8.98	7.74	7.97	6.88	13.97	10.36	11.49	11.79
All Primary Schools/ Sections	6.69	8.62	10.01	8.69	8.14	10.02	9.74	7.95	13.22	12.12	11.40	11.75

Table C11
Share of Enrolment in Pre-Primary Classes to Total Enrolment by Management: 2004-05 to 2008-09

Percentage

School Category	School Management		
	All Managements	Government Managements	Private Managements
Primary only			
2004-05	7.69	7.32	10.06
2005-06	6.94	6.71	8.22
2006-07	10.19	9.88	11.93
2007-08	10.01	9.87	10.74
2008-09	8.21	7.73	10.39
Primary with Upper Primary			
2004-05	7.70	5.60	13.91
2005-06	6.23	4.88	9.58
2006-07	5.37	3.78	9.18
2007-08	5.14	3.40	9.31
2008-09	4.71	2.65	9.33
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary			
2004-05	17.04	12.16	19.14
2005-06	11.22	5.74	14.08
2006-07	8.99	5.95	10.56
2007-08	9.70	3.39	12.35
2008-09	9.23	2.57	12.24

higher in rural areas (8.18 percent) compared to 8.41 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 7.73 percent against 10.39 percent in private managed Primary schools (Table C11). The

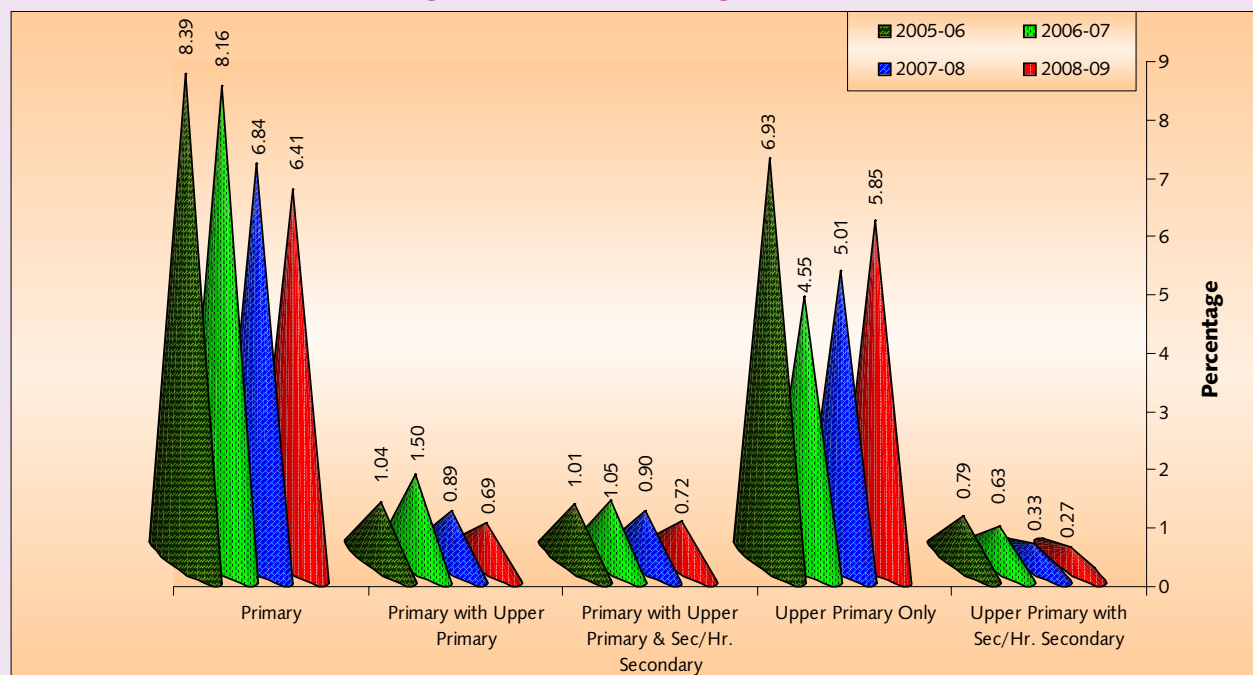
corresponding figures for government and private managed Elementary schools are 2.65 and 9.33 percent and in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools the respective figures are 2.57 and 12.24 percent.

Among the major states, the highest percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Primary schools is noticed in Madhya Pradesh (15.75) and the lowest of 1.12 in Bihar. Maharashtra has an enrolment of 17.72 percent,

Table C12
Percentage Share of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools: 2005-06 to 2008-09

School Category	All Areas				All Government Managements	All Private Managements
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	
Primary Only	8.39	8.16	6.84	6.41	7.37	2.02
Primary with Upper Primary	1.04	1.50	0.89	0.69	0.59	0.90
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	1.01	1.05	0.90	0.72	1.48	0.38
Upper Primary Only	6.93	4.45	5.01	5.85	8.33	0.90
Upper Primary & Secondary/Hr. Secondary	0.79	0.63	0.33	0.27	0.33	0.19
All Schools	5.65	4.92	4.05	3.72	4.982	1.03

Figure 3.12
Percentage of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools



and Chandigarh 24.30 percent in Primary schools compared to 21.35 percent in Jammu & Kashmir and 7.56 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Except Mizoram (18.45 percent) and Tripura (0.54 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, the corresponding percentage in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools in 2008-09 was much higher at 5.36. A number of states, including from the north-eastern region, have much higher percentage in this category of schools compared to other types of schools presented above.

Table C13
Share of Enrolment in Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio of 60 & Above: 2005-06 to 2008-09
(Percentage)

School Category	All Areas				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Primary only	38.50	36.40	29.63	26.96	40.4	37.60	30.24	27.10	25.70	28.90	25.92	26.09
Primary with Upper Primary	22.40	29.20	29.48	29.84	23.60	29.20	29.54	30.12	18.30	29.20	29.30	28.92
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	17.40	18.60	13.10	13.49	16.0	20.60	14.10	13.92	18.90	16.70	12.07	13.02
Upper Primary only	22.30	22.70	23.82	22.52	24.40	24.10	23.17	21.67	11.90	16.40	26.95	26.65
Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	28.50	24.10	21.76	22.41	32.40	27.3	24.45	24.56	19.60	16.70	15.70	17.53
All Schools	30.70	31.10	27.30	26.05	33.20	32.80	28.26	26.65	20.60	24.80	23.60	23.82

is as high as 32.65 compared to 27.16 in Arunachal Pradesh and 80.93 percent in Meghalaya. On the other hand, in Kerala, enrolment is 7.31 percent. Puducherry (28.91 percent) too has a high percentage of Pre-primary enrolment in Elementary schools compared to 13.10 percent in Uttarakhand and 11.11 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 Territory of Delhi, the percentage of Pre-primary to total enrolment in Primary and independent Elementary schools is 4.94 and 3.70, respectively. Compared to the Pre-primary

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

Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools

“A much lower percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools is observed in schools located in urban areas (2.76 percent), compared to 7.00 percent in rural areas that is quite similar to the percentage in the previous year”

The percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools declined significantly over a period of time. As mentioned above, 13.25 percent of Primary schools were found to be single-teacher schools, accounting for 6.41 percent of the total enrolment in Primary classes in 2008-09. In the previous year, 2007-08, enrolment in such schools was 6.84 percent. A much lower percentage of enrolment in single-teacher schools is observed in

schools located in urban areas (2.76 percent), compared to 7.00 percent in rural areas that is quite similar to the percentage in the previous year. Enrolment in other types of single-teacher schools, barring Upper Primary schools, is below one percent. The percentage of enrolment in single-teacher Upper Primary schools is 6.91. However, in urban areas it is as low as 0.69 percent. Of the total enrolment in Grades I-VIII, all government schools together have 4.82 percent enrolment in single-teacher schools, compared to only 1.03 percent in private managed schools (Table C12).

Daman and Diu, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Lakshadweep have not reported enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools, while enrolment in such schools in Delhi (0.01 percent) and Kerala (0.18 percent) is negligible. This is quite similar to the percentages in the

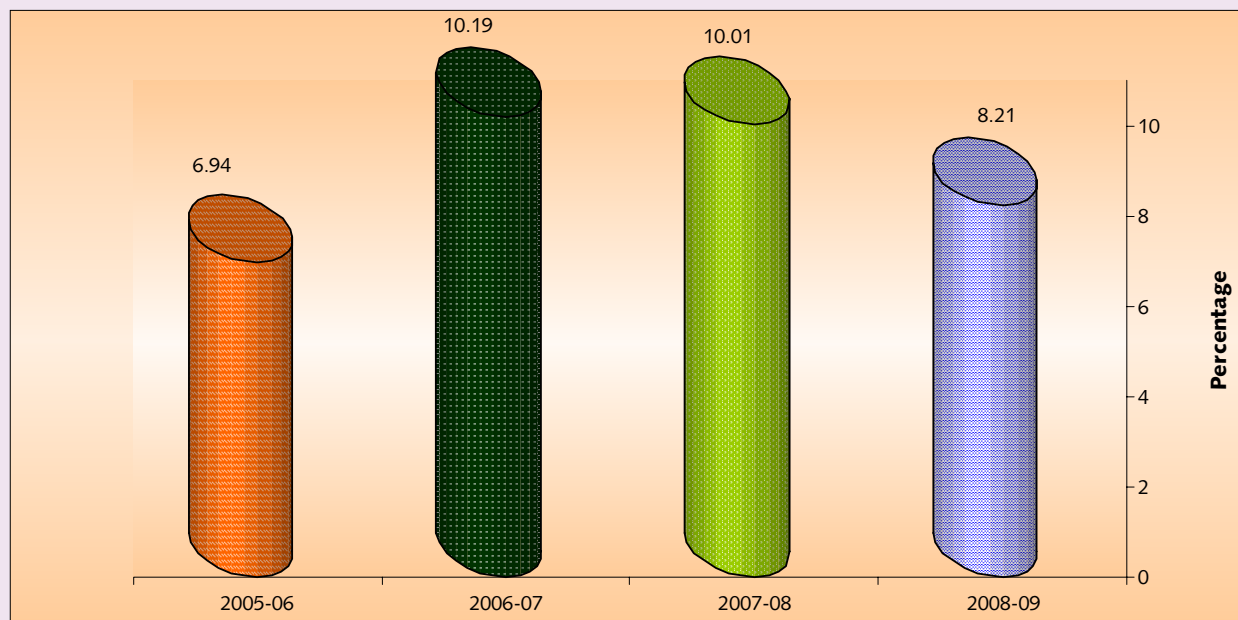
Rajasthan (24.25 percent), Assam (22.51 percent), Madhya Pradesh (12.27 percent), Goa (9.48 percent), Meghalaya (11.07 percent), Orissa (7.17 percent), Uttarakhand (11.34 percent), Jharkhand (8.04 percent), and Bihar (4.41 percent). Kerala too have a low 0.18 percent pre-primary enrolment in its Primary schools. It is hoped that all single-teacher schools will soon be provided additional teachers as it may be difficult for teachers to smoothly function the schools especially in schools which are primarily be managed by the contractual teachers.

“It is hoped that all single-teacher schools will soon be provided additional teachers as it may be difficult for teachers to smoothly function the schools especially in schools which are primarily be managed by the contractual teachers”

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 2005-06 to 2008-09 which is significant in

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



previous year 2007-08. On the other hand, the highest enrolment in single-teacher Primary schools is observed in Arunachal Pradesh (37.54 percent), followed by

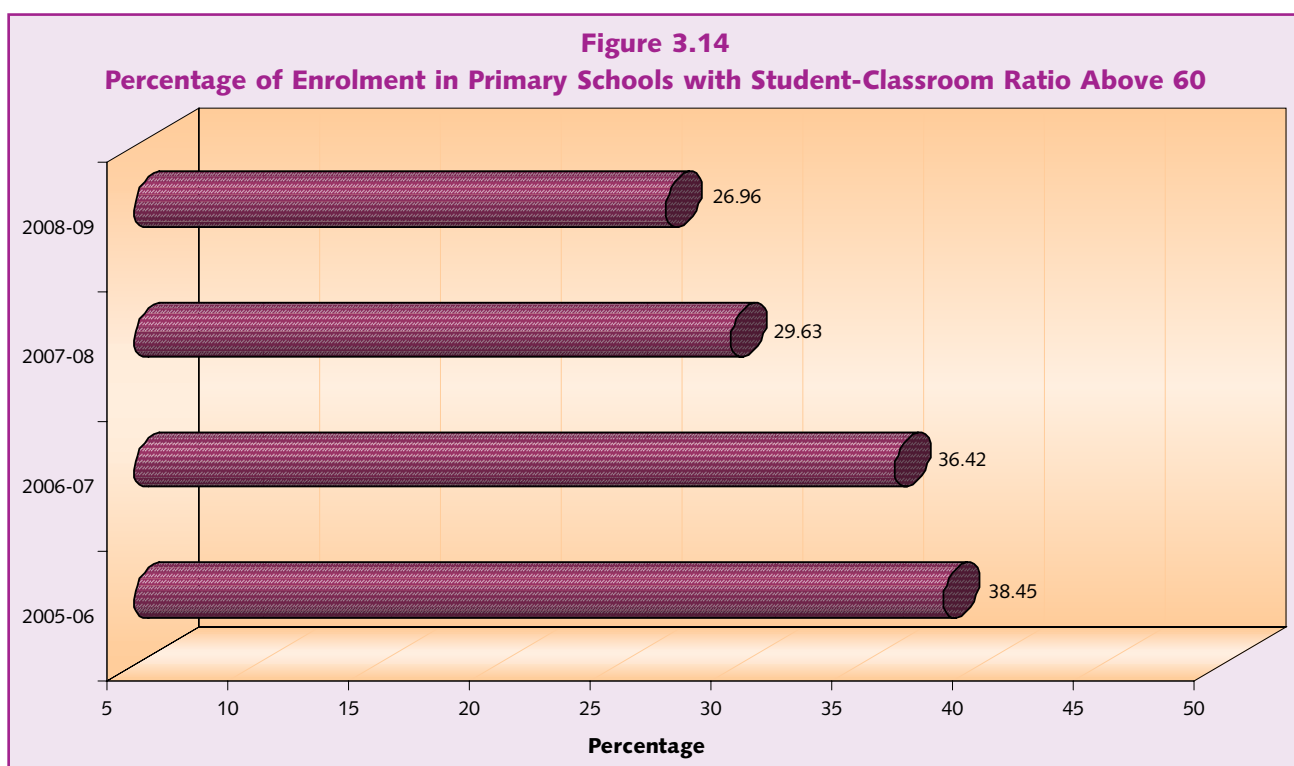
view of the overall increase in enrolment during the same period. Of the total schools that have been imparting Elementary education in 2008-09, about

26.05 percent are located in schools having student-classroom ratio of 60 and above; this percentage was 27.30 in 2007-08. In these schools (all categories), on an average, at least 60 children sit in one classroom (Table C13). The percentage of enrolment in such schools in Bihar is as high as 72.79 (against 74.34 in 2007-08), compared to 43.36 in Jharkhand, 35.91 in Assam, 14.58 in Chhattisgarh, 16.84 in Haryana, 15.11 in Delhi, 22.52 in Madhya Pradesh, 11.36 in Orissa, 7.18 in Rajasthan, 34.36 in Uttar Pradesh, 12.43 in Uttarakhand and 39.97 in West Bengal. It seems that classrooms in these states are a bit crowded. In Bihar,

high (28.01 percent) than the same in Private managed schools (21.26 percent). Notably, 29.84 percent of the total enrolment in independent Elementary schools is in schools that have the student-classroom ratio of 60 and above, compared to 22.41 percent in Upper Primary attached to the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. The lowest percentage of 13.49 is noticed in the case of integrated Higher Secondary schools.

Of the total enrolment in Primary schools, 26.96 percent in 2008-09 has been in schools that have a student-classroom ratio of 60 and above compared to 29.63

“Notably, 29.84 percent of the total enrolment in independent Elementary schools is in schools that have the student-classroom ratio of 60 and above, compared to 22.41 percent in Upper Primary attached to the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools”



Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, it is also true for other categories of schools.

Enrolment in such schools located in urban areas is less (23.82 percent) than in schools located in rural areas (26.65 percent, Table C13). Percentage of enrolment in schools having student-classroom ratio of 60 and above under Government management is quite

percent in the previous year. The percentage of enrolment in Bihar has been as high as 60.02 (against 63.44 percent in 2007-08) compared to 36.97 (40.63 in 2007-08) in Uttar Pradesh. Despite the decline in percentage over the previous year, Primary classrooms in these states are still over-crowded. Assam (38.80 percent), Haryana (22.45 percent), Jharkhand (25.22

percent), Madhya Pradesh (19.16 percent), Maharashtra (18.17 percent) and West Bengal (28.99 percent) had a high percentage of enrolment in such schools. On the other hand, the percentage of enrolment in schools with a student-classroom ratio of 60 and above in Himachal Pradesh is only 0.90 compared to 3.36 in Kerala. Mizoram (2.10 percent) also have a low percentage of enrolment in schools with student-classroom ratio of 60 and above against nil enrolment in Lakshadweep.

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

levels of education has also increased many-fold, resulting in 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

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

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

Table C14
Apparent Survival Rate, Primary Grades: 2005-06 to 2008-09
Share of Enrolment in Grade II & Subsequent Grades to Grade I Enrolment

Gender	Cohort	Percentage				
		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V
Boys	2008-09	100	91	86	80	76
	2007-08	100	86	81	75	72
	2006-07	100	86	81	76	73
	2005-06	100	84	79	74	71
Girls	2008-09	100	91	87	86	75
	2007-08	100	88	82	81	71
	2006-07	100	87	81	81	72
	2005-06	100	84	79	81	68
Total	2008-09	100	91	87	81	76
	2007-08	100	87	82	75	72
	2006-07	100	86	81	75	73
	2005-06	100	84	79	74	70

percent to Upper Primary schooling facilities. As 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

Apparent Survival Rate

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

Table C15
Apparent Survival Rate: Primary Grades, 2005-06 to 2008-09

State/UT	Year			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	90	84	83	83
Arunachal Pradesh	35	36	36	37
Assam	64	58	59	59
Bihar	46	-	40	49
Chandigarh	96	-	94	-
Chhattisgarh	59	62	67	72
D & N Haveli	55	72	77	81
Daman & Diu	91	96	97	87
Delhi	79	82	85	86
Gujarat	74	80	83	87
Haryana	88	85	84	82
Jammu & Kashmir	83	92	100	89
Jharkhand	39	38	52	58
Karnataka	99	96	94	93
Lakshadweep	80	94	98	-
Madhya Pradesh	72	78	79	78
Maharashtra	87	85	87	88
Manipur	40	49	50	53
Meghalaya	38	43	46	49
Mizoram	71	64	72	72
Nagaland	56	64	66	70
Orissa	82	-	89	83
Puducherry	97	98	99	99
Punjab	94	96	99	93
Rajasthan	54	57	59	61
Sikkim	66	73	80	87
Tamil Nadu	97	-	100	100
Tripura	71	79	81	99
Uttar Pradesh	62	68	73	81
Uttarakhand	67	71	78	80
West Bengal	80	77	74	79
All States	70	73	72	76

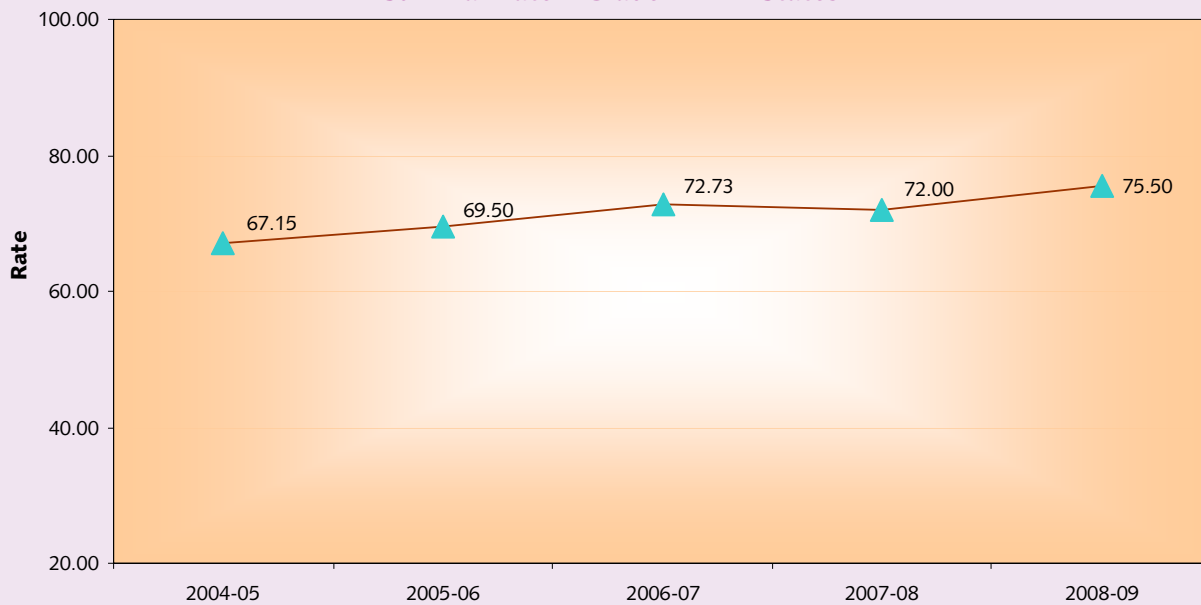
Note: States reported survival rate above 100 is not presented.

the system. The apparent survival rate (to Grade V) at the all-India level, presented in Table C14, reveals that over a period of time the same has improved impressively. It is true for both boys and girls.

At the all-India level, the survival rate has improved

between the two has been declining consistently during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09. However, still it is seen that more boys (76 percent) survived up to Grade V than girls (75 percent). A look at the apparent survival rate in rural (68 percent) and urban (88 percent) areas

Figure 3.15
Survival Rate – Grade V : All States



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 but again improved to 76 in 2008-09. A survival rate of 76 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

reveals a significant difference and it is more or less same for boys and girls. In rural areas 73 percent of boys and girls survived up to Grade V, compared to 88 percent in urban areas; thus showing a wide gap between rural and urban areas.

The state-specific apparent survival rate (to Grade V) during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 presented in

Table C16
Retention Rate (%) at the Primary Level: 2003-04 to 2008-09

Year	Number of Districts	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
2008-09	585	74.92

Table C17
Retention Rate (%) at the Primary Level: 2008-09

State	Education Cycle	Retention Rate (%)				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		
				Total	Boys	Girls
Andhra Pradesh	I - V	72.03	85.34	83.99	83.51	84.48
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	60.54	57.64	63.94
Assam	I - V	71.87	86.2	93.26	92.18	94.37
Bihar	I - V	44.16	53.4	56.09	56.09	56.10
Chhattisgarh	I - V	69.35	69.52	69.87	69.80	69.94
D & N Haveli	I - IV	-	-	85.54	93.88	77.99
Goa	I - IV	-	-	90.69	79.92	105.68
Gujarat	I - IV	83.66	84.52	82.83	83.05	82.39
Haryana	I - V	72.37	96.35	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	I - V	93.84	94.64	94.52	94.81	94.20
J & K	-	-	-	79.83	78.30	81.59
Jharkhand	I - V	71.28	77.8	71.35	71.04	71.68
Karnataka	I - IV	91.94	75.73	86.77	86.14	87.44
Kerala	I - IV	98.66	99	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	I - V	95.31	94.3	75.14	73.75	76.64
Maharashtra	I - IV	83.98	98.53	88.82	88.57	89.11
Meghalaya	I - IV	57.11	50.08	57.18	55.52	58.87
Mizoram	I - IV	78.13	71.16	69.71	70.66	68.71
Nagaland	I - V	-	63.42	54.64	53.59	55.77
Orissa	I - IV	71.74	77.44	80.65	79.53	81.85
Punjab	-	-	-	80.44	78.59	82.74
Rajasthan	I - V	50.14	61.76	60.21	62.57	57.57
Sikkim	I - V	-	63.72	64.78	58.33	72.01
Tamil Nadu	I - V	93.67	100	97.05	97.02	97.08
Tripura	I - V	-	75.21	73.46	71.79	75.30
Uttar Pradesh	I - V	74.48	74.37	73.95	70.94	77.26
Uttarakhand	I - V	59.07	73.06	75.95	75.39	76.54
West Bengal	I - IV	-	51.88	58.15	57.52	58.81
All States	-	70.26	73.71	74.92	74.04	75.83

Table C15 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 Tamil Nadu, have a

percent in Arunachal Pradesh and 582 percent in Jharkhand. Unless, all the states attain a high survival rate, the goal of universal retention at the Primary level may not be realized. Though apparent survival rate

Figure 3.16
Retention Rate at Primary Level : 2008-09

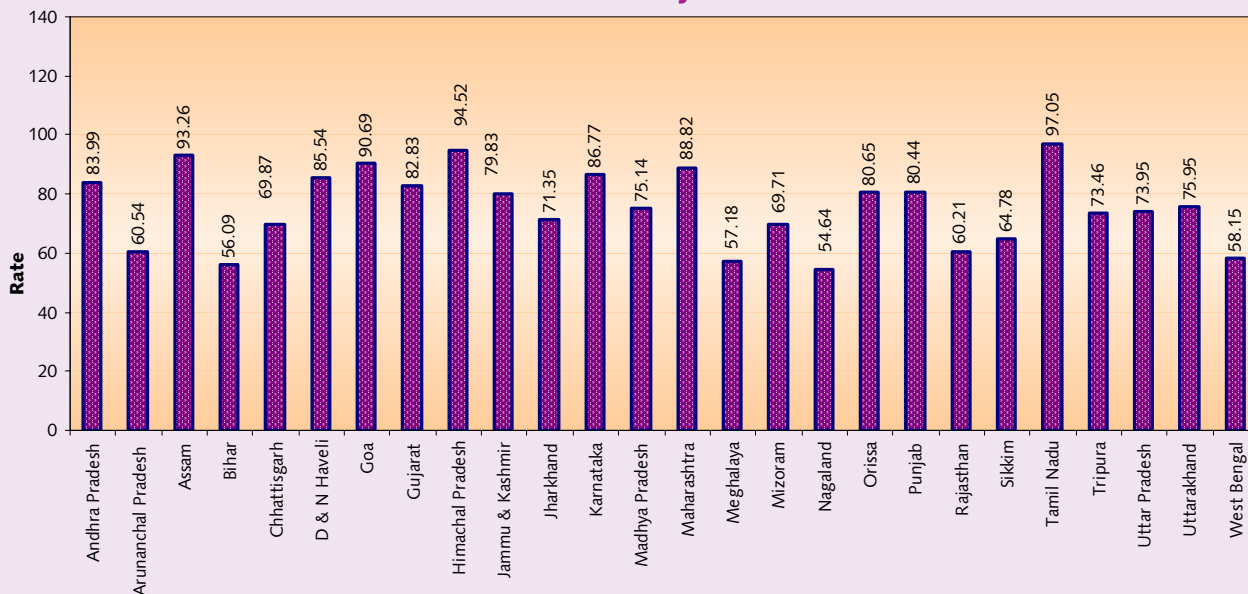
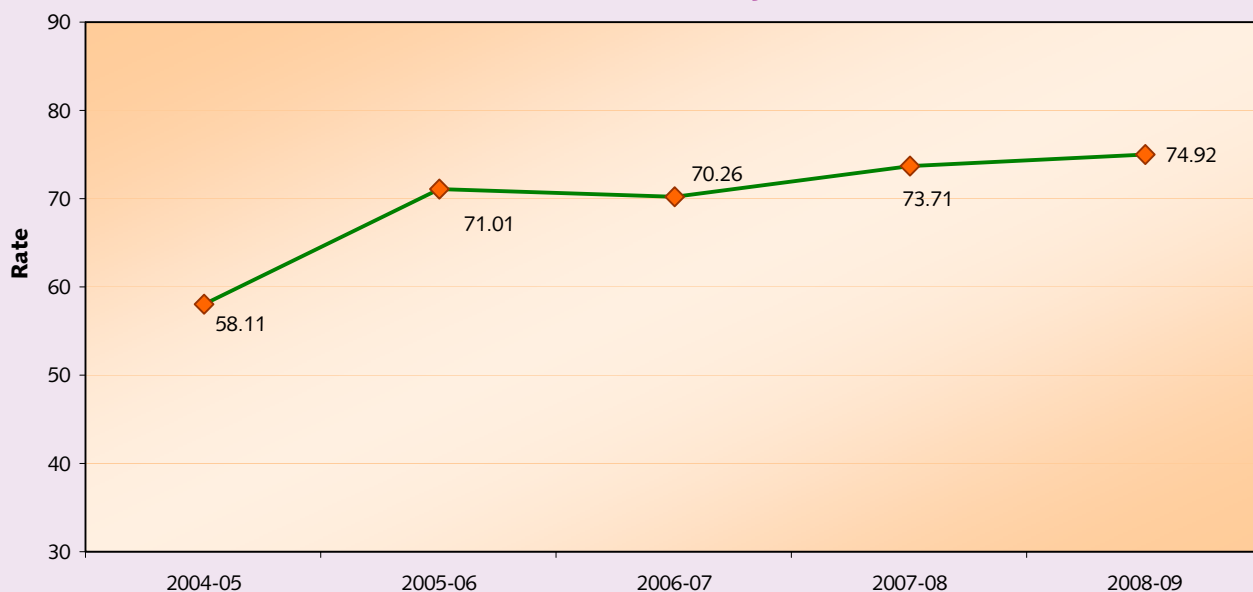


Figure 3.17
Retention Rate at Primary Level



high apparent survival rate, which is also true in the smaller states, like Daman and Diu. In Karnataka, it is reported to be 93 percent and in Tamil Nadu, 100 percent, compared to only 49 percent in Bihar, 37

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 analyzed.

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* 2008-09) is linked to enrolment in Grade I four years back (*say* 2004-05). Hundred minus retention rate is termed as drop-out rate. Needless to mention that retention rate is 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 i.e. 2008-09. The DISE has now been made operational across the country but in many of the 35 States/UTs, grade-specific enrolment at Primary level is not available

“There are a few districts in each state, which have grade-specific enrolment data available over a period of five years. Based on the enrolment data of such districts, retention rate at the Primary level of education is calculated”

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

retention rate at the Primary level of education is calculated and the same is presented in Table C16. The retention rate presented does not apply to the entire state or the country as a whole but fairly indicates retaining capacity of primary education system in a state.

The retention rate at the Primary level for the years 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 presented in Table C16 is based on the enrolment data of 123, 184, 286, 498 and 539 districts. For the year 2008-09,

Table C18
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

Table C19
Grade-to Grade Flow Rates: Cohort 2007-08

Grade	Promotion Rate	Repetition Rate	Dropout Rate
I	81.24	8.29	10.47
II	90.34	4.75	4.92
III	90.37	4.29	5.33
IV	91.48	3.60	4.92
V	80.06	4.38	15.55
Average Grades I to V	86.74	5.24	8.02

Table C20
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
All States	84.2	84.8	84.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	9.6	9.1	9.4	72.0

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

Table C21
Average Flow Rates: Primary Grades I-V, Cohort 2007-08*

State/UT	Promotion Rate			Repetition Rate			Dropout Rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
A & N Islands	99.3	99.8	99.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	92.8	93.3	93.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	5.0	4.6	4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	76.9	77.8	77.4	6.3	5.8	6.0	16.8	16.4	16.6
Assam	83.1	84.6	83.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	13.3	12.0	12.7
Bihar	80.8	81.9	81.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	12.6	11.3	12.0
Chhattisgarh	85.9	86.5	86.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	7.9	7.8	7.9
D & N Haveli	84.6	81.7	83.2	11.4	13.1	12.2	4.0	5.2	4.5
Daman & Diu	65.6	67.7	66.6	12.0	9.3	10.7	22.3	23.0	22.7
Gujarat	89.4	89.5	89.5	7.9	7.7	7.8	2.6	2.8	2.7
Haryana	90.2	95.9	92.9	6.6	6.3	6.4	3.2	-2.2	0.7
Himachal Pradesh	93.3	94.4	93.8	4.4	4.0	4.2	2.3	1.7	2.0
Jammu & Kashmir	98.3	99.3	98.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	-0.3	0.2
Jharkhand	75.9	76.2	76.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	15.3	15.0	15.1
Karnataka	93.3	93.7	93.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	4.7	4.4	4.5
Lakshadweep	90.5	94.5	92.5	2.3	1.4	1.8	7.2	4.1	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	82.5	83.6	83.0	10.3	10.5	10.4	7.2	5.9	6.5
Maharashtra	91.3	91.9	91.6	5.6	4.9	5.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
Manipur	78.1	78.3	78.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	19.7	19.5	19.6
Meghalaya	74.3	77.3	75.8	6.1	5.1	5.6	19.6	17.6	18.6
Mizoram	89.6	89.7	89.6	3.3	2.8	3.1	7.0	7.5	7.3
Nagaland	93.4	94.3	93.9	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.8
Orissa	90.7	90.8	90.8	5.9	5.6	5.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Punjab	88.5	90.4	89.4	8.5	6.8	7.7	3.0	2.8	2.9
Rajasthan	83.1	80.0	81.7	6.3	7.8	7.0	10.6	12.2	11.4
Sikkim	78.4	81.5	79.9	17.1	16.1	16.6	4.6	2.4	3.5
Tamil Nadu	99.4	99.5	99.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tripura	92.3	93.6	93.0	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.1	2.2	2.7
Uttar Pradesh	85.3	87.2	86.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	13.5	11.8	12.7
Uttarakhand	88.6	88.4	88.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	7.0	7.0	7.0
West Bengal	79.3	80.6	80.0	12.1	12.0	12.0	8.5	7.4	8.0
All States	86.4	87.2	86.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	8.4	7.7	8.0

Note: *Computed by using *Reconstructed Cohort Method* based on common schools for the years 2007-08 & 2008-09.

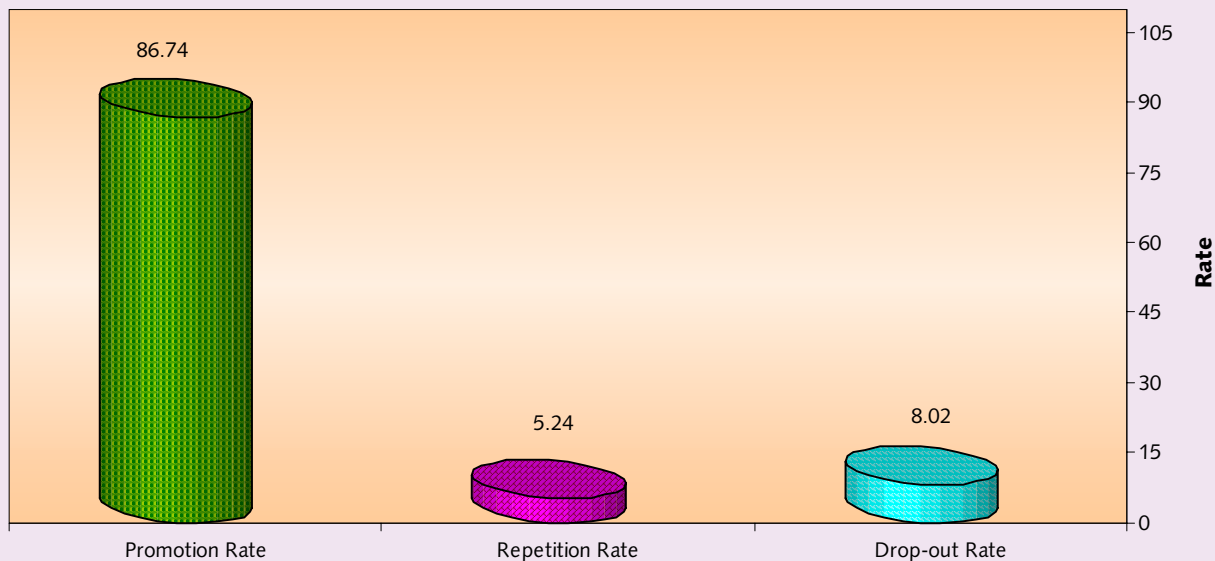
it is based on 585 districts, that is, 92 percent of the total districts in the country. The retention rate presented otherwise also represents more than nine out of 10 districts; thus making it fairly a representative sample of the entire country.

The retention rate shows a gradual improvement from 53.43 percent in the year 2003-04 to 58.11 percent in 2004-05 and further improved to 70.26 percent in 2006-07. During 2006-07 to 2007-08, the same has further improved to 73.71 percent and further to 74.92

percent in 2008-09. It is still too low to achieve the goal of universal retention at the Primary level. A retention rate of 75 percent indicates that about 25

over the previous year, in Bihar and Rajasthan the retention rate is low at 56.09 and 60.21 percent respectively, compared to 58.15 percent in West Bengal.

Figure 3.18
Average Flow Rates : Classes I-V, Cohort 2007-08
(Based on Common Schools)



percent of 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 2008-09 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 than the average (74.92 percent) of 585 districts. Assam (92 percent), Maharashtra (89 percent), Tamil Nadu (97 percent) and Himachal Pradesh (95 percent) are such states. Many of these represent the entire state as all the districts have been considered in computing retention rate. It seems that with a little more effort, these states can easily move towards achieving the goal of universal retention at the Primary level of education. But the situation in the rest of the states included in the analysis is not encouraging. Though there has been an improvement

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 analyzed 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 dropout rates*) of an education system and about the efficiency of the system. Therefore, it is better to analyze flow rates obtained by using the *Reconstructed Cohort Method*. By using the following assumptions, the *Reconstructed Cohort Method* is used to obtain

indicators of internal efficiency of an education system: Input-Output Ratio, Coefficient of Efficiency and Input

“State-specific retention rate reveals that in the majority of states, it has shown improvement in 2008-09 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 than the average”

per Graduate have been presented for which two years enrolment and one year repeaters' data in the current

is the length of the primary cycle. The assumptions used are as follows:

Table C22
Grade-Specific Number of Repeaters and Reasons of Repetition: 2008-09

Grade	Failures %	Long Absent %	Re-Admission %	% to Total Repeaters			Total Repeaters
				2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
I	43.36	37.76	18.88	27.81	26.53	28.30	2675323
II	44.56	39.13	16.31	13.26	13.54	14.10	1333360
III	49.96	35.24	14.80	11.46	11.68	11.95	1130290
IV	51.27	32.99	15.74	9.20	9.46	9.29	878735
V	59.99	23.42	16.59	12.41	12.22	10.84	1025344
VI	71.69	16.11	12.21	9.89	9.87	9.69	915758
VII	70.63	16.01	13.35	7.57	7.63	7.60	718145
VIII	76.53	10.66	12.81	8.40	9.07	8.23	777928
Total	54.40	29.67	15.92	100.00	100.00	100.00	9454883

Figure 3.19
Repetition Rate : Cohort 2007-08
(Based on Common Schools)



year in the case of common schools have been used. Common schools (about 95 percent of the total schools) are the schools which have been covered both in the years 2007-08 and 2008-09. Coefficient of efficiency is defined as the ratio of actual number of pupil-years to the ideal number of pupil-years. Ratio closer to one means better internal efficiency. The input-output ratio is simply the inverse of coefficient of efficiency, and is equal to years put in per graduate divided by five which

* Promotion, repetition and dropout rates presented above (*based on the DISE 2007-08 and 2008-09 data*) would remain constant throughout the evolution of the cohort;

* A student would not be allowed to continue in the system after he/she has repeated for three times in a grade; thereafter, he/she will either leave the system or would be promoted to the next higher grade; and

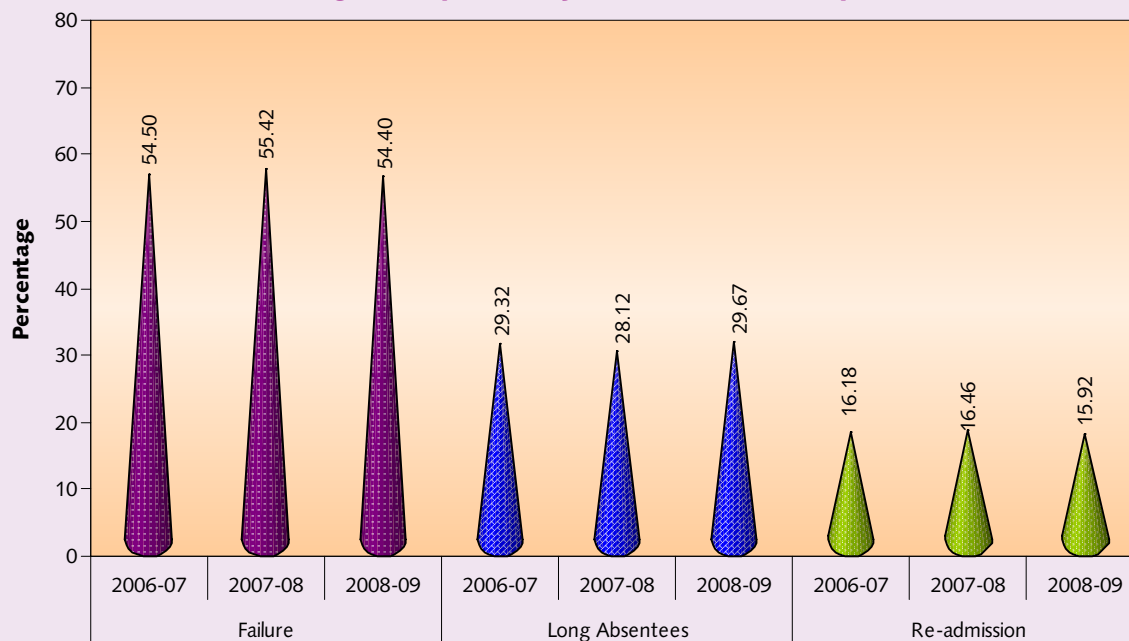
* No students other than the original ones would be allowed to enter the cycle in between the system.

As has already been mentioned above the average flow rates 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

percent which is higher than the promotion rate in the previous cohort (84.50 percent) i.e. 2007-08; the corresponding figures being 86.35 percent for boys, and 87.15 percent for girls for cohort 2008-09. It is interesting to observe higher promotion rate for girls 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,

“Assam, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab and Tripura reported a slightly higher average promotion rate in the case of girls than their counterpart boys”

Figure 3.20
Percentage of Repeaters by Reasons to Total Repeaters



the previous year, to obtain grade-specific promotion, repetition and dropout rates (Table C18 to C21). Then by following the standard methods, averages of these rates in Primary classes is computed and a brief analysis each of them is presented below:

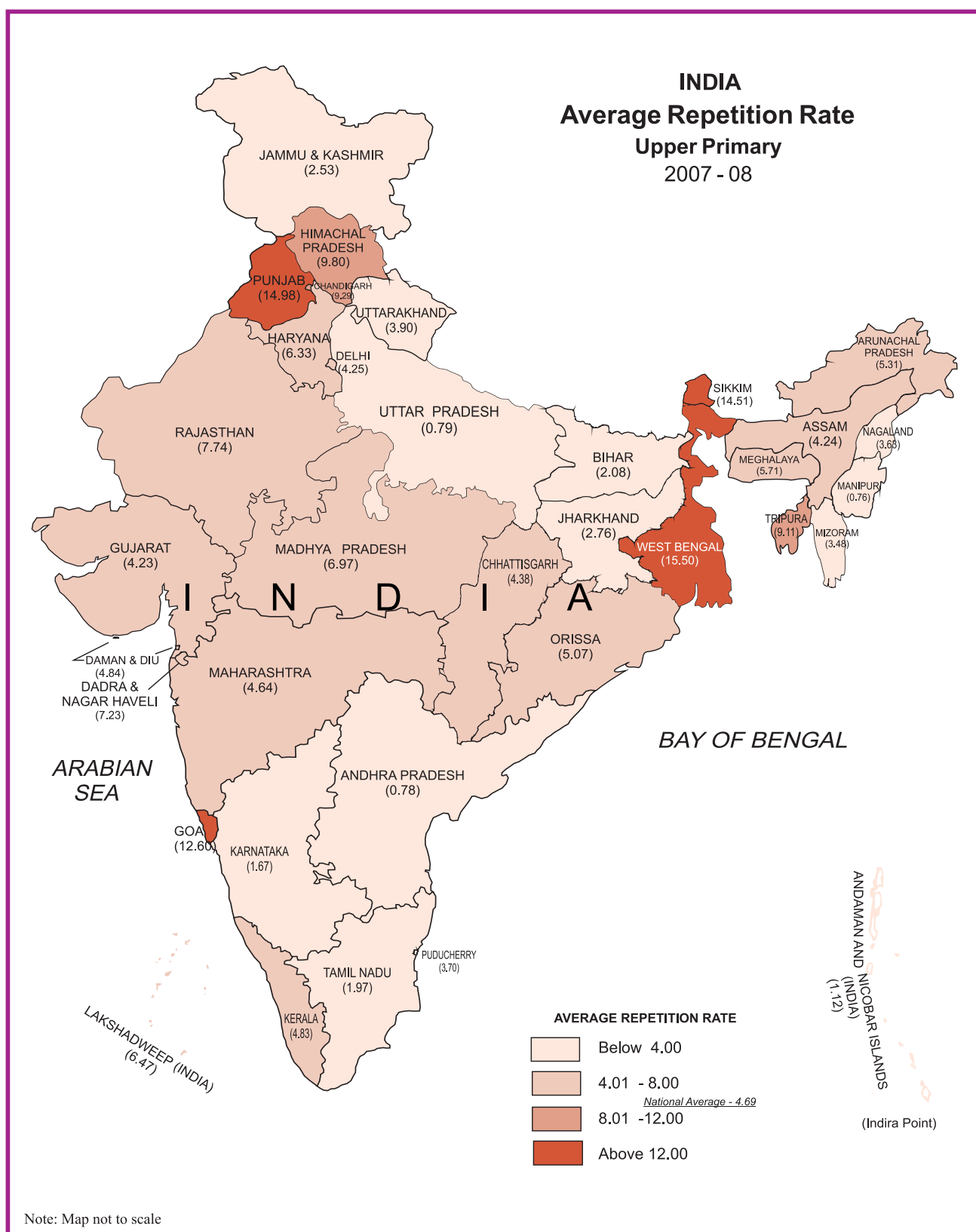
Average Flow Rates

Promotion Rate

It is observed that average promotion rate in Grades I-V for cohort 2008-09 has come to 86.74

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 (86.74 percent). Arunachal Pradesh (77.40 percent), Bihar (81.30 percent), Jharkhand (76.00 percent), Madhya Pradesh (83.00 percent), Rajasthan (81.70 percent), Uttar Pradesh (86.20 percent) and West Bengal (80.00 percent) are such states. On the other hand, Manipur

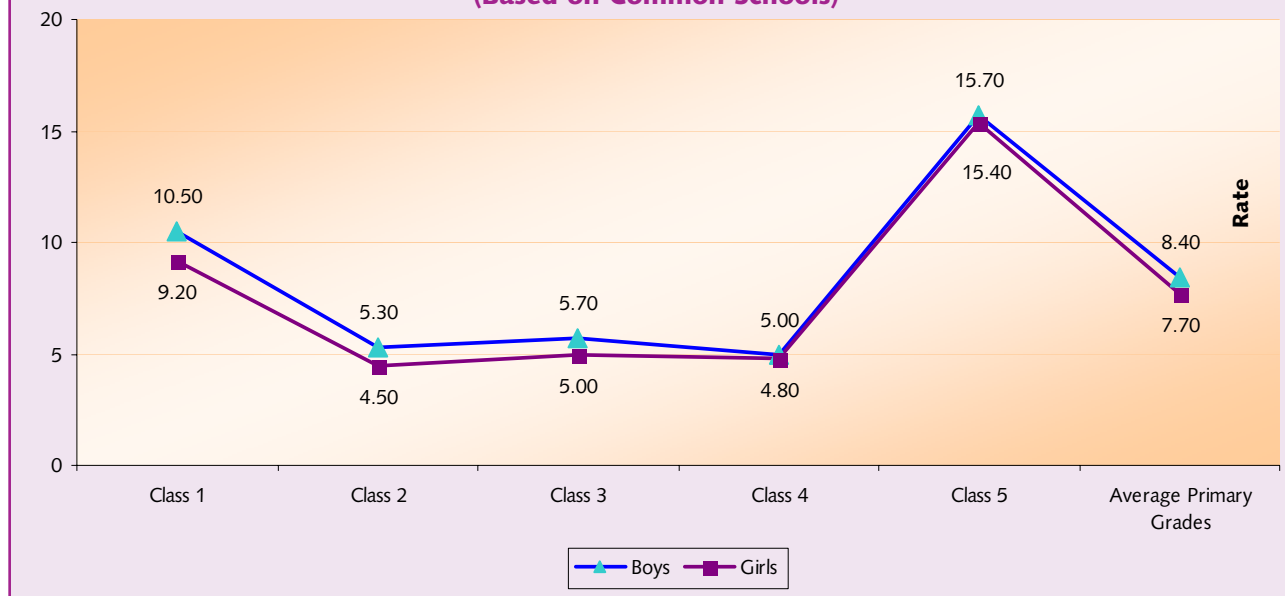


Map 3.3

(78.20 percent), Meghalaya (75.80 percent) and Sikkim (79.90 percent) too reported lower average promotion rates; all of these are from the north-eastern part of the country. In a few states, such as Kerala (97.80 percent), Himachal Pradesh (93.80 percent), Maharashtra (91.60 percent) and Tamil Nadu (99.40 percent), more than 90 percent children

The average repetition rate in Primary grades in a few states, such as, Arunachal Pradesh (6.00 percent), Bihar (6.70 percent), Gujarat (7.80 percent), Haryana (6.40 percent), Jharkhand (8.80 percent), Madhya Pradesh (10.40 percent), Punjab (7.70 percent), Rajasthan (7.00 percent), Sikkim (16.60 percent) and West Bengal (12.00 percent) is observed to be very high

Figure 3.21
Dropout Rate : Cohort 2007-08
(Based on Common Schools)



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 grades during the period 2006-07 to 2007-08 remained stagnant. As many as 5.24 percent of children repeated Primary grades compared to 6.10 percent in the previous year. No difference is noticed between boys (5.28 percent) and girls (5.20 percent) repeating Primary grades in 2007-08. A look at Table C18 and C19 reveals that repetition rate vary from grade-to-grade which is observed to be the highest in Grade I (8.29 percent) followed by Grade II (4.75 percent), Grade V (4.38 percent), Grade III (4.29 percent) and Grade IV (3.60 percent); this is significant despite no detention policy being observed in Primary grades.

and above the national average (5.24 percent). Hence, immediate attention is required in this respect. On the other hand, all the states from the southern region have much lower average repetition rate in Primary classes. High repetition rate among Primary grades in these states is because of very high repetition rate in Grade I (8.28 percent/28.30 percent of total repeaters in elementary grades) compared to other grades (Grade II, 4.75 percent, Grade III, 4.29 percent, Grade IV, 3.60 percent and Grade V, 4.38 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 (5.24 percent). However, the DISE data suggests that as many as 9.45 million children repeated elementary grades in 2008-09 which is about 5.04 percent of the total 187.7 million enrolment in elementary classes (Table C22). About 86 percent of

Table C23
Indicators of Internal Efficiency of Education System: 2008-09

State/UT	Years Input per Graduate			Coefficient of Efficiency	Input Output Ratio	Cohort Survival Rate to Grade V
	Boys	Girls	Total			
Andhra Pradesh	5.8	5.8	5.8	104.3	1.2	91.6
Andhra Pradesh	6.8	6.9	6.9	85.5	1.4	83.7
Arunachal Pradesh	8.4	8.2	8.3	69.2	1.7	46.7
Assam	8.4	8.1	8.3	69.2	1.7	55.8
Bihar	10.0	9.4	9.7	57.4	1.9	66.4
Chandigarh	5.9	5.8	5.9	–	1.2	–
Chhattisgarh	8.1	8.0	8.1	71.4	1.6	71.3
D & N Haveli	7.6	8.1	7.8	74.2	1.6	82.9
Daman & Diu	22.0	22.8	22.4	23.4	4.5	37.6
Delhi	2.9	2.9	2.9	–	0.6	62.1
Goa	4.4	4.3	4.4	–	0.9	–
Gujarat	7.0	7.0	7.0	84.2	1.4	89.7
Haryana	7.1	6.1	6.6	90.0	1.3	–
Himachal Pradesh	6.8	6.7	6.7	88.2	1.3	95.3
Jammu & Kashmir	6.1	6.0	6.1	99.1	1.2	–
Jharkhand	11.0	10.6	10.8	51.0	2.2	53.2
Karnataka	7.0	7.0	7.0	83.9	1.4	85.9
Kerala	6.0	6.0	6.0	99.9	1.2	–
Lakshadweep	7.6	7.1	7.3	79.3	1.5	80.5
Madhya Pradesh	8.6	8.4	8.5	67.4	1.7	80.2
Maharashtra	6.8	6.8	6.8	87.2	1.4	86.2
Manipur	10.3	10.0	10.2	54.5	2.0	44.5
Meghalaya	11.1	10.1	10.6	52.5	2.1	42.0
Mizoram	7.0	7.0	7.0	83.3	1.4	70.7
Nagaland	6.8	6.9	6.8	86.0	1.4	84.9
Orissa	7.3	7.4	7.4	78.9	1.5	94.8
Puducherry	4.6	5.5	5.0	–	1.0	–
Punjab	7.3	7.2	7.3	81.5	1.5	91.8
Rajasthan	8.4	9.3	8.8	65.0	1.8	60.7
Sikkim	8.7	8.2	8.4	69.0	1.7	87.1
Tamil Nadu	6.1	6.1	6.1	99.0	1.2	–
Tripura	6.8	6.7	6.8	88.7	1.4	93.9
Uttar Pradesh	11.2	10.8	11.0	50.1	2.2	73.0
Uttarakhand	7.6	7.7	7.7	75.7	1.5	75.7
West Bengal	8.7	8.4	8.5	67.9	1.7	72.0
All India	8.2	8.1	8.2	70.0	1.6	75.9

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 girls. The distribution of repeaters by reasons further reveals that more than five out of 10 repeaters repeat on account of failure (54.40 percent). On the other hand, 29.67 percent of students repeat because of long absenteeism and another 15.92 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

An average dropout rate of 8.02 percent in Primary grades during intermediary years 2007-08 and 2008-09 indicates a high dropout rate (about 32 percent) at Primary level over a period of five years. Consequently, it also indicates a low retention rate at the Primary level of education. On the one hand, a few states reported low average dropout rate than the national average, while the other states reported higher dropout rates. Arunachal Pradesh reported a high dropout rate of 16.6 percent compared to 11.4 percent in Rajasthan, 15.1 percent in Jharkhand, 12.0 percent in Bihar, 18.6 percent in Meghalaya, 19.6 percent in Manipur and 12.7 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Except Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur

Table C24
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
2007-08	633	82.52	82.84	82.68
Rural Areas	633	78.81	79.12	78.96
Urban Areas	633	96.82	97.30	97.05

the status of universal retention at the Primary level of education. The dropout rate presented in Table C18 for cohort 2007-08 indicates an average drop-out rate of 8.02 percent (boys, 8.37 percent and girls, 7.65 percent) in primary grades against 9.36 percent during the previous cohort i.e. 2006-07. This shows that during the intermediary years 2007-08 and 2008-09, 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 dropout (average) 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 as in the cohort survival rate (up to Grade V) which comes to be 75.90 percent at Primary level. Further, analysis of grade-specific dropout rate indicates a high dropout in Grade V (75.9 percent) compared to other grades (79.0 percent).

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 0.2 percent, Gujarat with 2.7 percent, Karnataka with 4.5 percent and Himachal Pradesh with 2.0 percent dropout rate have almost achieved the goal of universal retention at Primary level. Experience of these states as to the strategies adopted by them may be useful to other states to attain this rate.

Indicators of Internal Efficiency

Input-Output Ratio, Coefficient of Efficiency and Years Input per Graduate

Based on the re-constructed method as explained above, a variety of efficiency related indicators such as,

Table C25
Transition Rate from Primary (IV/V) to Upper Primary (V/VI)*
Level of Education: Cohorts 2005-06 & 2007-08

State/UT**	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary Level**					
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08			
			Rural Areas	All	Boys	Girls
A & N Islands	-	-	99.69	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	91.07	90.46	88.80	93.46	94.14	92.75
Arunachal Pradesh	90.27	-	92.01	97.79	96.91	98.74
Assam	-	93.44	93.32	93.24	92.13	94.35
Bihar	67.11	62.92	69.43	70.74	69.12	72.72
Chhattisgarh	72.11	89.39	88.31	91.36	91.29	91.43
D & N Haveli	-	90.30	81.45	87.35	88.56	85.98
Daman & Diu	73.63	77.59	84.81	100.00	95.53	-
Goa	88.29	79.22	90.41	93.84	91.21	96.79
Gujarat	92.07	90.49	90.16	91.60	91.93	91.22
Himachal Pradesh	94.80	92.58	91.43	93.66	93.24	94.14
Jammu & Kashmir	97.48	93.69	93.99	97.12	97.05	97.19
Jharkhand	77.76	77.03	68.78	71.24	70.06	72.58
Karnataka	-	91.91	85.02	91.75	91.79	91.71
Kerala	-	-	96.75	98.01	97.31	98.72
Lakshadweep	81.47	-	92.38	92.38	90.92	93.96
Madhya Pradesh	67.03	67.95	75.33	80.34	79.88	80.84
Maharashtra	93.83	93.27	92.68	95.43	95.68	95.15
Manipur	89.74	84.02	74.77	78.61	77.84	79.40
Meghalaya		82.82	81.41	85.07	82.60	87.45
Mizoram		-	96.98	98.32	97.97	98.70
Rajasthan	84.71	77.70	81.29	85.26	88.72	81.06
Sikkim	76.17	77.52	75.92	78.13	78.36	77.92
Tamil Nadu	97.30	97.20	93.43	98.60	98.83	98.36
Tripura	79.16	84.30	86.66	88.71	88.36	89.09
Uttar Pradesh	64.93	62.75	63.00	63.59	62.87	64.34
Uttarakhand	81.08	-	91.86	94.52	95.17	93.84
West Bengal	88.28	79.50	68.03	69.88	68.85	70.93
All States	83.72	81.13	78.96	82.68	82.52	82.84

* As the case may be.

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

Input-Output Ratio, Coefficient of Efficiency and Years Input per Graduate have been computed and the data is presented in Table C23. The coefficient of efficiency presented below reveals that the Primary education

system is efficient to the tune of 70.0 percent. There is, therefore, scope for further improvement as about 30 percent of the total resources (in terms of input years and outcomes) are just going waste.

In a few states, such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh, the coefficient of

system seems to be an efficient one (80 and above). Primary education system in Tamil Nadu is almost perfect as it has a high coefficient of efficiency of 99; it is as

Figure 3.22
Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary Level

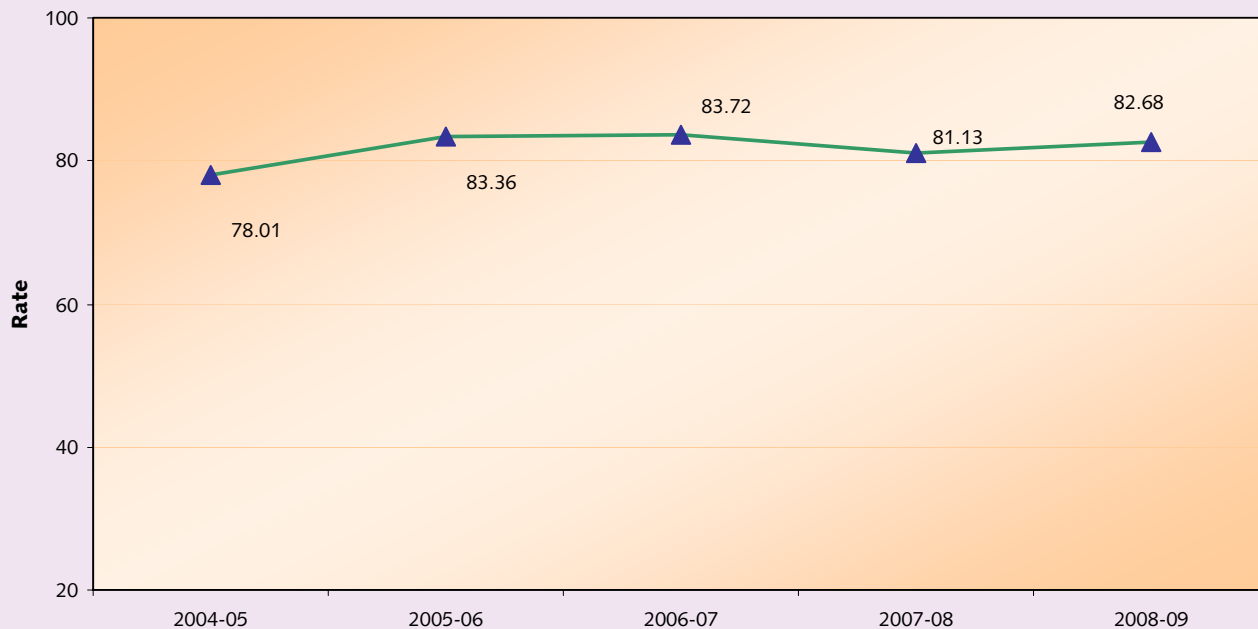
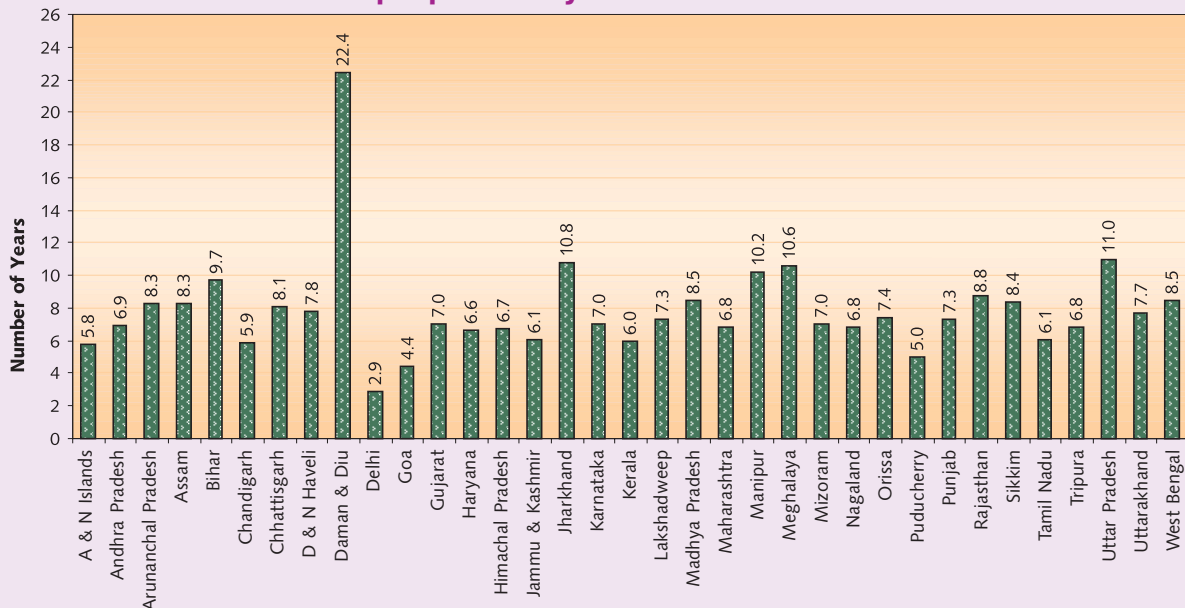


Figure 3.23
Input per Primary Graduate : 2007-08



efficiency obtained is lower than the average of all the states. In Kerala and a few other states, such as Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura and Tamil Nadu, the primary education

good as 99.9 in Kerala and 99.1 in Jammu and Kashmir. On an average, a primary graduate is taking 8.2 years to become graduate, compared to an ideal of 5 years. Students in a few states, such as Arunachal Pradesh,

Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and West Bengal are taking seven and more years to graduate primary level. This is also reflected in the input-output ratio that means a student is taking more than one and a half time (in terms of years) resources in these states to become a primary school graduate. In case of no wastage in the system, a ratio of one is considered to be the ideal one. Many states have also reported input-output ratio well above one. Unless the efficiency of education system is improved (in terms of repetition and dropout rates), the goal of universal primary education in these states, as well as for the country as a whole, may not be realised in the near future.

“As many as 82.68 percent children across 35 States/UTs transited from Primary to Upper Primary level of education compared to 81.13 percent in the previous year”

Transition Rate

One of the important indicators on which the expansion of Upper Primary education depends is the transition rate from the Primary to the Upper Primary level of education. The number of repeaters subtracted from enrolment in Grade IV or V, as the case may be, in 2008-09, divided by enrolment in Grade IV or V in the previous year (2007-08) and multiplied by 100 gave

the transition rate for cohort 2007-08. The transition rate presented in Table C24 and C25 shows that a good percentage of children are dropping out in transition. As many as 82.68 percent children across 35 States/UTs transited from Primary to Upper Primary level of education compared to 81.13 percent in the previous year. Though transition rate shows improvement, about 17 percent of children still drop out in transition. Further, a significant deviation is observed in children transiting 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 78.96 percent (77.22 percent in 2006-07) in rural areas, almost all children transited in urban areas. Further, no significant

difference in transition rate is noticed in the case of boys and girls. Against 82.52 percent boys and 82.84 percent girls transiting from Primary to Upper Primary level of education in 2007-08, compared to 81.89 percent boys and 80.30 percent girls during the previous year.

Further, a significant deviation is noticed when state-specific transition rates are analysed. From Table C25, we find that against a low transition rate of 69.43 percent in rural Bihar, 63.00 percent in Uttar Pradesh,

Table C26
Under-Age and Over-Age Children: 2008-09

Educational Level	All Areas			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	Under-Age	Over-Age	Total Grossness*	Under-Age	Over-Age	Total Grossness	Under-Age	Over-Age	Total Grossness
Primary Level									
Boys	8.13	5.64	13.77	7.60	5.78	13.38	10.26	5.07	15.33
Girls	8.05	5.77	13.82	7.54	5.90	13.44	10.19	5.23	15.42
Total	8.09	5.70	13.79	7.57	5.84	13.41	10.23	5.14	15.37
Upper Primary Level									
Boys	11.94	6.79	18.73	11.35	7.14	18.49	13.72	5.75	19.47
Girls	10.98	10.25	21.23	10.51	10.54	21.05	12.4	9.39	21.79
Total	11.46	8.52	19.98	10.93	8.84	19.77	13.06	7.55	20.61

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

68.78 percent in Jharkhand and 75.33 percent in Madhya Pradesh in 2007-08, the transition rate is high in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu. A few states, including Kerala (98.01 percent), reported about 90 percent transition rates. In Uttar Pradesh, only 62.87 percent boys and 64.34 percent girls transited from Primary to Upper Primary level of education in 2007-08 (Table C20). As mentioned above, Bihar too reported a low transition rate of 69.16 percent for boys and 72.72 percent for girls. Bihar reported a low of 69.43 percent transition rate in rural areas compared to 90.30 percent in urban

“As it seems, the goal of universal elementary education in a few states may not perhaps be realised in the near future if transition rates are not improved significantly”

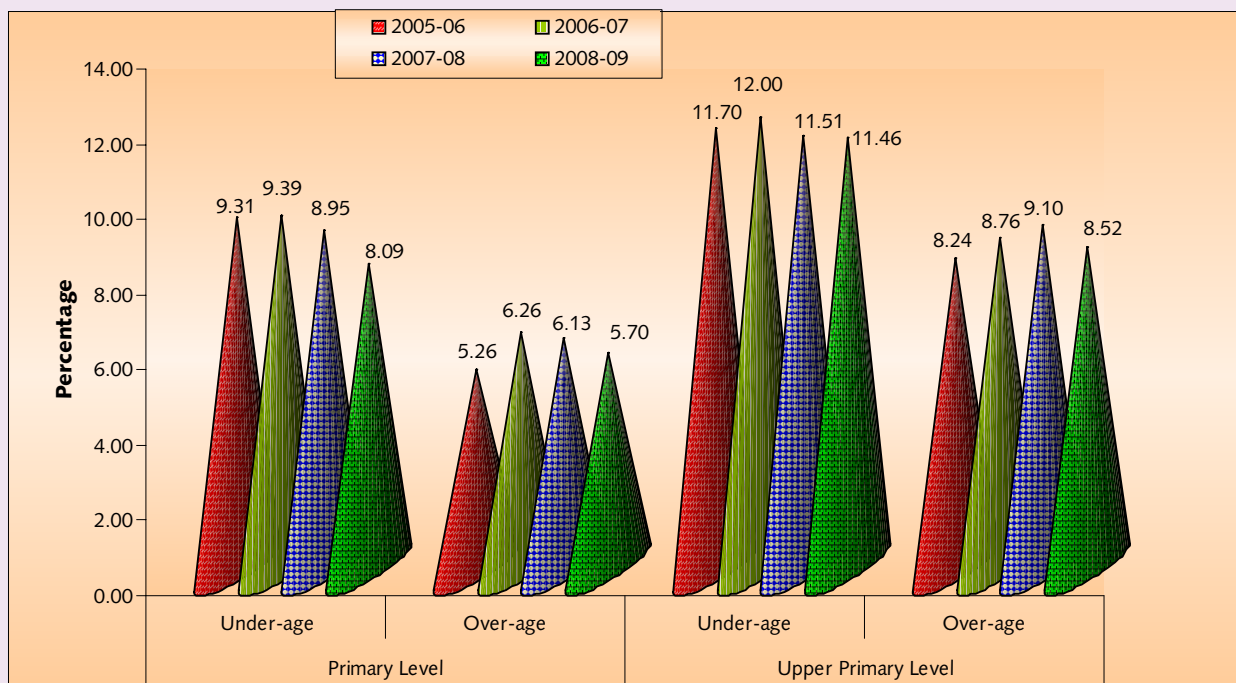
As it seems, the goal of universal elementary education in states mentioned above may not perhaps be realised in the near future if transition rates are not improved significantly. The states should find out reasons of low transition, which should be followed up by remedial action.

Percentage of Over-Age and Under-Age Children

One of the important variables required in planning on which information is generally

not available from other regular sources, is the age-and-grade matrix that has serious implications for planning the UEE. However, data on age-and-grade matrix is being collected regularly ever since the

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



areas. Other major states that need immediate attention of planners are Madhya Pradesh (80.34 percent) and Jharkhand (71.24 percent). Most of the states from the north-eastern part of the country reported transition rate of above 80 percent compared to the average of all states (82.68 percent).

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 C26 shows that the percentage of over-age and under-age children at the

Primary and Upper Primary levels of education in 2008-09 are 13.79 and 19.98 respectively. Further, it is found that the percentage of over-age and under-age children in Upper Primary level (19.98 percent) is much higher than in the Primary level of education (13.79 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.

The percentage of over-age and under-age children suggests that of the total enrolment in Primary classes, 86.21 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 (8.09 percent) in overall grossness in primary classes is more than the number of over-age children (5.70 percent), which is true both for boys and

percent enrolment in Upper Primary Classes are of 11-14 years of age group the grossness in case of boys (18.73 percent) is slightly lower than the same in the case of girls (21.23 percent). As mentioned above, the percentage of under-age children (11.46 percent) in Upper Primary enrolment too is higher than the over-age children (8.52 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 (13.06 percent) is higher than the same in rural areas (10.93 percent). Due consideration may be given to the percentage of under-age and over-age children while planning for school in the coming years as it has serious implications for planning school locations in years that follow.

Enrolment Ratio

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

Table C27
Enrolment and GER at Primary Level: DISE

Year	Number of Districts Covered	Number of States Covered	Number of Schools Covered	Enrolment in Primary Grades I-V (In Million)	GER (%)	NER (%)
2002-03	459	18	8,56,301	101.16	–	–
2003-04	539	25	9,31,471	110.39	89.83	–
2004-05	581	29	10,37,813	118.30	97.82	–
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
2008-09	633	35	12,85,576	134.38	115.31	98.59

* Complete coverage from 2005-06 onwards. Estimated 6-11 age population is around 117 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, unrecognised schools, alternative schools and other schools not covered under the DISE.

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 located in urban areas is 15.37, and in rural areas it is 13.41. Comparative percentage of over-age and under-age children at the Upper Primary level is much higher at 19.98. This means that only 80.02

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 terms and 1.73 in percentage points over the enrolment in 2006-07. In 2008-09, all the states reported a total of 134.38 million enrolment in Primary Classes I to V that is almost the same as in the previous year, i.e 2007-08. Enrolment in Upper Primary classes increased from 47.49 million in

Table C28
Enrolment Ratio at Primary Level: 2005-06 to 2008-09

State/UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio				Net Enrolment Ratio			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
A & N Islands	70.83	78.53	88.24	84.70	-	62.42	69.80	66.83
Andhra Pradesh	96.84	99.86	97.98	98.90	75.28	78.06	78.84	79.39
Arunachal Pradesh	153.94	175.10	199.07	220.31	-	-	-	-
Assam	96.65	129.59	132.02	133.52	88.84	88.84*	88.84*	88.84*
Bihar	92.44	105.47	125.51	133.43	-	99.46	88.84*	88.84*
Chandigarh	72.55	77.95	83.68	87.93	59.31	63.65	69.50	72.76
Chhattisgarh	131.48	119.29	124.24	125.26	-	98.71	-	97.96
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	123.73	147.17	157.65	160.44	93.82	93.82*	93.82*	93.82*
Daman & Diu	85.70	81.20	78.59	91.10	70.11	64.04	64.41	75.91
Delhi	89.57	98.50	102.86	112.71	65.81	72.37	77.81	90.64
Goa	54.12	56.39	53.95	64.10	48.17	49.57	47.87	56.27
Gujarat	100.30	105.35	107.23	107.73	78.89	84.03	86.31	86.03
Haryana	57.90	68.21	80.31	89.66	38.08	53.71	64.98	71.59
Himachal Pradesh	110.53	114.43	112.98	112.12	87.29	91.72	91.78	91.15
Jammu & Kashmir	94.40	97.55	99.16	117.25	75.86	80.54	79.90	95.20
Jharkhand	123.58	149.56	157.37	152.28	63.66	63.66*	63.66*	63.66*
Karnataka	93.58	107.12	107.96	107.89	83.97	98.60	-	98.61
Kerala**	76.16	78.61	79.97	76.31	-	66.63	67.96	65.28
Lakshadweep	87.39	73.11	102.64	102.54	-	67.70	84.93	84.55
Madhya Pradesh	129.76	143.58	144.71	143.91	94.22	94.22*	94.22*	94.22*
Maharashtra	96.82	100.74	102.24	103.83	-	84.00	84.92	87.98
Manipur	132.10	141.30	151.75	148.87	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	132.83	169.38	184.73	193.08	94.01	94.01*	94.01*	94.01*
Mizoram	155.76	176.04	186.36	192.36	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	133.13	152.03	126.36	140.08	-	-	-	-
Orissa	117.38	96.38	115.81	119.97	94.05	71.71	92.69	95.52
Puducherry	79.54	98.00	96.76	102.07	56.66	80.29	76.51	85.19
Punjab	65.34	72.18	67.79	76.19	51.78	55.49	53.02	59.69
Rajasthan	112.72	119.47	115.82	116.54	81.52	84.59	85.17	-
Sikkim	138.00	148.60	150.08	157.77	94.54	90.65	95.38	98.04
Tamil Nadu	118.58	118.23	117.83	118.52	93.92	96.61	97.76	99.30
Tripura	133.40	137.42	135.44	141.11	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	107.27	112.86	110.29	109.43	97.74	97.74*	97.74*	97.74*
Uttarakhand	97.00	90.24	107.48	109.37	83.32	76.59	90.37	91.21
West Bengal	104.45	113.39	115.84	113.33	82.76	84.47	84.07	84.51
All States	103.77	110.86	113.94	115.31	84.53	92.75	95.92	98.59

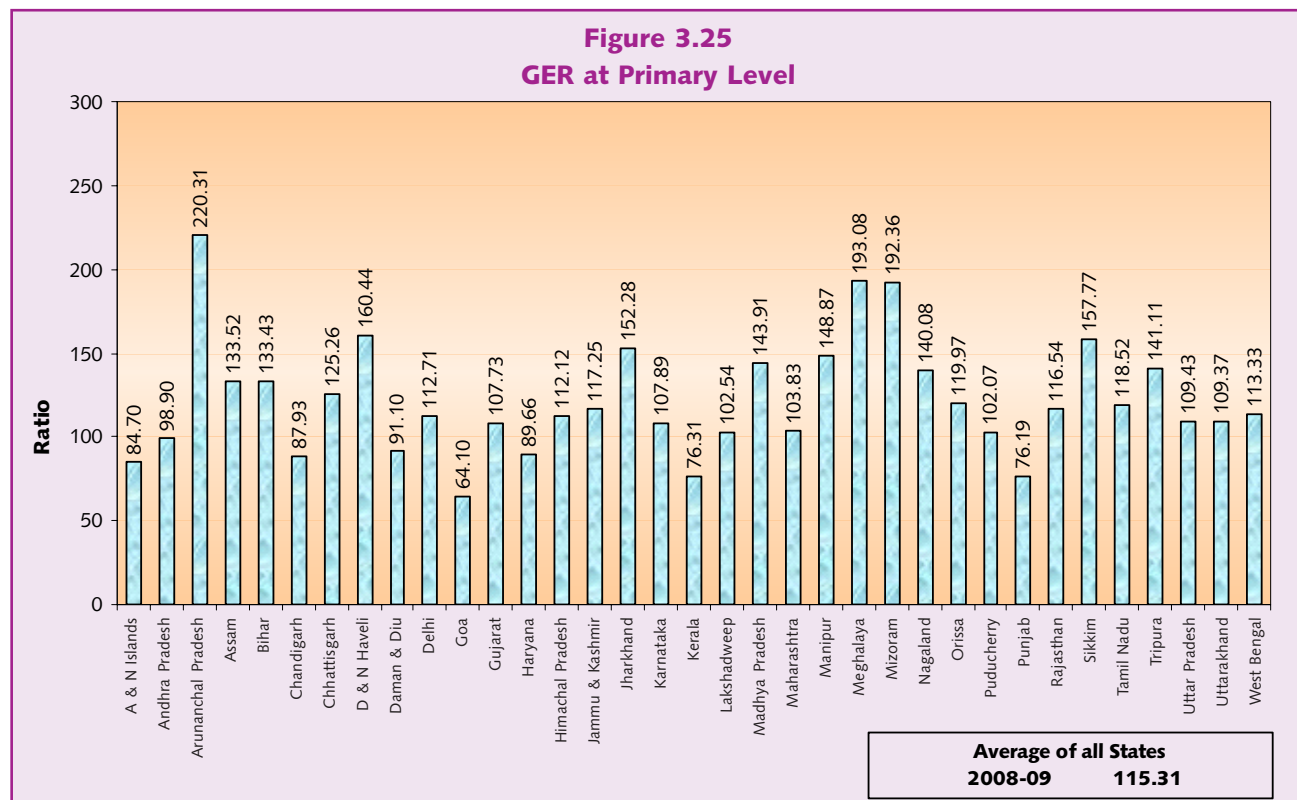
Note: Computed based upon the projected population provided by the Office of the Registrar General of India.

* 2005-06

2006-07 to 50.91 million in 2007-08, thus showing an increase of 3.42 million in absolute terms which has further been increased to 53.35 million in 2008-09.

The GER in the previous year 2007-08 was 113.94 percent (NER, 95.92 percent). Contrary to the general belief, the NER at the Primary level in Kerala is low which

Figure 3.25
GER at Primary Level



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.

One of the crucial indicators through which the goal of universal enrolment is assessed is the Enrolment Ratio. The national data at the Primary level is presented in Table C27. and the state-specific data is given in Table C28. 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 2008-09, during which all the districts of the country across 35 States and UTs were covered under the DISE, information from more than 1.29 million institutions was received. According to this the NER is 98.59 percent.

is because of the incomplete coverage of schools in the state and significant number of unrecognised schools not covered under the DISE data collection.

“In 2008-09, all the states reported a total of 134.38 million enrolment in Primary Classes I to V that is almost the same as in the previous year, i.e. 2007-08. Enrolment in Upper Primary classes increased from 47.49 million in 2006-07 to 53.35 million in 2008-09”

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 (73.74 percent against

69.88 percent in 2007-08) is found much lower than at the Primary level. Net Enrolment Ratio at Upper Primary level is also low at 56.22 percent (52.55 percent in 2007-08); thus indicating that about 44 percent of children of age 11-14 years are not enrolled in schools which supplied enrolment data under the DISE operations.

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

In India, the Learners' Achievement is considered to be one of the significant indicators of quality of education. However, there is no mechanism to collect information on Learners' Achievement on a regular basis. For the

Table C29
Examination Results in the Terminal Grades: 2006-07

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

is not likely to be realized in the near future. The enrolment ratio, however, also reveals that a few states, such as Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, 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.

“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 are near the goal of universal elementary enrolment”

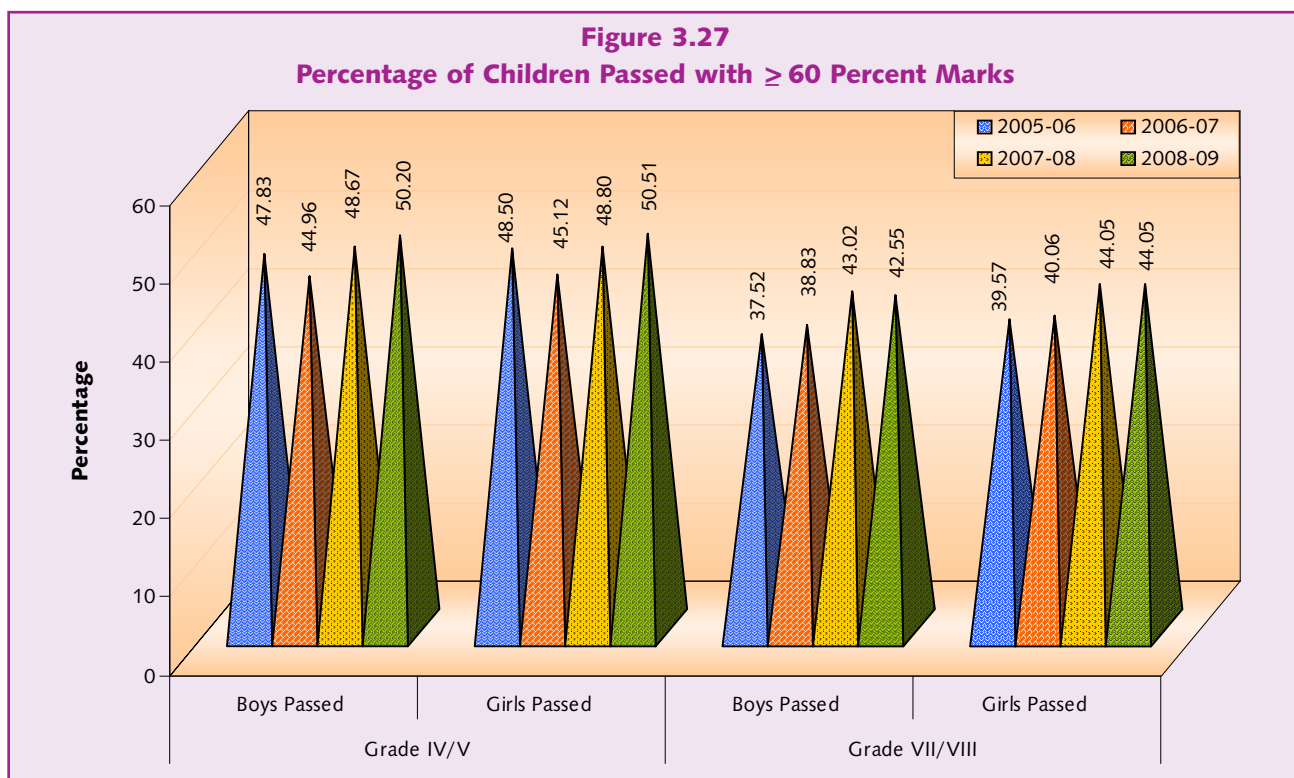
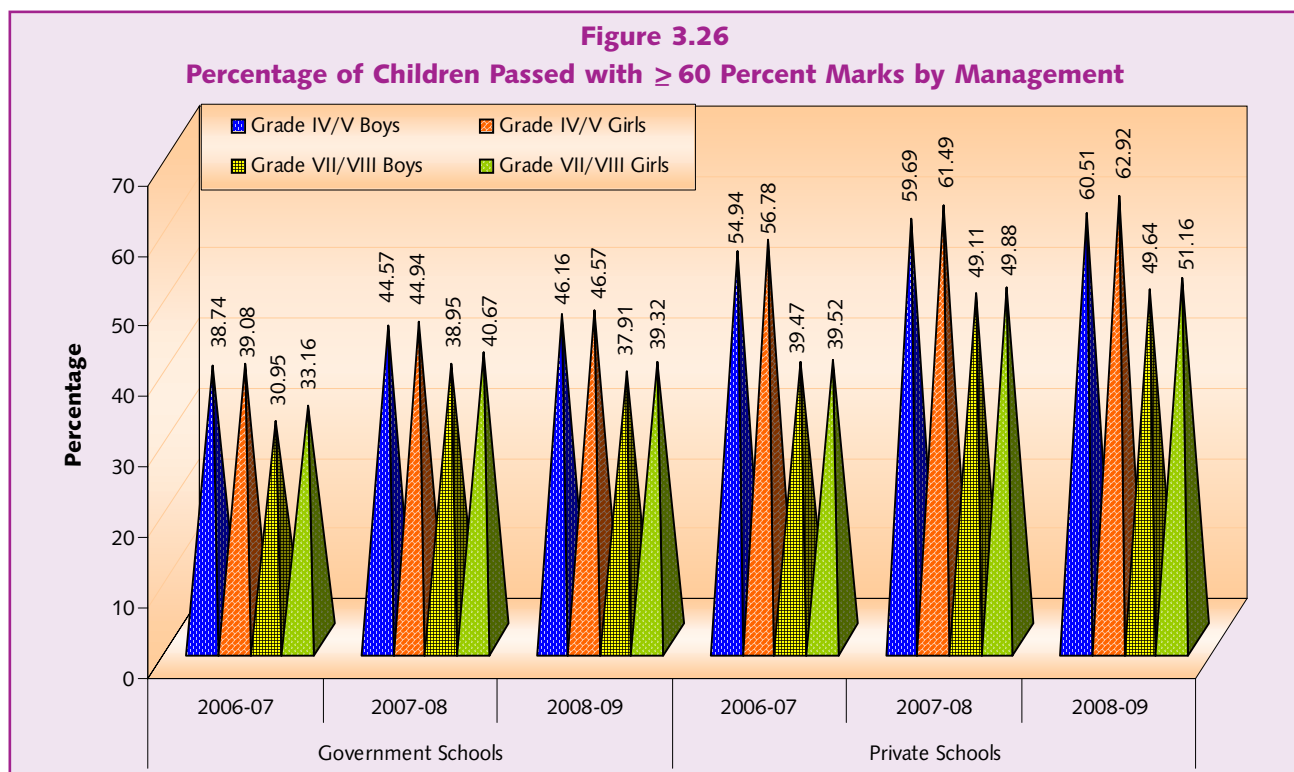
first time, Baseline Learners' Assessment Studies (BAS) were conducted in 1994-95 in seven DPEP phase-one

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 been conducting studies on learners' attainment in Primary

and Upper Primary grades ever since the inception of the SSA. Results of the examination 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 of children passed the terminal Grades IV/V and VII/VIII



(Table C29 and C30). The pass percentage in Grade V is as high as 95, both in the case of boys and girls. Except Arunachal Pradesh (boys 88.29 percent; and girls 89.11

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

Table C30
Examination Results in the Terminal Grades: 2007-08

Terminal Grade	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	All Government Management	All Private Management
Pass Percentage					
Grade IV/V					
Boys	98.63	96.91	96.71	96.48	97.02
Girls	98.61	96.78	96.93	96.67	97.24
Grade VII/VIII					
Boys	91.75	91.57	92.27	90.45	93.79
Girls	92.18	92.12	92.36	90.89	94.59
Pass Percentage (60% & Above Marks)					
Grade IV/V					
Boys	50.20	48.08	58.32	46.16	60.51
Girls	50.35	47.86	60.75	46.57	62.92
Grade VII/VIII					
Boys	42.55	40.44	48.88	37.91	49.64
Girls	43.56	41.09	50.67	39.32	51.16

percent), Meghalaya (boys 88.22 percent; and girls 89.13 percent), Mizoram (boys 88.97 percent) and Sikkim (boys 73.00 percent; and girls 74.74 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, 91.75 percent; girls 92.18 percent) has been comparatively lower than the pass percentage in Grade V. It is noticed that almost an equal percentage of children passed terminal Grades V and VIII, both in rural and urban areas; it is also true for all government and private management schools for Primary grade only. However, the pass percentage in Grade VII/VIII in schools run by the private management has been a bit higher than the same in the government run schools.

“Almost an equal percentage of children passed terminal Grades V and VIII, both in rural and urban areas; it is also true for all government and private management schools for Primary grade”

improvement in 2007-08 over the previous academic year, i.e. 2006-07 in the case of Grade IV/V. 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 urban areas. Schools run by private managements have higher percentage than government managed schools, which is true for both boys and girls and also for Primary and Upper Primary terminal grades.

About 50.20 percent (48.67 percent in 2006-07) of boys and 50.51 percent (48.80 percent in 2006-07) of girls passed Grade IV/V with a score of 60 percent and above, compared to about 42.55 percent of boys and 43.56 percent of girls scoring 60 percent and above marks in Grade VII/VIII. However, no significant improvement is observed in percentage of children who had passed with 60 percent and above marks in terminal Grade VII/VIII in 2007-08. In many states, the percentage of such girls is much higher than boys, which is also true in the case of Grade VIII. In Bihar, only 37.51 percent of boys passed Grade VIII scoring 60 percent and above marks, against 38.44 percent of 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 41.73; girls 46.33 percent). The percentage of such students in Grade V in Kerala is boys 59.38 and girls 62.88 percent. The corresponding percentage in Delhi, especially in Grade VIII, is also low. It is 58.73 for boys and 65.64 for girls in Grade V; and 40.26 for boys and 41.40 for girls in Grade VIII. It is further observed that all the states from the north-eastern region have about 30 percent of students passed with 60 percent and above marks, which is true for both the terminal grades.

In view of the above analysis, it is obvious that the programmes initiated recently for elementary education focus more on quality of education than on the other components of universalization. A careful

analysis of students' responses in examinations/achievement tests may help in finding out the nature of common mistakes they do 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 the 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 the goal of universal primary education or elementary education cannot be achieved. For that purpose, reason-specific child-centered strategies need to be adopted.