

## CHAPTER V

### GROWTH OF ENROLMENT

There has been a lot of educational development since Independence. In the preceding chapter it has been discussed that educational facilities both at the primary and middle stages have increased considerably over years. Consequent to that and also due to efforts made by the State in achieving the constitutional goal of UEE, there has been an appreciable increase in enrolment at the elementary stage. The enrolment in classes I-VIII has gone up from 222.7 lakhs in 1950-51 to 1145.9 lakhs in 1985-86. During this period of thirty five years the enrolment has become five-fold and the annual growth rate (compound) for the period was 4.79%. The corresponding growth rates for classes I-V and classes VI-VIII were 4.40% and 6.48% respectively.

#### 5.1 ENROLMENT

According to Fifth All-India Educational Survey (1986), the enrolment at elementary stage consisting of classes I-VIII was 113883945 including 86683289 in classes I-V. The enrolment in the rural areas was 84593200 and this constituted 74.28% of the total enrolment. Enrolment in rural schools in classes I-V and VI-VIII was 66797907 and 17795293 respectively and this constituted 77.06% and 65.42% of the corresponding total enrolments.

As per 1981 Census rural population was 76.70% of the total population. Comparing the percentages of rural enrolment with rural population in 1981, it is observed that the enrolment in classes I-VIII in rural areas was a little short of the expected one. Against this, the enrolment in classes I-V was slightly on the higher side of the expected, though for classes VI-VIII it was much less than the expected one.

STATEMENT 5.1Enrolment at the Elementary Stage (Classes I-VIII)  
as per Fifth Survey (1986)

Area	Sex	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VIII	Classes I-VIII
Rural	B	40153589	12092611	52246200
	G	26644318	5702682	32347000
	T	66797907	17795293	84593200
Urban	B	10853057	5465508	16318565
	G	9032325	3939855	12972180
	T	19885382	9405363	29290745
Total	B	51006646	17558119	68564765
	G	35676643	9642537	45319180
	T	86683289	27200656	113883945

Considering the enrolment by sex, girls enrolment in classes I-VIII was 45319180 including 32347000 (71.38%) in the rural areas. The enrolment of girls in classes I-V and VI-VIII was 35676643 and 9642537 respectively. Girls constituted 41.16% of the enrolment in classes I-V, 35.45% in classes VI-VIII and 39.79% in classes I-VIII. For the rural areas the percentages of girls enrolment were 39.89; 32.04 and 38.24 for classes I-V, VI-VIII and I-VIII respectively and the corresponding percentages for the urban areas were 45.42, 41.89 and 44.29 indicating that girls enrolment in urban areas was better.

The enrolment of Scheduled Castes in classes I-VIII was 19104088, 15034683 in classes I-V and 4064405 in classes VI-VIII. These constituted 16.78%, 17.35% and 14.94% of the corresponding total enrolment. In 1981, Scheduled Castes constituted 15.75% of the total population. The enrolment of Scheduled Castes for classes I-VIII and classes I-V compares favourably with the S.C. population but the S.C. enrolment in classes VI-VIII is a little short of the expected enrolment. The enrolment of girls in classes I-VIII was 7150221, 5873787 in classes I-V and 1276434 in classes VI-VIII. Girls constituted 37.43%, 39.06% and 31.41% of S.C. enrolment in classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII respectively.

The enrolment of Scheduled Tribes in classes I-V, VI-VIII, and I-VIII was 6995848, 1377992 and 8373840 respectively. These constituted 8.07%, 5.07% and 7.36% of the corresponding total enrolments. In 1981, Scheduled Tribes constituted 7.76% of the total population. Comparing the enrolment and population, it can be said that enrolment in classes I-V is slightly more than the expected enrolment, though for classes VI-VIII and I-VIII, it is less than the expected ones. The enrolment of girls was 2698843 in classes I-V, 415960 in classes VI-VIII and 3114803 in classes I-VIII. Girls constituted 38.58%, 30.19% and 37.20% of the S.T. enrolment in classes I-V, VI-VIII and I-VIII respectively.

## 5.2 GROWTH IN ENROLMENT

The growth of enrolment of classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII over a period of time in respect of various categories viz. total enrolment, Girls enrolment, Scheduled Caste enrolment, Scheduled Tribe enrolment, etc. has been discussed high-lighting the various facets of growth.

- i) Percentage increase in enrolment in classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII for the periods 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86.
- ii) Annual growth rates (compound) for classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII for the periods 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86.

- iii) Index of Enrolment Growth - Elementary Stage (classes I-VIII/Primary Stage (classes I-V) Middle Stage (classes VI-VIII) for 1978 and 1986 (Base year 1973-74 = 100)
- iv) Enrolment Indices (Enrolment in classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII per lakh of population) for the years 1983 and 1986.
- v) Co-efficient of Equality of Rural areas and of girls for the years 1973 and 1986.
- vi) Age Specific Enrolment Ratios for the age-groups 6 to below 11 and to below 11 to below 14 for the years 1978 and 1986.
- vii) Retention Rates for classes I-V and I-VIII for two cohorts (1974-75) to 1981-82 and 1976-77 to 1983-84)

#### 5.2.1 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN ENROLMENT

Enrolment in classes I-VIII increased by 51.43% during 1973-86. The corresponding percentage increase for classes I-V and VI-VIII were 41.51 and 94.99 respectively. The percentage increase in enrolment of classes I-VIII for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 15.10 and 31.57 respectively. The corresponding increase in enrolment for classes I-V were 11.99% and 26.36% respectively and for classes VI-VIII were 28.74% and 51.46% respectively.

#### Statement 5.2

Percentage increase in Enrolment in classes I-VIII,  
I-V and VI-VIII during 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86

Classes and Category	1973-86			1973-78			1978-86		
	Total Enrol.	S.C. Enrol.	S.T. Enrol.	Total Enrol.	S.C. Enrol.	S.T. Enrol.	Total Enrol.	S.C. Enrol.	S.T. Enrol.
I-VIII									
Boys	43.45	89.28	93.52	13.89	28.68	22.14	25.95	47.09	58.44
Girls	65.36	139.89	147.81	17.21	33.94	27.21	41.08	79.10	94.81

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	51.43	105.50	110.69	15.10	30.37	23.75	31.57	57.63	70.26
I-V									
Boys	33.72	69.99	77.36	11.02	23.04	18.64	20.44	38.16	49.49
Girls	54.38	118.72	136.32	13.60	29.31	25.62	35.90	69.14	88.12
Total	41.51	86.19	96.25	11.99	25.12	20.88	26.36	48.81	62.35
VI-VIII									
Boys	81.90	201.85	226.41	25.21	61.62	50.93	45.27	86.77	116.26
Girls	124.39	332.54	262.01	36.65	76.10	43.00	64.21	145.63	153.16
Total	94.99	233.50	236.39	28.74	65.12	48.71	51.46	101.97	126.21

The Scheduled Caste enrolment had a high percentage increase in all the three sets of classes. Enrolment in classes I-VIII increased by 105.50% during 1973-86. The corresponding increase for classes I-V and VI-VIII were 86.19 and 233.50% respectively. The percentage increase for classes I-VIII during 1973-78 was 30.37 and the corresponding increase for classes I-V and VI-VIII were 25.12 and 65.12 respectively. During 1978-86, the Scheduled Caste enrolment in classes I-VIII increased by 57.63% and corresponding increase for classes I-V and VI-VIII were 48.81 and 101.97 respectively.

The Scheduled Tribe enrolment increased considerably during 1973-86. During the period under reference, the enrolment in classes I-VIII increased by 110.69%. The corresponding increase for classes I-V and VI-VIII were 96.25 and 236.39 respectively. During the period 1973-78, the percentage increase in enrolment in classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII were 23.75%, 20.88% and 48.71%. For the period 1978-86, the corresponding percentages were 70.26, 62.35 and 126.21 respectively.

The data indicate that percentage increase in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe enrolments for all sets of classes and for all the periods under reference was higher than the corresponding increase for the 'total enrolment'. The percentage increase in enrolment of girls was higher than the corresponding increase in enrolment of boys in respect of all categories. The percentage increase in classes VI-VIII was higher than the corresponding percentage increase for classes I-V.

### 5.2.2 ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF ENROLMENT

Annual growth *rate* (AGR) is an indicator of the growth of enrolment. It has been used for comparing the rates of growth of enrolment of boys and girls, of total enrolment and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe enrolment, of enrolment between States, etc. for the periods 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-1986 and for the sets of classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII.

#### ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF THE COUNTRY

##### CLASSES I-VIII

During the period 1973-86, the enrolment in classes I-VIII in the country increased at the rate of 3.24 per cent per annum (compound). The corresponding rates for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 2.85 and 3.49 respectively. It meant that during the period 1978-86 the enrolment increased at a faster rate than that during the period 1973-78. During the period 1973-86, the annual growth rate per cent (AGR) of girls was higher than the corresponding AGR of boys. Same was true for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86.

## Statement 53

Annual Growth Rate of classes I-VIII for the periods  
1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86

Category	Sex	Annual Growth Rates for the period		
		1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
Total Enrolment	Boys	2.81	2.64	2.93
	Girls	3.94	3.23	4.40
	Total	3.24	2.85	3.49
S.C. Enrolment	Boys	5.03	5.17	4.94
	Girls	6.96	6.02	7.56
	Total	5.70	5.45	5.85
S.T. Enrolment	Boys	5.21	4.08	5.92
	Girls	7.23	4.93	8.69
	Total	5.90	4.35	6.88

The AGRs of S.C. enrolment were higher than the corresponding AGRs of the total enrolment. The AGR of S.C. enrolment for the period 1973-86 was 5.70 as against 3.24 of the total enrolment. The AGRs of S.C. enrolment for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 5.45 and 5.85 respectively. The AGRs of S.T. enrolment were also higher than the corresponding AGRs of the total enrolment. The AGRs of the S.T. enrolment for the periods 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 5.90, 4.35 and 6.88 respectively. The data indicate that the AGRs of girls enrolment of all categories were higher than the corresponding AGRs of boys enrolment. Also AGRs of all categories for the period 1978-86 were higher than the corresponding AGRs for the period 1973-78 except for S.C. boys category.

CLASSES I-V

During the period 1973-86, the enrolment in classes I-V increased at the rate of 2.71 per cent per annum (compound). The growth rate of classes I-V was less than the corresponding growth rate of classes I-VIII. The corresponding growth rates for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 2.29 and 2.97 respectively. The Annual Growth Rate per cent (AGR) of girls for the period 1973-86 was 3.40 and it was higher than the corresponding growth rate of boys. AGRs of girls for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 2.58 and 3.91 respectively.

Statement 5.4

Annual Growth Rates of Classes I-V for the periods  
1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86

Category	Sex	Annual Growth Rates for the Period		
		1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
Total Enrolment	Boys	2.26	2.11	2.35
	Girls	3.40	2.58	3.91
	Total	2.71	2.29	2.97
S.C. Enrolment	Boys	4.17	4.23	4.12
	Girls	6.21	5.28	6.79
	Total	4.90	4.58	5.09
S.T. Enrolment	Boys	4.51	3.48	5.15
	Girls	6.84	4.67	8.22
	Total	5.32	3.87	6.24

The AGRs of S.C. enrolment were higher than the corresponding AGRs of the total enrolment. The S.C. enrolment in classes I-V increased at the rate of 4.90 per cent per annum during 1973-86 against the corresponding rate of 2.71 per cent of the total enrolment. The AGRs of S.T. enrolment were also higher than the corresponding AGRs of the total enrolment. The AGR of S.T. enrolment for the period 1973-86 was 5.32 and the same for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 3.87 and 6.24 respectively.

In case of classes I-V too, the AGRs of girl enrolment of all categories were higher than the corresponding AGRs of boys enrolment and AGRs of all categories for the period 1978-86 were higher than the corresponding AGRs for the period 1973-78 except for S.C. boys category.

#### CLASSES VI-VIII

The AGR of the total enrolment for the period 1973-86 was 5.27 and for girls and boys the AGRs were 6.41 and 4.71 respectively. The AGRs of the total enrolment for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 5.18 and 5.33 respectively. The AGRs of S.C. enrolment for the periods 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 9.71, 10.55 and 9.18 respectively.

#### Statement 5.5

##### Annual Growth Rates of Classes VI-VIII for the Periods 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86

Category	Sex	Annual Growth Rates for the Period		
		1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
Total Enrolment	Boys	4.71	4.60	4.78
	Girls	6.41	6.44	6.40
	Total	5.27	5.18	5.33

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
S.C. Enrolment	Boys	8.87	10.08	8.12
	Girls	11.92	11.98	11.89
	Total	9.71	10.55	9.18
S.T. Enrolment	Boys	9.53	8.58	10.12
	Girls	10.40	7.42	12.31
	Total	9.78	8.26	10.74

The AGRs of S.T. enrolment were higher than the corresponding AGRs of the total enrolment. The AGR for the period 1973-86 was 9.78 and the corresponding AGRs for the period 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 8.26 and 10.74. Here too, the two trends as observed in cases of classes I-VIII and I-V, hold good. The AGRs of girls of all categories were higher than the corresponding AGRs of boys except for S.T. girls in 1973-78. Secondly the AGRs of all categories for the period 1978-86 were higher than the corresponding AGRs for the period 1973-78 except for girls (total enrolment), S.C. boys, S.C. girls and S.C.(total).

It is seen that AGRs of S.C. and S.T. enrolment are higher than the corresponding AGRs of total enrolment for all sets of classes. It might be due to small base of enrolment of these communities and also due to an extra effort put in <sup>by</sup> the State to bring the children of these communities within the school-fold.

#### STATEWISE POSITION

##### CLASSES I-VIII

During the period 1973-86, for classes I-VIII the Annual Growth Rate (AGR) was the highest (5.72) of Rajasthan followed by 4.80 of Bihar and 4.62 of Andhra Pradesh. The rate was the lowest (0.15) of Kerala, next to it were 0.87 of Punjab and 1.92 of Uttar Pradesh. Six States viz. Karnataka (3.18), Kerala (0.15), Punjab (0.87), Tamil Nadu (3.04), Uttar Pradesh (1.92) and West Bengal (2.18)

had AGR lower than the corresponding all-India average.

Statement 5.6  
Annual Growth Rates Per cent for Classes I-VIII, I-V, VI-VIII  
for the Periods 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86

Sl. No.	State	Classes I-VIII			Classes I-V			Classes VI-VIII		
		1973-86	1973-78	1978-86	1973-86	1973-78	1978-86	1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.62	4.70	4.57	4.44	4.39	4.47	5.48	6.24	5.01
2.	Assam	4.20	3.81	4.44	4.11	3.86	4.26	4.53	3.63	5.09
3.	Bihar	4.80	6.70	3.64	4.61	7.80	2.67	5.63	0.96	8.65
4.	Gujarat	3.35	3.30	3.38	2.87	2.48	3.12	5.20	6.64	4.31
5.	Haryana	3.59	2.87	4.04	3.20	2.40	3.70	4.66	4.21	4.95
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.21	3.51	4.65	3.33	3.31	3.34	6.52	4.12	8.05
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.34	3.48	4.87	3.90	3.95	3.88	5.47	2.10	7.64
8.	Karnataka	3.18	3.14	3.21	2.69	2.70	2.68	5.17	5.08	5.23
9.	Kerala	0.15	1.11	(-)0.44	(-)0.79	(-)1.33	(-)0.45	2.45	7.22	(-)0.43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3.80	0.42	5.97	2.99	(-)1.19	5.70	7.64	8.69	6.98
11.	Maharashtra	3.96	5.06	3.28	3.17	4.56	2.32	6.87	7.26	6.63
12.	Orissa	3.66	3.44	3.80	2.98	2.86	3.05	7.06	6.88	7.18
13.	Punjab	0.87	2.92	(-)0.39	0.25	2.11	(-)0.90	2.83	5.69	1.08
14.	Rajasthan	5.72	4.39	6.57	5.53	4.16	6.39	6.50	5.31	7.24
15.	Tamil Nadu	3.04	3.06	3.03	2.38	2.57	2.27	5.27	4.95	5.47
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1.92	(-)0.12	3.21	1.12	(-)1.19	2.59	4.82	4.20	5.21
17.	West Bengal	2.18	1.22	2.78	1.74	1.13	2.12	4.07	1.67	5.59
	All-India	3.24	2.85	3.49	2.71	2.29	2.97	5.27	5.18	5.33

During the period 1973-78, Bihar had the highest AGR (6.70), followed by Maharashtra with a rate of 5.06 and Andhra Pradesh with a rate of 4.70. Uttar Pradesh had a fall in enrolment and had a negative growth rate of 0.12. The lowest positive growth rate (0.42) was of Madhya Pradesh, next to it were 1.11 of Kerala and 1.22 of West Bengal.

During the period 1978-86, Madhya Pradesh had a boost in enrolment and its annual growth rate touched as high as 5.97 as against mere 0.42 for the period 1973-78. However, Rajasthan had the highest growth rate (6.57), followed by Madhya Pradesh with a growth rate of 5.97 and Jammu and Kashmir with a rate of 4.87. Punjab and Kerala had fall in enrolment and they had negative growth rate of 0.39 and 0.44 respectively. Among other States West Bengal had the lowest growth rate (2.78) and next to it were Tamil Nadu with a growth rate of 3.03 and Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh with each having a growth rate of 3.21.

It is seen that by and large the educationally backward States had higher rate of growth. Two educationally advanced States - Punjab and Kerala and educationally backward State, Uttar Pradesh had a fall in enrolment. The fall in enrolment might be due to an abnormal rise in the number of unrecognised private schools run on the lines of public schools. Such schools have come up even in big villages. These schools being unrecognised do not report their enrolment anywhere and their enrolment remains unaccounted for. Moreover in the educationally advanced States with the spread of education, the number of under-age and over-age children has got reduced to a great extent. This might have resulted in the lower growth rates or negative growth rates. In most of the States, the rates of growth for the period 1978-86 were higher than their corresponding rates for the period 1973-78.

CLASSES I-V

AGR for the country for classes I-V for the period 1973-86 was 2.71 and for the period 1973-78 and for 1978-86 was 2.29 and 2.97 respectively. As in the case of classes I-VIII, here too, enrolment increased at a faster rate

during 1978-86. During the period 1973-86, AGR of Rajasthan was the highest (5.53), followed by 4.61 of Bihar and 4.44 of Andhra Pradesh. There was a fall in the enrolment of Kerala and as such growth rate was negative (-0.79). The lowest positive growth rate (0.25) was of Punjab and next to it were 1.12 of Uttar Pradesh and 1.74 of West Bengal. AGRs of Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were less than the all-India average.

During the period 1973-78, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh had fall in enrolment and these had negative growth rate of 1.33, 1.19 and 1.19 respectively. AGR of Bihar was the highest (7.80), followed by Maharashtra (4.56) and Andhra Pradesh (4.39). West Bengal had the lowest positive AGR (1.13) and next to it were Punjab (2.11) and Haryana (2.40).

During the 1978-86, AGR of Rajasthan was the highest (6.39), followed by 5.70 of Madhya Pradesh and 4.47 of Andhra Pradesh. Kerala and Punjab had fall in enrolment and they had negative growth rates of 0.45 and 0.90 respectively. West Bengal had the lowest positive growth rate 2.12 and next to it were, Tamil Nadu (2.27) and Maharashtra (2.32).

CLASSES VI-VIII

AGR for classes VI-VIII of the country for the period 1973-86 was 5.27 and it was much higher than the AGR for the same period for classes I-V. The corresponding AGRs for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 5.18 and 5.33 respectively.

During the period 1973-86, Madhya Pradesh, had the highest AGR (7.64), followed by Orissa (7.06) and Maharashtra (6.87). The lowest AGR (2.45) was of Kerala, next to it were Punjab (2.83) and West Bengal (4.07).

During the period 1973-78, Madhya Pradesh had the highest AGR (8.69), followed by Maharashtra (7.26) and Kerala (7.22). Bihar had the lowest AGR (0.96), next to it were West Bengal (1.67) and Jammu and Kashmir (2.10).

During the period 1978-86, the highest AGR (8.65) was of Bihar, followed by Himachal Pradesh (8.05) and Jammu and Kashmir (7.64). Kerala had a fall in enrolment and had a negative growth rate (-.43). Punjab had the lowest positive growth rate (1.08) and next to it were Gujarat (4.31) and Haryana (4.95).

By and large, for the elementary stage (classes I-VIII) for the period 1973-86 the educationally backward States like Rajasthan (5.72), Bihar (4.80) Andhra Pradesh (4.62), Jammu and Kashmir (4.34), Assam (4.20), etc. had higher growth rates than the educationally advanced States like Kerala (0.15), Punjab (0.87), etc. The rates for classes VI-VIII (1973-86) were higher than the corresponding growth rates for classes I-V.

#### ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF ENROLMENT OF GIRLS

The girls enrolment in classes I-VIII increased at the rate of 3.94 per cent, per annum (compound). The corresponding growth rates for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 3.23 and 4.40 respectively.

Statement 5.7Annual Growth Rates of Girls Enrolment in Classes I-VIII  
during 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86

Sl. No.	State	Annual Growth Rates		
		1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.92	5.14	6.41
2.	Assam	4.78	4.57	4.90
3.	Bihar	6.63	8.56	5.45
4.	Gujarat	4.22	4.10	4.30
5.	Haryana	5.88	4.09	7.01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.72	4.64	6.39
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.92	5.44	6.23
8.	Karnataka	3.67	3.46	3.80
9.	Kerala	0.37	1.22	-0.16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.66	-0.75	8.19
11.	Maharashtra	4.76	5.98	4.00
12.	Orissa	4.81	4.39	5.07
13.	Punjab	1.48	3.86	2.45
14.	Rajasthan	7.08	5.30	8.20
15.	Tamil Nadu	3.47	3.53	3.43
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2.20	-1.91	4.85
17.	West Bengal	2.87	2.58	3.05
	All India	3.94	3.23	4.40

Among the selected States, Rajasthan had the highest AGR (7.08), followed by Bihar (6.63) and Jammu & Kashmir (5.92). All these three States happen to be educationally backward States. Kerala had the lowest AGR (0.37) and next to it were Punjab (1.48) and Uttar Pradesh (2.20). Kerala had negative growth rate during 1978-86 and Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh had negative growth rates during 1973-78.

#### ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF SCHEDULED CASTE ENROLMENT

The Scheduled Caste enrolment in classes I-VIII increased at the rate of 5.70 per cent per annum (compound) during 1973-86. The corresponding growth rates for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 5.45 and 5.85 respectively. These rates were higher than the corresponding rates of the total enrolment. This indicates that S.C. enrolment increased at a faster rate than that of the total enrolment.

#### Statement 5.8

#### Annual Growth Rates of Scheduled Caste Enrolment in Classes I-VIII during 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86

Sl. No.	State	Annual Growth Rates		
		1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.86	10.56	7.82
2.	Assam	4.57	2.55	5.86
3.	Bihar	8.27	11.83	6.10
4.	Gujarat	4.81	2.38	6.35
5.	Haryana	7.85	5.71	9.21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.19	6.89	7.38

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.19	1.28	6.05
8.	Karnataka	7.66	10.71	5.80
9.	Kerala	1.86	3.95	0.58
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7.70	1.60	11.69
11.	Maharashtra	6.22	7.21	5.61
12.	Orissa	5.18	3.76	6.07
13.	Punjab	3.83	8.66	0.93
14.	Rajasthan	10.22	9.70	10.54
15.	Tamil Nadu	4.20	5.39	3.47
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3.54	1.69	4.71
17.	West Bengal	5.35	3.35	6.62
	All India	5.70	5.45	5.85

Rajasthan had the highest AGR (10.22) followed by Andhra Pradesh (8.86) and Bihar (8.27). All the three States are educationally backward States. Kerala had the lowest AGR (1.86) and next to it were Uttar Pradesh (3.54) and Punjab (3.83). Two of the bottom States are educationally advanced States. Some of the States had higher growth rates during 1973-78 while the others had it during 1978-86.

#### ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF SCHEDULED TRIBE ENROLMENT

The Scheduled Tribe enrolment in classes I-VIII increased at the rate of 5.90 per cent per annum (compound) during 1973-86. The corresponding growth

rates for the periods 1973-78 and 1978-86 were 4.35 and 6.88 respectively. These rates were higher than the corresponding growth rates of the total enrolment.

Statement 5.9

Annual Growth Rates of Scheduled Tribe Enrolment in  
Classes I-VIII during 1973-86, 1973-78 and 1978-86

Sl. No.	State	Annual Growth Rates		
		1973-86	1973-78	1978-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.33	13.53	5.20
2.	Assam	8.67	4.60	11.30
3.	Bihar	4.10	6.68	2.52
4.	Gujarat	6.03	5.37	6.44
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5.83	4.45	6.70
6.	Karnataka	13.86	16.24	12.39
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.11	-1.89	9.74
8.	Maharashtra	9.10	9.90	8.55
9.	Orissa	3.64	3.89	3.48
10.	Rajasthan	10.76	12.28	9.81
11.	West Bengal	4.48	2.62	5.66
	All India	5.90	4.35	6.88

Out of the seventeen selected States, eleven States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal were with more than 4% Scheduled Tribe population in 1981. Growth of Scheduled Tribe enrolment has been discussed

In respect of these eleven States only. During 1973-86 Karnataka had the highest AGR(13.86) for classes I-VIII, followed by Rajasthan (10.76) and Maharashtra (9.10). Orissa had the lowest AGR (3.64), next to it were Bihar (4.10) and West Bengal (4.48). Madhya Pradesh had negative growth rate during 1973-78. Some of the States had higher growth rates during 1973-78, while the other had these during 1978-86.

During 1973-86, AGRs for classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII of Girls, Scheduled Caste Enrolment and Scheduled Tribe enrolment of the country were higher than the corresponding AGRs of the total enrolment.

### 5.2.3 INDEX OF ENROLMENT GROWTH (BASE YEAR 1973 = 100)

Index of Enrolment Growth (IEG) is a useful educational indicator for comparing the growth of enrolment of a school stage between the State at one point of time or within the State at more than one points of time. Index of Enrolment Growth at a school stage 'i' for the year 'x' is the enrolment at school stage 'i' for the year 'x' as percentage of the corresponding enrolment of the Base Year.

In this study the indices of enrolment growth at the primary, middle and elementary stages for the country as well as in respect of seventeen selected States for the years 1978 and 1986 with the Base Year 1973 have been worked out to study the growth of enrolment.

#### ELEMENTARY STAGE (CLASSES I-VIII)

IEG at the elementary stage for the country for the year 1978 (Base Year 1973=100) was 115. Among the selected States, the IEG for the year 1978 was the highest (138) of Bihar, followed by 128 of Maharashtra and 126 of Andhra Pradesh. IEG of Uttar Pradesh was 99, below 100, indicating that there was fall in enrolment in classes I-VIII. IEGs of Kerala (106), Madhya Pradesh (102), Uttar Pradesh (99) and West Bengal (106) were less than the IEG of the country.

## Statement 5.10

Index of Enrolment Growth for Various School Stages for the  
Years 1978 and 1986 (with the Base Year 1973=100)

Sl. No.	State	Elementary Stage (Classes I-VIII)			Primary Stage (Classes I-V)			Middle Stage (Classes VI-VIII)		
		1973	1978	1986	1973	1978	1986	1973	1978	1986
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	126	180	100	124	176	100	135	200
2.	Assam	100	121	171	100	121	169	100	120	178
3.	Bihar	100	138	184	100	146	180	100	105	204
4.	Gujarat	100	118	154	100	113	144	100	138	193
5.	Haryana	100	115	158	100	113	151	100	123	181
6.	Himachal Pradesh	100	119	171	100	118	153	100	122	227
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	119	174	100	121	165	100	111	200
8.	Karnataka	100	117	150	100	114	141	100	128	193
9.	Kerala	100	106	102	100	94	90	100	142	137
10.	Madhya Pradesh	100	102	162	100	94	147	100	152	260
11.	Maharashtra	100	128	166	100	125	150	100	142	237
12.	Orissa	100	118	160	100	115	146	100	139	243
13.	Punjab	100	115	112	100	111	103	100	132	144
14.	Rajasthan	100	124	206	100	123	201	100	130	227
15.	Tamil Nadu	100	116	148	100	114	136	100	127	195
16.	Uttar Pradesh	100	99	128	100	94	116	100	123	184
17.	West Bengal	100	106	132	100	106	125	100	109	168
	All-India	100	115	151	100	112	142	100	129	195

Note: 1973 - means 1973-74

1978 - means 1978-79

1986 - means 1986-87

IEG at the elementary stage of the country for the year 1986 was 151. Among the selected States Rajasthan had the highest (206) IEG followed by Bihar with IEG 184 and Andhra Pradesh with IEG 180. IEG was the lowest (102) of Kerala, next to it were 112 of Punjab and 128 of Uttar Pradesh. IEGs of Karnataka (150), Kerala (102), Punjab (112), Uttar Pradesh (128) and West Bengal (132) were lower than the IEG of the country.

#### PRIMARY STAGE (CLASSES I-V)

The IEG at the primary stage for the year 1978 (Base Year 1973=100) of the country was 112. Among the selected States the IEG was the highest (146) of Bihar, followed by 125 of Maharashtra and 124 of Andhra Pradesh. The IEG of three States viz. Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh indicated fall in the enrolment in classes I-V. Besides these three States two other States viz. Punjab (111) and West Bengal (106) had IEG lower than the IEG at the national level.

The IEG for the year 1986 of the country was 142. Rajasthan had the highest (201) IEG followed by Bihar (180) and Andhra Pradesh (176). The IEG of Kerala was 90 indicating that there was a fall in the enrolment in classes I-V. The other States having IEG lower than the IEG at the national level were Karnataka (141), Punjab (103), Tamil Nadu (136), Uttar Pradesh (116) and West Bengal (125).

#### MIDDLE STAGE (CLASSES VI-VIII)

The IEG at the middle stage for the year 1978 (Base Year 1973=100) for the country was 129. Among the selected States, Madhya Pradesh had the highest (152) IEG, followed by 142 of both Kerala and Maharashtra and 139 of Orissa. The lowest (105) IEG was of Bihar, next to it were 109 of West Bengal and

111 of Jammu & Kashmir. Besides the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir, the States of Assam(120),Haryana(123),Himachal Pradesh(122),Karnataka (128), Tamil Nadu (127) and Uttar Pradesh (123) had IEG lower than the IEG at the national level.

The IEG for the country for the year 1986 was 195. Among the selected States, Madhya Pradesh had the highest (260) IEG, followed by Orissa (243) and Maharashtra (237). The lowest IEG (137) was of Kerala and next to it were 144 of Punjab and 168 of West Bengal. The States of Assam (178), Gujarat (193), Haryana (181), Kerala (137), Punjab(144), Uttar Pradesh (184) and West Bengal (168) had IEG lower than that of the country.

It can be said that by and large, the educationally backward States had higher IEG. For example, IEG at the elementary stage for the year 1986 was the highest in respect of Rajasthan followed by Bihar and Andhra Pradesh- all the three States happen to be educationally backward States.

The lowest IEG was of Kerala, next to it was Punjab. Both of these are known to be educationally advanced States. For the year 1986 IEGs of the States at middle stage were higher than the corresponding IEGs for the primary stage. The data indicate the enrolment at the middle stage has risen at a much faster rate during 1973-86.

#### 5.2.4 ENROLMENT INDICES

Enrolment of a school stage or of a set of classes per unit of population is called Enrolment Index (EI). In this study one lakh of population has been taken as the unit of population. EIs have been studied for three sets of classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII, corresponding to elementary, primary and middle stages of education. In order to have an idea of growth of enrolment of different sets of classes within the State and between the States, EIs have been worked out at two points of time - 1973 and 1986.

## Statement 5.11

Enrolment Indices for Classes I-VIII, I-V, VI-VIII  
in 1973 and 1986

Sl. No.	State	Enrolment Indices in 1973 for classes			Enrolment Indices in 1986 for classes		
		I-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII	I-VIII	I-V	VI-VIII
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10311	8633	1677	14620	11974	2647
2.	Assam	12238	9597	2621	15622	12111	3511
3.	Bihar	8841	7256	1585	12272	9837	2436
4.	Gujarat	14724	12010	2717	16273	12490	3783
5.	Haryana	12999	9704	3295	14658	10410	4249
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15091	11474	3618	19240	13101	6139
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10634	7895	2739	13415	9437	3978
8.	Karnataka	13926	11486	2439	15436	11969	3468
9.	Kerala	20109	15047	5062	16433	10877	5556
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12381	10678	1703	15103	11773	3330
11.	Maharashtra	14351	11784	2567	15483	11518	3965
12.	Orissa	11395	9837	1558	14303	11329	2974
13.	Punjab	16397	12870	3526	13891	10056	3835
14.	Rajasthan	9387	7556	1831	13578	10666	2912
15.	Tamil Nadu	15643	12532	3110	18727	13809	4917
16.	Uttar Pradesh	12407	10160	2247	11940	8825	3115
17.	West Bengal	14008	11658	2351	14083	11083	3000
	All India	12922	10525	2397	14525	11056	3469

CLASSES I-VIII

EI for classes I-VIII for the country increased from 12922 in 1973 to 14525 in 1986 registering an increase of 12.41%. All the selected States had higher EIs in 1986 than those in 1973 except Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. This trend is similar to one observed when Annual Growth Rates were discussed. These were the very States which had negative annual growth rates. The percentage increase in EI was the highest (44.79) for Rajasthan followed by Andhra Pradesh (41.79) and Bihar (38.81). In case of West Bengal the percentage increase in EI was 0.54.

The range of Variation in EIs between the States came down from 11268 in 1973 to 7300 in 1986.

In 1986, Himachal Pradesh had the highest number of students (19240) per lakh of population followed by Tamil Nadu (18727) and Kerala (16473). Against this Uttar Pradesh had the lowest number of students (11940) per lakh of population, next to it were Bihar (12272) and Jammu and Kashmir (13415). Besides the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir, the States of Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal had lower EIs than the All-India average. All these States except Punjab are educationally backward States.

CLASSES I-V

EI for classes I-V increased from 10525 in 1973 to 11056 in 1986 and the increase was 5.05% which was far less than the corresponding percentage increase for classes I-VIII. All the selected States had higher EIs in 1986 than those in 1973 except Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Decrease in EIs in these States may be due to an increased number of unaided, unrecognised private schools run on the lines of public schools. Such schools have come up even in villages. The enrolment in these schools is not counted towards the enrolment of the State. The percentage increase in EIs was the highest (41.16) for Rajasthan, followed by Andhra Pradesh (38.70) and Bihar (35.57). It indicates

that the educationally backward States concentrated on expansion of primary education.

The range of variation in EIs between the States came down from 7791 in 1973 to 4984 in 1986.

In 1986, Tamil Nadu had the highest number of students (13809) per lakh of population followed by Himachal Pradesh (13101) and Gujarat (12490). Uttar Pradesh had the lowest enrolment (8825) per lakh of population, next to it were Jammu & Kashmir (9437) and Bihar (9837). Incidentally all the three States happen to be educationally backward States. EIs of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were below the all-India average

#### CLASSES VI-VIII

EI for classes VI-VIII for the country increased from 2397 in 1973 to 3469 in 1986 indicating an increase of 44.72%. This percentage increase is much higher in comparison to corresponding percentage increase for classes I-VIII and I-VI thereby indicating that there had been an abnormal rise in enrolment in classes VI-VIII.

EIs of all the selected States were higher in 1986 than those in 1973. The percentage increase in EIs was the highest (95.46) for Madhya Pradesh, followed by 90.89 for Orissa and 69.68 for Himachal Pradesh. Punjab registered the lowest percentage increase (8.76) and next to it was 9.76 for Kerala.

The range of variation in EIs between the States increase from 3504 in 1973 to 3703 in 1986 thereby indicating that some States had much higher expansion in enrolment than their counterparts had.

In 1986, Himachal Pradesh had the highest number of students (6134) in classes VI-VIII per lakh of population, followed by Kerala (5556) and Tamil Nadu (4917). Against this Bihar had the lowest number of students (2436) per lakh of population, next to it were Andhra Pradesh (2647) and Rajasthan (2912). Els for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were below the all-india average. Incidentally all the eight States are educationally backward States.

Els for classes VI-VIII in 1986 as percentage of Els for Classes I-V in 1986 gives an idea of relationship between the enrolment of two sets of classes. This percentage was the highest (51.48) in Kerala, followed by 46.86 for Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir (42.15). This percentage was the lowest (22.14) for Andhra Pradesh next to it were Bihar (24.76), Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal had this percentage lower than the all-india average. The low percentage indicates that the States are lagging behind in enrolment in classes VI-VIII.

For classes I-VIII in 1986 Uttar Pradesh had the lowest number of students (11940) per lakh of population, next to it were Bihar (12272) and Jammu & Kashmir (13415). All these States happen to be educationally backward States. Educationally backward States tend to have lower number of students per lakh of population in comparison to other States.

### 5.2.5 THE CO-EFFICIENT OF EQUALITY

The co-efficient of equality compares the enrolment (of a set of classes) of one group/one community with that of another group/community in the context of their respective populations.

Let us take the example of Scheduled Tribes to explain the term 'Co-efficient of Equality'. Let us assume that the Scheduled Tribes population is 'B' and their enrolment is 'A'. Let us further assume that population of other communities is 'D' and their enrolment is 'C', then the Co-efficient of Equality is defined as follows.

$$\text{Co-efficient of Equality} = \frac{A/C}{B/D} \times 100$$

If equality of educational opportunity were to be provided to Scheduled Tribes, it is clear that the proportion of their enrolment in any given category of educational institutions or for a set of school classes to the corresponding enrolment of other communities should be same as the proportion of their population to the population of other communities. In other words, the co-efficient of equality as defined above, should be 100. In practice, however, the co-efficient will either be more than 100 or less than 100. If it is more than 100, we may infer that in this particular type of education, the Scheduled Tribes are ahead of other communities. On the other hand when the co-efficient of equality is less than 100, it can be inferred that the Scheduled Tribes are lagging behind the other communities.

In this study, the co-efficients of equality in respect of rural areas, girls, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been studied at two points of time viz. 1973 and 1986. As the population of various segments for the years 1973 and 1986 were not available, the population figures for the years 1971 and 1981

have been used assuming that the proportion of various segments of population have remained more or less the same as existing in 1971/1981.

CO-EFFICIENT OF EQUALITY OF RURAL AREAS

CLASSES I-VIII

The co-efficient of equality of rural areas in reference to urban areas improved from 70.31 in 1973 to 87.79 in 1986. The co-efficient has improved in respect of both boys and girls. In case of boys it improved from 84.54 in 1973 to 101.07 in 1986 whereas in case of girls it improved from 53.55 in 1973 to 72.73 in 1986. It can be said that the rural areas were lagging behind the urban areas. As far as boys are concerned, the rural areas were a shade better than the urban areas.

Statement 5.12

Co-efficient of Equality of Rural Areas  
for Classes I-VIII in 1973 and 1986

Sl.No.	State	1973			1986		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.59	53.48	63.47	145.32	111.89	128.32
2.	Assam	88.00	59.82	74.40	97.48	73.07	85.62
3.	Bihar	85.82	38.63	65.65	107.47	60.61	86.33
4.	Gujarat	85.85	58.28	73.42	97.80	79.46	89.20
5.	Haryana	101.43	41.93	75.08	126.16	88.11	108.83
6.	Himachal Pradesh	89.94	48.26	69.04	92.27	67.10	79.61
7.	Jammu&Kashmir	75.98	32.37	56.21	119.28	72.77	97.09
8.	Karnataka	77.19	59.22	68.76	80.79	65.89	73.62

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9.	Kerala	94.59	91.33	92.97	153.27	143.51	148.35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	74.04	40.25	59.07	77.72	49.95	65.25
11.	Maharashtra	92.35	59.08	76.16	96.52	74.55	85.68
12.	Orissa	85.83	54.43	70.99	94.82	68.81	82.06
13.	Punjab	97.68	79.82	89.64	148.41	126.09	137.76
14.	Rajasthan	72.21	24.84	54.36	90.50	42.24	71.68
15.	Tamil Nadu	67.97	54.56	61.72	118.49	99.93	109.56
16.	Uttar Pradesh	88.78	54.34	74.44	92.37	58.69	78.43
17.	West Bengal	131.90	84.61	108.97	125.47	94.67	110.50
All-India		84.54	53.55	70.31	101.07	72.73	87.79

In classes I-VIII in 1986 the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal were ahead of urban areas. In the remaining selected States, rural areas were lagging behind the urban areas. As far as boys are concerned, the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal were ahead of urban areas. In case of girls only the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab were ahead of urban areas.

#### CLASSES I-V

The co-efficient of equality improved from 82.90 in 1973 to 102.11 in 1986. The co-efficients in respect of boys and girls have also improved. The co-efficient of boys improved from 99.62 in 1973 to 116.80 in 1986 and of girls from 64.06 in 1973 to 86.04 in 1986. As far as girls enrolment in classes I-V is concerned, rural areas were lagging behind the urban areas.

## Statement 5.13

Co-efficient of Equality of Rural Areas  
for Classes I-V in 1973 and 1986

Sl. No.	State	1973			1986		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.88	65.54	78.03	176.97	134.07	154.37
2.	Assam	119.01	79.78	99.83	118.09	89.39	104.12
3.	Bihar	106.96	47.63	80.42	136.31	75.73	108.04
4.	Gujarat	99.82	68.40	85.44	111.24	91.04	101.62
5.	Haryana	122.31	54.72	91.53	159.02	114.10	137.44
6.	Himachal Pradesh	108.21	62.59	84.97	108.90	83.71	96.27
7.	Jammu&Kashmir	85.58	39.56	64.11	135.78	85.30	111.08
8.	Karnataka	91.33	70.88	81.53	92.02	77.38	84.90
9.	Kerala	105.19	103.87	104.51	163.81	156.01	159.90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	89.64	49.34	71.23	89.12	61.00	76.08
11.	Maharashtra	106.77	69.09	88.14	106.14	82.86	94.52
12.	Orissa	105.17	66.23	86.36	112.67	82.24	97.55
13.	Punjab	117.15	100.80	109.67	117.05	157.00	167.45
14.	Rajasthan	86.82	29.84	64.03	97.88	50.53	79.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	77.59	62.88	70.57	138.44	120.41	129.62
16.	Uttar Pradesh	108.72	71.42	92.62	112.58	75.57	96.75
17.	West Bengal	149.17	96.80	123.66	139.92	109.94	125.31
All-India		99.62	64.06	82.90	116.80	86.04	102.11

For classes I-V in 1986 the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal were ahead of urban areas. For boys among the selected States only the rural areas of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were lagging behind the urban areas. In case of girls, the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal were ahead of urban areas.

#### CLASSES VI-VIII

For classes VI-VIII, the rural areas were lagging behind the urban areas. However, the co-efficients for total enrolment, for boys and for girls enrolment have improved since 1973. The co-efficient for total enrolment improved from 38.03 in 1973 to 57.51 in 1986, for boys it improved from 48.98 in 1973 to 69.85 in 1986 and for girls from 23.31 in 1973 to 42.22 in 1986.

#### Statement 5.14

#### Co-efficient of Equality of Rural Areas for Classes VI-VIII in 1973 and 1986

Sl. No.	State	1973			1986		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.47	17.36	26.44	80.03	50.83	66.52
2.	Assam	43.48	27.52	35.92	59.86	41.76	51.10
3.	Bihar	44.70	13.12	32.95	57.11	26.28	44.33
4.	Gujarat	48.69	27.97	39.78	67.91	49.91	59.87
5.	Haryana	66.88	17.48	46.10	84.64	45.10	68.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	61.35	21.23	42.00	70.65	44.09	57.31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	57.48	15.91	39.81	92.73	49.59	73.05
8.	Karnataka	41.67	23.66	33.85	54.92	36.99	46.58
9.	Kerala	72.04	65.06	68.62	135.64	123.61	129.49
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32.64	8.64	23.17	53.90	21.02	40.41
11.	Maharashtra	53.42	25.47	40.72	75.92	53.03	65.09
12.	Orissa	39.85	18.42	30.58	59.08	37.54	48.93
13.	Punjab	59.14	34.38	48.36	102.45	74.99	84.44
14.	Rajasthan	40.20	8.81	30.25	71.38	17.69	51.77
15.	Tamil Nadu	43.17	27.94	36.67	82.50	58.82	71.52
16.	Uttar Pradesh	49.44	12.17	35.42	60.77	27.58	47.89
17.	West Bengal	80.71	45.45	63.92	90.06	55.33	73.40
All-India		48.98	23.31	38.03	69.85	42.22	57.51

Among the selected States in 1986 only in Kerala rural areas were ahead of urban areas. For boys, rural areas of Kerala and Punjab were ahead of urban areas. In case of girls, only rural areas of Kerala were ahead of urban areas.

#### CO-EFFICIENT OF EQUALITY OF GIRLS

##### CLASSES I-VIII

The co-efficient of equality of girls in reference to boys improved from 61.66 in 1973 to 70.81 in 1986. The co-efficients of rural areas and urban areas also improved. For rural areas the co-efficient improved from 54.91 in 1973

to 65.12 in 1986 and for urban areas it improved from 86.69 in 1973 to 90.50 in 1986. It can be said that girls were lagging behind the boys in both the rural and urban areas.

Statement 5.15

Co-efficient of Equality of Girls for Classes  
I-VIII in 1973 and 1986

Sl. No.	State	1973			1986		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.12	80.49	65.03	81.60	105.98	85.95
2.	Assam	71.15	105.21	74.37	80.96	108.01	83.53
3.	Bihar	31.52	69.33	35.42	45.35	80.42	49.24
4.	Gujarat	56.98	83.93	65.08	72.28	88.96	77.41
5.	Haryana	37.70	91.21	46.96	66.42	95.11	71.65
6.	Himachal Pradesh	56.54	105.37	59.72	78.30	107.69	80.37
7.	Jammu&Kashmir	39.95	93.78	52.20	62.18	101.91	69.41
8.	Karnataka	67.70	88.25	73.37	75.79	92.93	81.22
9.	Kerala	88.68	91.84	89.19	91.87	98.12	92.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43.57	80.14	50.66	52.88	82.29	59.71
11.	Maharashtra	59.85	93.56	70.01	74.92	97.00	82.34
12.	Orissa	52.98	83.55	55.59	67.62	93.18	70.51
13.	Punjab	76.87	94.06	80.99	88.13	103.74	91.45
14.	Rajasthan	22.06	64.14	31.42	30.91	66.23	38.72
15.	Tamil Nadu	68.62	85.49	74.85	78.18	92.69	82.48
16.	Uttar Pradesh	46.92	76.65	51.31	48.51	76.35	53.68
17.	West Bengal	64.07	99.88	71.30	75.19	99.66	80.81
	All-India	54.91	86.60	61.66	65.12	90.50	70.81

In 1986, in all the selected States the Co-efficient of Equality for classes I-VIII was less than 100 meaning thereby that the girls were lagging behind the boys. In the rural areas, the situation was still worse. However, in the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab the Co-efficient of Equality was more than 100 indicating that the girls were ahead of the boys in the urban areas of these States. In all the selected States the co-efficients in 1986 improved upon the corresponding co-efficients in 1973, meaning thereby that enrolment of girls was picking up and the difference in the enrolment of boys and girls was narrowing down.

#### CLASSES I-V

The Co-efficient of Equality for classes I-V for the country improved from 65.15 in 1973 to 74.94 in 1986. For the rural areas it improved upon 58.90 in 1973 to 69.79 in 1986 whereas for the urban areas the corresponding improvement was from 91.60 in 1973 to 94.75 in 1986. The data reveal that in both the rural and urban areas girls were lagging behind the boys.

#### Statement 5.16

#### Co-efficient of Equality of Girls for Classes I-V in 1973 and 1986

Sl. No.	State	1973			1986		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.15	87.00	68.89	87.45	115.43	91.78
2.	Assam	73.95	110.31	76.61	83.17	109.87	85.55

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3.	Bihar	34.90	77.17	38.62	48.77	87.79	52.44
4.	Gujarat	59.33	86.58	66.81	75.83	92.67	80.70
5.	Haryana	42.98	96.05	50.85	76.20	106.20	80.81
6.	Himachal Pradesh	65.27	112.85	68.06	85.03	110.62	86.75
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	45.82	99.12	56.89	67.40	107.28	73.96
8.	Karnataka	72.10	92.90	77.30	80.19	95.37	84.67
9.	Kerala	90.25	91.40	90.44	91.70	96.28	92.34
10.	Madhya Pradesh	47.18	85.70	53.69	60.25	88.03	66.13
11.	Maharashtra	63.92	98.78	73.80	80.14	102.66	87.51
12.	Orissa	56.30	89.41	58.79	71.35	97.74	74.09
13.	Punjab	83.34	96.86	86.19	93.03	104.90	95.33
14.	Rajasthan	24.47	71.21	33.49	35.43	68.63	42.36
15.	Tamil Nadu	73.25	90.38	79.13	83.65	96.18	87.08
16.	Uttar Pradesh	54.00	82.20	57.59	54.47	81.15	58.76
17.	West Bengal	66.09	101.85	73.02	79.41	101.06	84.30
	All-India	58.90	91.60	65.15	69.79	94.75	74.94

In 1986, in all the selected States the Co-efficients of Equality were less than 100 indicating that the girls were lagging behind the boys. The same was true for the rural areas. However, in the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab and West

Bengal, the co-efficients were more than 100 meaning thereby that in the urban areas of these States, girls were ahead of boys. It was also observed that co-efficients of the selected States for the year 1986 were higher than the corresponding co-efficients of States for the year 1973. It can be said that the enrolment of girls is picking up and the gaps between the enrolment of boys and girls are reducing.

#### CLASSES VI-VIII

The Co-efficient of Equality of this country for classes VI-VIII improved from 47.88 in 1973 to 58.84 in 1986. In case of rural areas it improved from 35.75 in 1973 to 49.60 in 1986, whereas for the urban areas it improved from 75.11 in 1973 to 82.07 in 1986. Both for the rural and urban areas, the girls were far lagging behind the boys.

#### Statement 5.17

#### Co-efficient of Equality of Girls for Classes VI-VIII in 1973 and 1986

Sl. No.	State	1973			1986		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.14	65.76	47.62	54.94	86.50	63.41
2.	Assam	61.96	97.89	66.65	72.98	104.62	76.88
3.	Bihar	15.80	53.84	22.38	31.09	67.56	37.52
4.	Gujarat	44.14	76.85	57.84	59.32	80.71	67.35
5.	Haryana	21.75	83.19	36.50	43.21	81.09	52.46
6.	Himachal Pradesh	32.41	93.66	37.89	64.83	103.88	68.09
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.11	83.48	40.00	49.88	93.28	59.46

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8.	Karnataka	43.46	76.55	56.92	58.81	87.31	70.22
9.	Kerala	83.80	92.78	85.59	92.21	101.18	93.56
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17.30	65.38	33.99	27.40	70.28	40.40
11.	Maharashtra	37.89	79.46	54.48	59.30	84.89	68.73
12.	Orissa	32.16	69.60	38.01	53.40	84.05	58.12
13.	Punjab	51.47	88.53	64.09	74.57	101.87	81.94
14.	Rajasthan	10.67	48.67	23.46	14.87	60.02	26.78
15.	Tamil Nadu	47.19	72.90	59.46	61.60	86.40	70.67
16.	Uttar Pradesh	16.18	65.70	27.84	31.24	68.85	40.80
17.	West Bengal	52.95	94.04	63.24	59.12	96.23	68.93
	All-India	35.75	75.11	47.88	49.60	82.07	58.84

In 1986 in all the selected States the Co-efficient of equality was less than 100 indicating that the girls were lagging behind the boys. The co-efficients of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were less than 50 indicating that these States were very backward in girls education. The situation was still the worse for the rural areas. The backwardness of girls education in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh was very alarming. In these States the co-efficients were less than 33. For Rajasthan it was mere 14.87. However, in the urban areas of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Punjab, girls were ahead of boys. The data reveal that there was a marked improvement in girls enrolment in the year 1986 over the year 1973.

CO-EFFICIENT OF EQUALITY OF SCHEDULED CASTES

The Co-efficient of Equality of Scheduled Castes of the country for classes I-VIII improved from 84.66 in 1973 to 104.95 in 1986. This meant that Scheduled Castes were ahead of other communities. The co-efficients have also improved for classes I-V and VI-VIII. For classes I-V, it improved from 90.68 in 1973 to 108.70 in 1986 and for classes VI-VIII, it improved from 60.98 in 1973 to 93.27 in 1986.

Statement 5.18

Co-efficient of Equality of Scheduled Castes at the  
National Level for Classes I-V, VI-VIII and I-VIII  
in 1973 and 1986

Year	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VIII	Classes I-VIII
1973	90.68	60.98	84.66
1986	108.70	93.27	104.95

The data indicate that for classes I-V in 1986 the Scheduled Castes were ahead of other communities but for classes VI-VIII, they were lagging behind the other communities.

Considering the State-wise position for classes I-VIII, it is observed that in 1986 co-efficients of all the selected States except Jammu & Kashmir were higher than the corresponding co-efficients in 1973.

Statement 5.19Co-efficient of Equality of Scheduled Castes  
for Classes I-VIII in 1973 and 1986

Sl. No.	State	1973	1986
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.38	123.27
2.	Assam	157.95	165.22
3.	Bihar	53.93	80.08
4.	Gujarat	114.62	132.59
5.	Haryana	60.14	100.63
6.	Himachal Pradesh	71.67	93.46
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	106.05	103.49
8.	Karnataka	66.21	100.40
9.	Kerala	114.82	118.56
10.	Madhya Pradesh	83.27	129.01
11.	Maharashtra	173.00	192.30
12.	Orissa	88.73	110.30
13.	Punjab	82.76	110.83
14.	Rajasthan	58.91	94.01
15.	Tamil Nadu	96.28	107.85
16.	Uttar Pradesh	74.52	90.78
17.	West Bengal	79.40	106.96
	All-India	84.66	104.95

In 1986, the co-efficients of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were less than 100. It meant that out of the seventeen selected States four States viz. Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were lagging behind the other communities as regards enrolment in classes I-VIII. In the remaining thirteen States, they were ahead of other communities.

CO-EFFICIENT OF EQUALITY OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Co-efficient of Equality of Scheduled Tribes of the country for classes I-VIII improved from 76.08 in 1973 to 92.53 in 1986. The co-efficient for classes I-VIII for the year 1986 was less than 100. It meant that the Scheduled Tribes were lagging behind the other communities.

Statement 5.20

Co-efficient of Equality of Scheduled Tribes at the National Level  
for classes I-V, VI-VIII and I-VIII for 1973 and 1986

Year	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VIII	Classes I-VIII
1973	84.15	42.80	76.08
1986	101.03	65.98	92.53

Considering the co-efficients for 1986 for classes I-V and classes VI-VIII, it can be said that Scheduled Tribes were a shade ahead of other communities in respect of classes I-V but for classes VI-VIII they were lagging far behind the other communities.

Of the seventeen selected States only eleven States (as given in the Statement 5.21) have sizeable population of Scheduled Tribes as per 1981 Census. As such, Statewise discussions on Scheduled Tribes are confined to these eleven

States only. Of these eleven States, all States except Karnataka had an improvement in the Co-efficients of Equality in 1986 over the corresponding co-efficients in 1973.

Statement 5.21

Co-efficient of Equality of Scheduled Tribes for  
Classes I-VIII in 1973 and 1986

Sl. No.	State	Co-efficient of Equality	
		1973	1986
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.18	88.70
2.	Assam	118.95	129.85
3.	Bihar	102.06	98.44
4.	Gujarat	70.12	96.20
5.	Himachal Pradesh	72.37	78.52
6.	Karnataka	120.25	69.25
7.	Madhya Pradesh	72.49	74.88
8.	Maharashtra	75.26	89.99
9.	Orissa	72.83	74.77
10.	Rajasthan	45.34	82.56
11.	West Bengal	61.19	83.13
	All-India	76.08	92.53

The Co-efficients of Equality of all the States in 1986 except that of Assam were less than 100. It meant that Scheduled Tribes in all the States except Assam were lagging behind the other communities in regard to enrolment in classes I-VIII.

As regards enrolment in classes I-VIII, in 1986 rural areas in the country were lagging behind the urban areas. This was true for most of the selected States but there were a few exceptions. In Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal rural areas were ahead of urban areas. As regards enrolment in classes VI-VIII, rural areas were lagging behind the urban areas and among the selected States only rural areas of Kerala were ahead of urban areas.

In 1986, girls were lagging behind the boys as regards enrolment in classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII. This was true in respect of all the selected States. For classes I-VIII, in the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab, girls were ahead of boys.

In 1986, for classes I-VIII, the Scheduled Castes were ahead of 'total enrolment'. This was true in respect of most of the selected States except Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Scheduled Tribes were lagging behind the 'total enrolment' and this was true in respect of all the selected States except Assam.

#### 5.2.6 AGE SPECIFIC ENROLMENT RATIOS

This indicator gives the percentage of children in an age-group enrolled in schools (irrespective of school stage or school classes). This gives the correct picture as to what extent the universalisation of education for the age-groups 6 to below 11 and 11 to below 14 has been achieved. Data needed to calculate this indicator was for the first time collected in the Fourth Survey (1978).

As per Fifth All India Educational Survey (1986) 66.55% children in the age-group 6-14 in the country were in the recognised schools. About 5 crore children of this age-group were out of school. This country is to go a long way to bring

these out-of-school children within the school-fold.

Age Specific Enrolment Ratios (ASERs) for the years 1978 and 1986 have been discussed to highlight the growth between States and within States.

Statement 5.22

Age Specific Enrolment Ratios for the age-groups  
6 to below 11 and 11 to below 14 in 1978 and 1986

Sl. No.	State	Age-group 6 to below 11		Age-group 11 to below 14	
		1978	1986	1978	1986
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.17	74.59	30.07	35.12
2.	Assam	63.72	80.81	37.91	50.05
3.	Bihar	54.37	72.68	25.90	31.31
4.	Gujarat	69.89	76.44	56.93	66.61
5.	Haryana	60.65	75.84	44.97	58.24
6.	Himachal Pradesh	78.99	78.28	62.25	75.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	58.33	75.61	41.35	56.32
8.	Karnataka	75.05	86.68	47.38	61.45
9.	Kerala	85.99	86.66	76.75	85.71
10.	Madhya Pradesh	47.71	82.89	33.74	47.87
11.	Maharashtra	79.39	84.19	56.19	69.55
12.	Orissa	56.46	73.67	40.67	40.71
13.	Punjab	93.24	85.80	64.12	64.99
14.	Rajasthan	45.22	65.62	29.07	40.03
15.	Tamil Nadu	87.63	96.22	50.66	84.39
16.	Uttar Pradesh	53.40	61.13	33.79	39.85
17.	West Bengal	67.60	72.87	39.71	47.88
	All-India	64.13	75.89	41.72	51.17

AGE-GROUP 6 TO BELOW 11

In 1986 (Fifth Survey) about three-fourth children (75.89%) in the age group 6 to below 11 were enrolled in recognised schools. For boys and girls separately these figures were 86.43 and 64.59. ASER went up from 64.13 in 1978 to 75.89 in 1986 and ASER for boys rose from 76.27 to 86.43 and for girls 51.28 to 64.59. The inter-state variations between the selected States came down from 40.77 in 1978 to 35.09 in 1986. In all the selected States except Punjab and Himachal Pradesh ASERs in 1986 were higher than the corresponding ASERs in 1978.

Tamil Nadu has almost achieved universalisation of education for this age group. It had the highest ASER (96.22) followed by Karnataka (86.68) and Kerala (86.66). Uttar Pradesh had the lowest ASER (61.13), next to it were Rajasthan (65.62), Bihar (72.68) and West Bengal (72.87). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had lower ASERs than the all-India average. Of these, except Haryana all are educationally backward States.

AGE GROUP 11 TO BELOW 14

In 1986 nearly one-half children (51.17%) in the age-group 11 to below 14 were in recognised schools. For boys and girls these percentages were 63.11 and 38.41 respectively. In 1978, 41.72% children of this age group were in schools and these percentages for boys and girls were 53.44 and 29.29. Though there has been improvement in the position since 1978 but the position is very alarming when the country thinks of achieving universalisation of education for this age-groups by 1995. Inter State variations among the selected States went up from 47.68 in 1978 to 54.40 in 1986. In all the selected States, ASERs for the age-group in 1986 were higher than the corresponding ASERs in 1978.

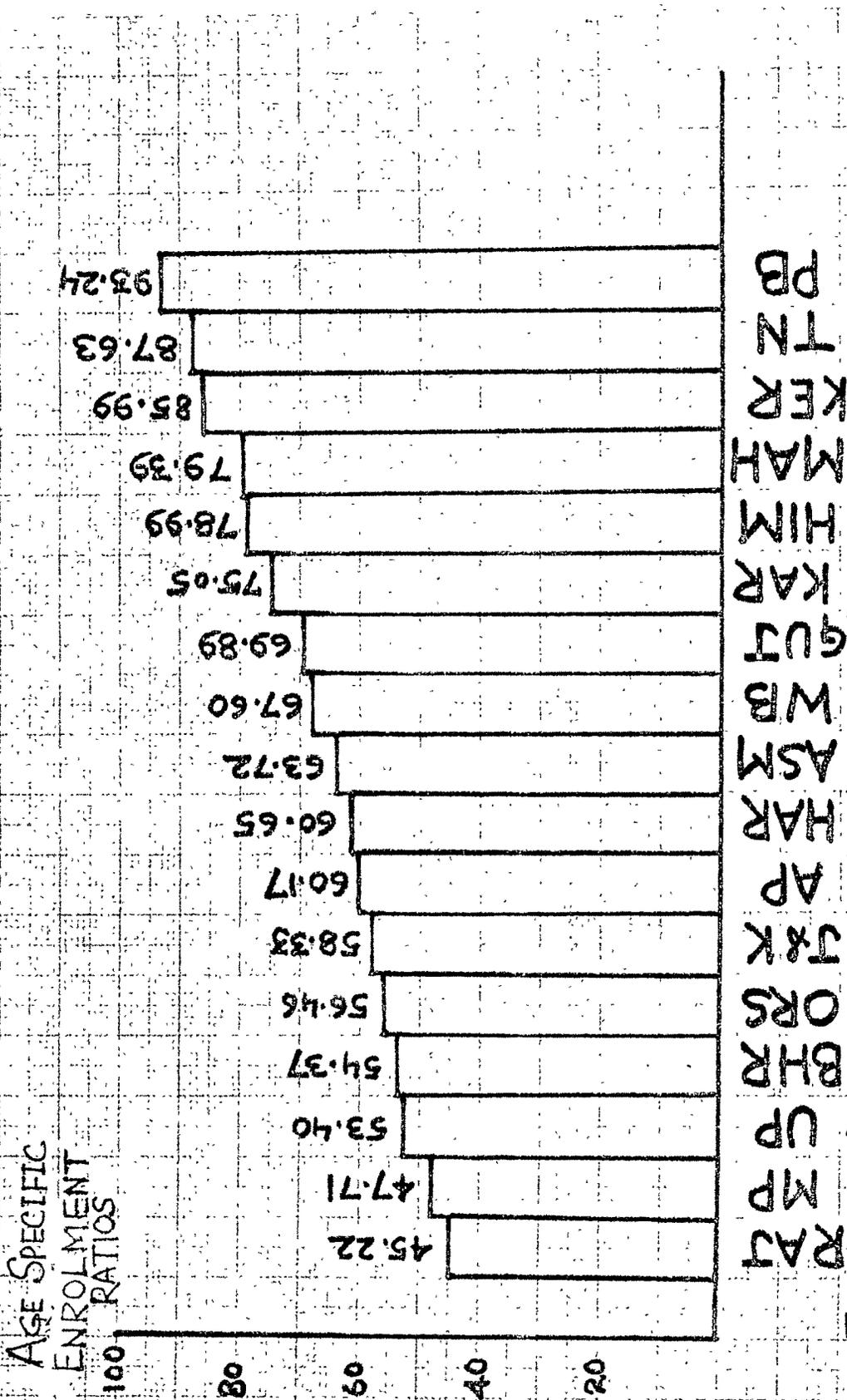


FIG. 17 - AGE SPECIFIC ENROLMENT RATIOS FOR THE AGE GROUP 10+ IN RESPECT OF SELECTED STATES  
6 To (1986)

AGE SPECIFIC ENROLMENT RATIOS

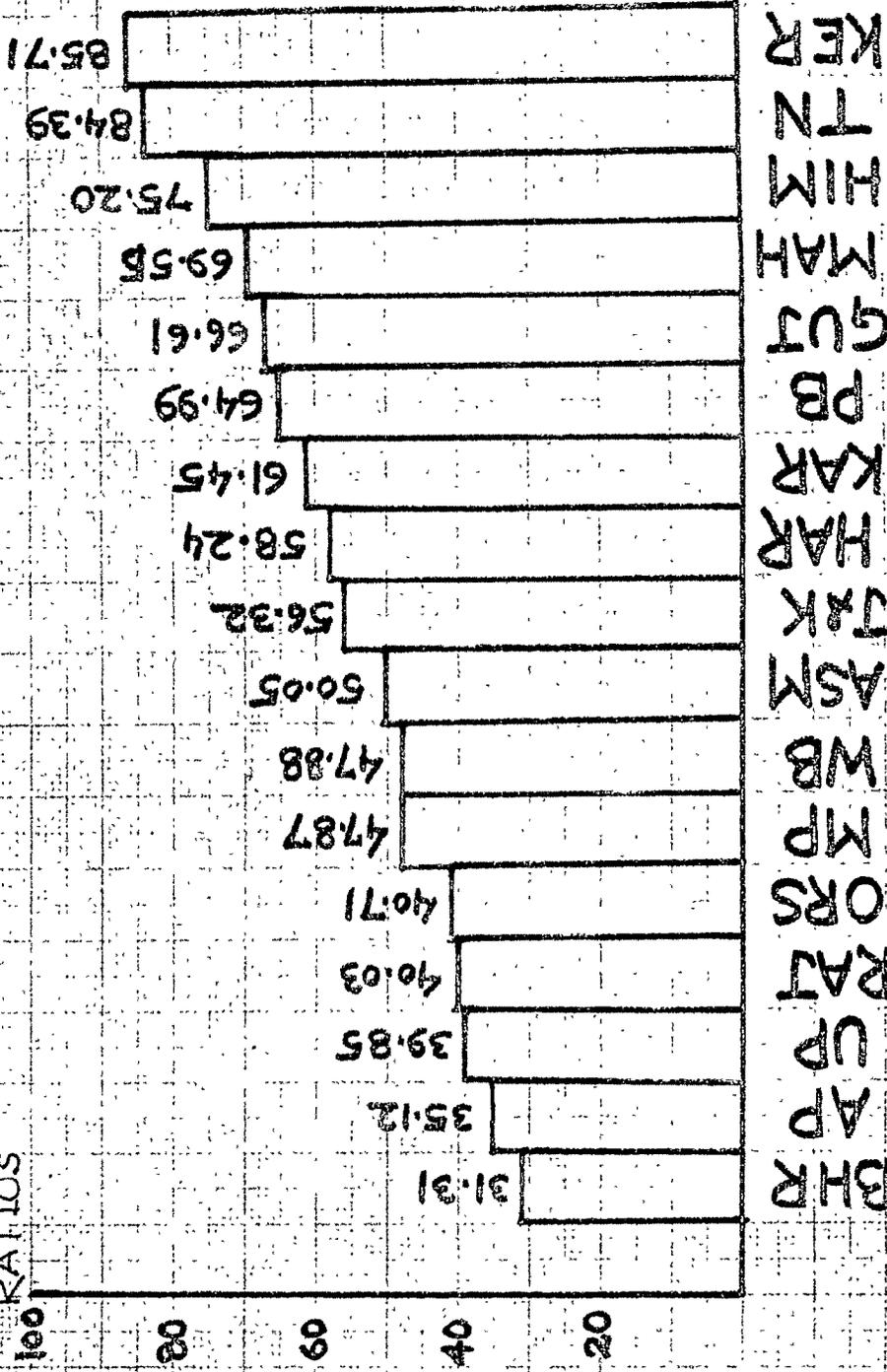


FIG.-18 AGE SPECIFIC ENROLMENT RATIOS FOR THE AGE GROUP 11 TO BELOW 14 IN RESPECT OF SELECTED STATES (1986).

In the States of Orissa and Punjab increase was marginal. In 1986, Kerala had the highest ASER (85.71), followed by Tamil Nadu (84.39) and Himachal Pradesh (75.20). On the other end Bihar had the lowest ASER (31.31) and next to it were Andhra Pradesh (35.12), Rajasthan (40.03) and Orissa (40.71). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had lower ASERs than the all-India average. Incidentally all of them are educationally backward States.

#### UNIVERSALISATION OF EDUCATION FOR THE AGE-GROUP 6 TO BELOW 11

Age Specific Enrolment Ratios for the four segments viz Boys(rural), Girls (rural), Boys (urban) and Girls (urban), are being considered separately so as to see, which segment is doing well and which segment is lagging behind. For achieving universalisation for any age-group, all the segments should do well. As per Fifth Survey (1986), the segment of Girls (rural ) was lagging behind.

#### Statement 5.23

#### Age Specific Enrolment Ratio of Boys and Girls for the age-group 6 to below 11 in Rural and Urban areas

Sl. No.	State	Age Specific Ratios for Age group 6 to below 11			
		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.04	61.73	80.54	72.71
2.	Assam	89.10	73.53	76.53	70.94
3.	Bihar	96.31	49.50	79.71	60.62
4.	Gujarat	85.70	67.87	79.81	70.52
5.	Haryana	89.52	69.81	59.43	58.66
6.	Himachal Pradesh	83.19	72.88	82.79	77.47

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	86.89	58.38	85.07	89.26
8.	Karnataka	85.54	69.83	117.11*	111.58*
9.	Kerala	87.22	85.70	87.07	88.81
10.	Madhya Pradesh	98.33	60.86	100.47*	85.19
11.	Maharashtra	91.09	77.63	85.50	81.77
12.	Orissa	83.94	60.31	92.24	77.10
13.	Punjab	96.31	92.43	58.68	61.43
14.	Rajasthan	85.74	35.16	82.50	63.64
15.	Tamil Nadu	97.37	93.26	99.65	95.83
16.	Uttar Pradesh	75.29	40.20	73.80	70.11
17.	West Bengal	84.91	67.12	67.25	58.70
	All India	87.43	61.28	83.00	75.84

The data reveal that in only three States viz. Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, ASERs of all the four segments were more than 75. In the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa the segment of Girls (rural) was lagging behind and needed special attention. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan the segments of Girls (rural) and Girls (urban) were lagging behind. In Punjab Urban Sector-Boys (urban) and Girls (urban), was lagging behind. In Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, three segments viz. Girls (rural), Boys (urban) and Girls (urban), were lagging behind. Girls education needs to be paid special attention to achieve the goal of universalisation of education for this age-group.

UNIVERSALISATION OF EDUCATION FOR THE AGE-GROUP 11 TO BELOW 14

The position regarding the age-group 11 to below 14 is very discouraging. The position in respect of Boys (urban) can be said to be satisfactory and three segments viz Girls (rural), Girls (urban) and Boys (rural) are lagging behind. Most of the children of this age-group belonging to poor families join the world of work and discontinue their studies.

Statement 5.24

Age Specific Enrolment Ratios of Boys and Girls in the Age-group  
11 to Below 14 in Rural and Urban Areas

Sl. No.	State	Age Specific Enrolment Ratios			
		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.91	17.95	65.74	49.00
2.	Assam	52.19	39.90	88.82	77.15
3.	Bihar	42.16	12.69	70.23	39.89
4.	Gujarat	73.37	48.59	83.75	70.71
5.	Haryana	71.39	34.08	78.11	68.94
6.	Himachal Pradesh	84.78	60.95	97.23	95.53
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	64.10	33.10	94.81	86.31
8.	Karnataka	59.94	36.86	111.54	91.29
9.	Kerala	84.58	83.42	94.44	98.86
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60.68	19.94	90.40	60.12
11.	Maharashtra	76.33	51.15	89.03	69.73
12.	Orissa	47.18	25.81	83.46	60.87
13.	Punjab	70.70	53.13	71.40	72.69

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14.	Rajasthan	57.61	9.96	70.78	44.16
15.	Tamil Nadu	98.61	64.84	96.21	78.72
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45.84	19.27	81.84	54.71
17.	West Bengal	53.71	33.67	65.28	53.18
	All-India	57.64	31.03	81.86	63.44

Kerala was the only State which was doing well in all the four segments. Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh were lagging behind in the segment of Girls (rural). Maharashtra was lagging behind in two segments - Girls (rural) and Girls (urban). Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka were also lagging behind in two segments namely Boys (rural) and Girls (rural). States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh were lagging behind in three segments namely Boys (rural), Girls (rural) and Girls (urban). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab and West Bengal were lagging behind in all the four segments. In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh less than 20% girls in rural areas of this age-group were in schools. With this state of affairs, it seems to be very difficult to achieve the universalisation for this age-group by 1995.

As far as the age-group 6 to below 11 is concerned, the segment of girls (rural) is lagging behind. Efforts need to be made to bring more girls in the rural areas within the school-fold. As far as the age-group 11 to below 14 is

concerned, the position is very unsatisfactory. Situation can be improved by providing middle schools in the habitations of residence or in the neighbourhood. Part-time education at this stage seems to be the only alternative.

#### 5.2.7 RETENTION RATES

The retention rates for classes I-V and I-VIII were worked out for two cohorts --1974-75 to 1981-82 (Cohort I) and 1976-77 to 1983-84 (Cohort II) for total, boys and girls for the country as well as in respect of selected States to study the change.

#### RETENTION RATES (CLASSES I-V)

The data reveals an alarming situation. Out of the 100 children admitted in class I in 1976-77, 41.11 reached class V in 1980-81. For boys and girls separately, these figures were 43.58 and 37.46. The corresponding figures for children admitted in 1974-75 were 38.58, 41.08 and 34.74 respectively. The retention rates of boys were a shade better than those of girls. And also the rates for cohort II were higher than the corresponding rates for cohort I.

#### Statement 5.25

#### Retention Rates for Classes I to V for Cohort I (1974-75 to 1978-79) and Cohort II (1976-77 to 1980-81)

Sl. No.	State	Cohort I			Cohort II		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.23	35.66	37.78	41.64	38.36	40.29
2.	Assam	26.26	24.50	25.53	40.45	35.50	38.35
3.	Bihar	36.61	28.61	34.30	31.69	24.53	29.49
4.	Gujarat	53.36	47.05	50.79	46.50	42.09	44.71

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5.	Haryana	74.72	66.08	71.19	71.97	58.66	67.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	75.28	65.91	71.43	74.16	72.43	73.44
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	54.36	48.26	52.13	56.71	50.17	54.34
8.	Karnataka	40.89	30.96	36.38	42.01	31.22	37.08
9.	Kerala	90.73	86.96	88.90	91.04	88.27	89.70
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.68	33.90	42.19	47.93	37.38	44.30
11.	Maharashtra	48.26	37.83	43.65	46.99	37.01	42.52
12.	Orissa	32.05	27.69	30.39	36.34	31.74	34.58
13.	Punjab	56.13	54.05	55.21	47.21	42.07	43.83
14.	Rajasthan	40.49	36.07	39.45	NA	NA	NA
15.	Tamil Nadu	62.16	55.20	59.04	66.58	60.04	63.54
16.	Uttar Pradesh	30.85	17.37	25.50	36.28	19.75	29.72
17.	West Bengal	25.57	26.36	25.87	36.51	41.57	38.47
	All-India	41.08	34.74	38.58	43.58	37.46	41.11

Source: Education in India (Volume I) for the years 1974-75, 1978-79; 1976-77 and 1980-81.

The inter-state variations in retention rates came down from 63.40 in cohort I to 59.98 in cohort II.

The retention rates of the selected States for cohort II were higher than the corresponding retention rates for cohort I except in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab. By and large the retention rates were improving. The retention rates of Kerala for cohort II were the highest (89.70) followed by Himachal Pradesh (73.44) and Haryana (67.30). On the other end, Bihar had

RETENTION RATES

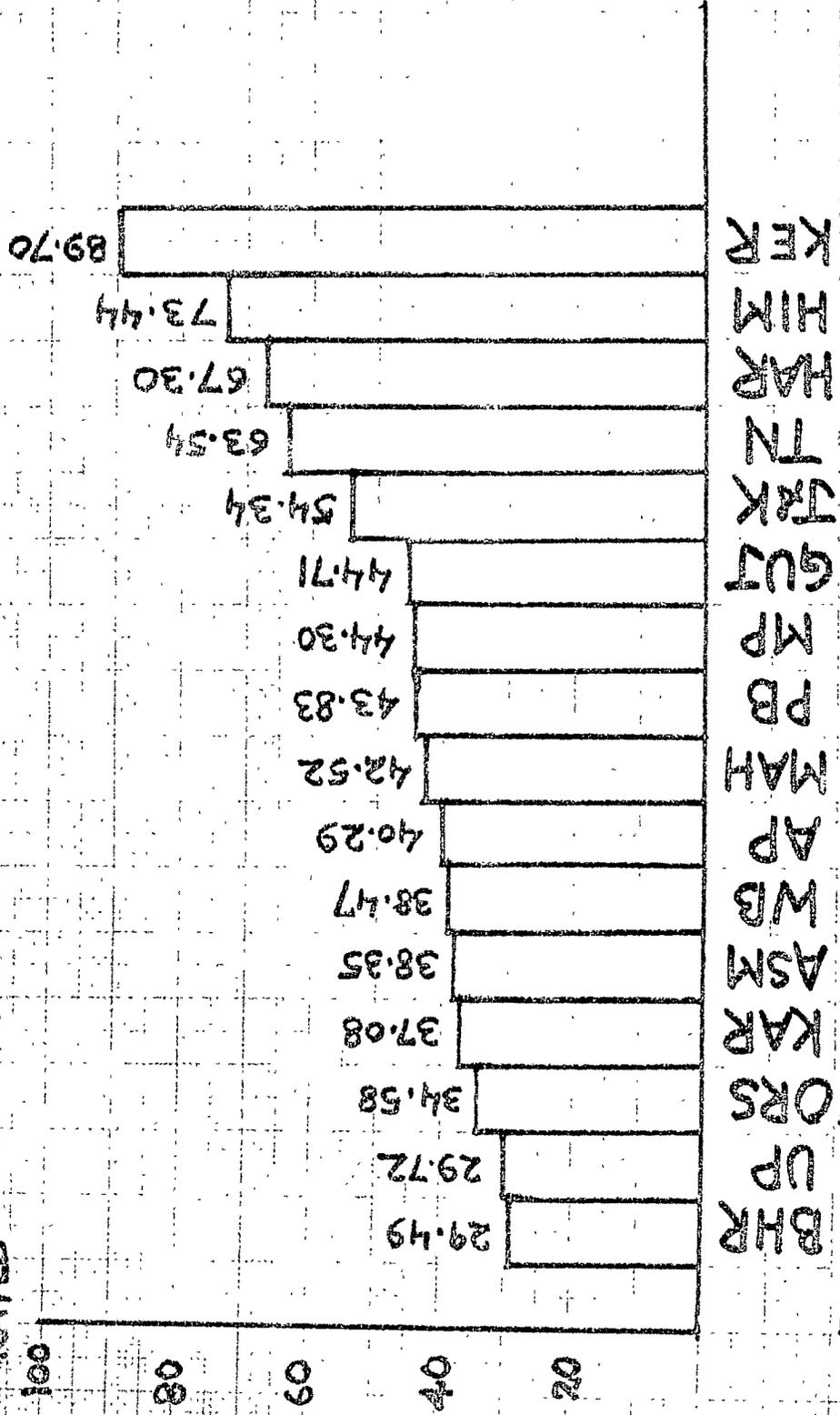


FIG.-19 RETENTION RATES FOR CLASSES I-V IN RESPECT OF SELECTED STATES FOR THE COHORT 1976-77 TO 1980-81.

the lowest retention rates (29.49), next to it were Uttar Pradesh (29.72) and Orissa (34.58). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had rates <sup>lower</sup> than the All-India average.

#### RETENTION RATES OF BOYS

The retention rates of boys were 41.08 and 43.58 for Cohort I and Cohort II respectively. The inner-state variations in retention rates went up from 55.16 (cohort I) to 59.35 (cohort II). The retention rates of the selected States for cohort II were higher than those for cohort I except for Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab.

For cohort II Kerala had the highest retention rates (91.04), followed by Himachal Pradesh (74.16) and Haryana (71.97). On the lower side of the scale, Bihar had the lowest retention rates (31.69), next to it were Uttar Pradesh (36.51) and Orissa (36.34).

Retention Rates of States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, were lower than the All-India average. Of these all States except Karnataka were educationally backward States.

#### RETENTION RATES OF GIRLS

The retention rates of girls were 34.74 and 37.46 for cohort I and cohort II. These rates were lower than the corresponding rates for the total. The Inter-State variations in retention rates of girls moved down from 69.59 (Cohort I) to 68.52 (cohort II). The retention rates of girls in the selected States for cohort II were higher than the corresponding rates for cohort I except for Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana and Maharashtra. It indicated that by and large, the retention rates were improving. Considering cohort II, it is observed that Kerala had the highest retention rates (88.27), followed by Himachal Pradesh (72.43) and Tamil Nadu (60.04). On the other end, Uttar Pradesh had the lowest retention rates (19.75), next to it were Bihar (24.53) and Karnataka (31.22). The States of Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh had lower

rates than the all-India average. All these States except Karnataka and Maharashtra were educationally backward States.

Comparing the retention rates of boys and girls for Cohort I and Cohort II it is observed that the retention rates of boys were higher than the corresponding rates for girls except for West Bengal.

It can be concluded that

- i) By and large the retention rates were improving.
- ii) The retention rates of boys were higher than those of girls except for West Bengal.
- iii) Retention rates of educationally backward States were very poor.

#### RETENTION RATES (CLASSES I-VIII)

The retention rates for classes I-VIII improved from 28.25 (cohort I) to 30.07 (cohort II). Of the 100 children admitted in class I in 1974-75, 28.25 reached class VIII in 1981-82 and of the 100 admitted in class I in 1976-77, 30.07 reached class VIII in 1983-84. The retention rates for boys and girls separately for cohort I were 31.97 and 22.54 respectively and for cohort II were 33.74 and 24.68 respectively.

#### Statement 5.26

#### Retention Rates for Classes I-VIII for Cohort I (1974-75 to 1981-82) and Cohort II (1976-77 to 1983-84)

Sl. No.	State	Cohort I			Cohort II		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.41	19.17	23.47	29.67	21.59	26.35
2.	Assam	18.72	15.76	17.50	27.66	24.16	26.18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)
3.	Bihar	22.33	12.99	19.63	20.57	12.68	18.14
4.	Gujarat	35.95	28.25	32.81	34.09	26.65	31.07
5.	Haryana	61.10	42.49	55.12	66.00	45.36	58.76
6.	Himachal Pradesh	63.75	40.05	54.02	69.65	51.38	62.06
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	45.74	35.50	41.99	44.65	41.52	43.52
8.	Karnataka	36.50	10.91	24.88	32.33	21.11	27.21
9.	Kerala	77.73	76.15	76.97	78.59	76.93	77.78
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37.21	22.39	32.00	41.00	24.88	35.44
11.	Maharashtra	35.20	22.19	29.45	35.66	22.67	29.84
12.	Orissa	18.43	15.00	17.13	22.49	16.83	20.32
13.	Punjab	44.91	36.62	41.26	35.84	28.86	32.61
14.	Rajasthan	32.08	24.34	30.25	NA	NA	NA
15.	Tamil Nadu	38.99	29.74	34.84	40.49	29.96	35.60
16.	Uttar Pradesh	29.56	12.26	22.69	33.20	14.74	25.87
17.	West Bengal	25.29	27.59	26.19	29.88	30.66	30.19
	All-India	31.97	22.54	28.25	33.74	24.68	30.07

Source: Education in India (Volume I) for the years 1974-75, 1981-82; 1976-77 and 1983-84.

The inter-state variations of retention rates came down from 59.84 (cohort I) to 59.64 (cohort II). The retention rates for cohort II of the selected States were higher than the corresponding retention rates for cohort I except for Bihar,

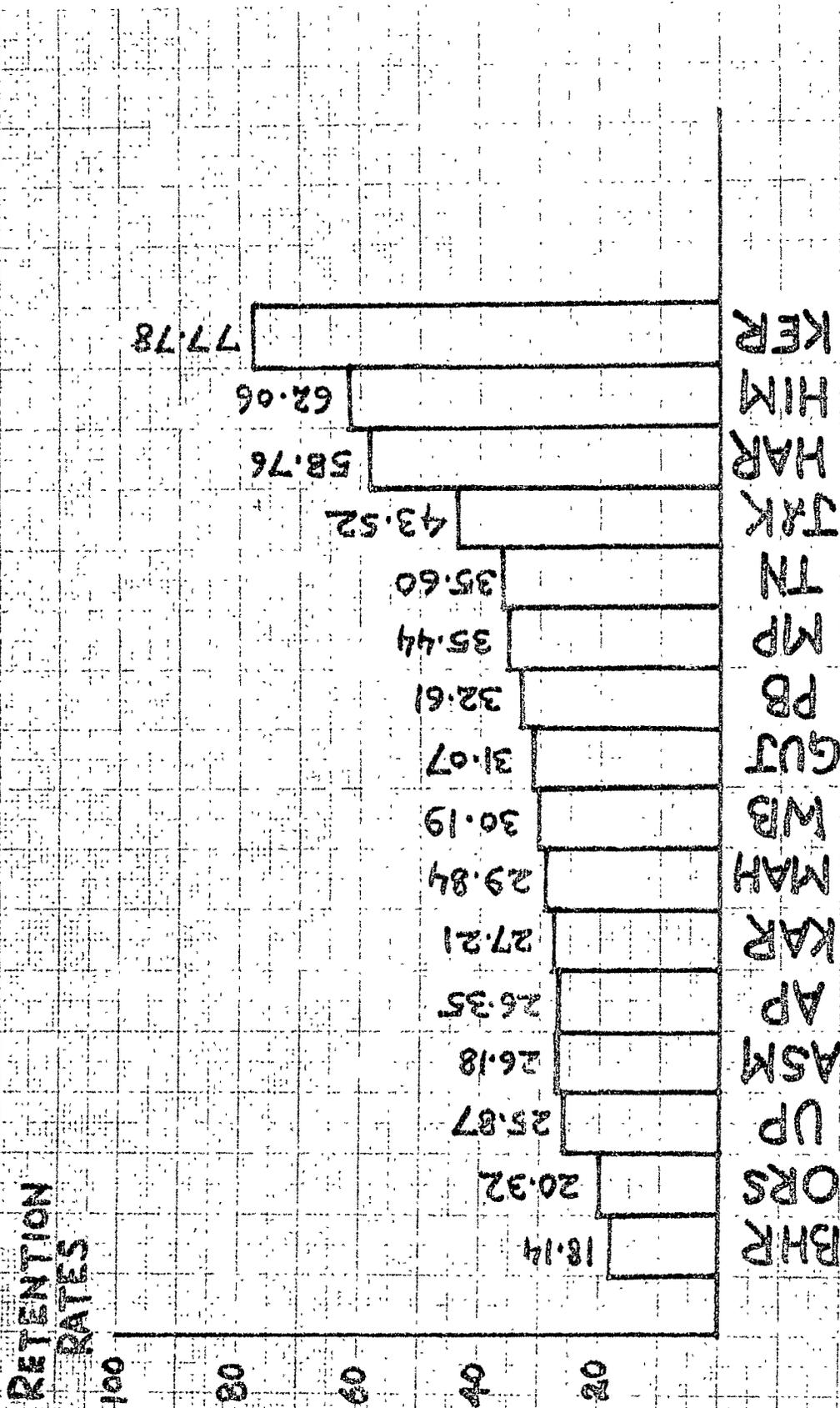


FIG.-20 RETENTION RATES FOR CLASSES I-VIII IN RESPECT OF SELECTED STATES FOR THE COHORT 1976-77 TO 1983-84.

Gujarat and Punjab. For cohort II, Kerala had the highest retention rate (77.78), followed by Himachal Pradesh (62.06) and Haryana (58.76). Bihar had the lowest retention rate (18.14), next to it were Orissa (20.32) and Uttar Pradesh (25.87).

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh had lower retention rates than the all-India average.

#### RETENTION RATES OF BOYS

The retention rates of boys increased from 31.97 (Cohort I) to 33.74 (Cohort II) and these rates were higher than the corresponding rates for the total. The inter-state variations came down from 59.30 (cohort I) to 58.02 (cohort II). The retention rates of the selected States for cohort II were higher than the corresponding rates for cohort I except for Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. For cohort II, Kerala had the highest retention rate (78.59), followed by Himachal Pradesh (69.65) and Haryana (66.00). On the other end, Bihar had the lowest retention rate (20.57) and next to it were Orissa (22.49) and Assam (22.66). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had retention rates below the all-India average. All these States except Karnataka were educationally backward States.

#### RETENTION RATES OF GIRLS

The retention rates of girls improved from 22.54 (cohort I) to 24.68 (cohort II) but these were lower than the corresponding rates for the total enrolment in classes I-VIII. The inter-state variations came down from 65.24 (cohort I) to 64.25 (cohort II). In all the selected States the rates for girls for cohort II were higher than the corresponding rates for cohort I except for Bihar, Gujarat and Punjab. For cohort II, Kerala had the highest retention rate (76.93) followed by Himachal Pradesh (51.38) and Haryana (45.36). Bihar had the lowest retention rate (12.68), next to it were Uttar Pradesh (14.74) and Orissa (16.83). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh had lower retention rate than the all-India average. All of these States except

Karnataka and Maharashtra were educationally backward States.

Comparing the rates of boys and girls for cohort II, it is observed that the rates for boys in all States were higher than the corresponding rates for girls except for West Bengal. Exactly similar trend was observed for cohort I. It can be concluded that

- i) the retention rates were poor, less than one-third of students admitted in class I reached class VIII after seven years.
- ii) The retention rates for boys were higher than those of girls for all States except for West Bengal.
- iii) By and large, the retention rates were improving.
- iv) Educationally backward States had poorer retention rates in comparison to other States.

There has been a considerable increase in enrolment during 1973-86. The enrolment in classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII increased by 51.43%, 41.51% and 94.99% respectively. The Annual Growth Rate of enrolment for classes I-VIII, I-V and VI-VIII for the period 1973-86 were 3.24%, 2.71% and 5.27% respectively which were higher than the population growth rate.

The enrolment grows with the economic prosperity of the country. The example of the Western countries is before us. When these countries became economically well off, the pace of education automatically picked up. For this country too, this holds good. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) commonly known as State Income is regarded as the most important indicator to measure the

1. For enrolment Age Specific Enrolment Ratios for the age-group 6 to below 11. as on 30.9.1978 used /for percentage of rural population having facilities for primary stage within the habitations and within 1 km used.

Source : Fourth All-India Educational Survey (1978); NCERT, 1982

economic development of State. It has Rank Correlation Co-efficient of 0.52 with enrolment. There are some other variables which have positive correlation with enrolment. For example, literacy has rank correlation co-efficient 0.74 with enrolment, per capita budgeted expenditure on education has 0.45 and the extent of urbanisation has 0.39. For percentage of rural population having facilities within the habitation and 1 km the rank correlation co-efficients are 0.17 and 0.23 respectively.

The incentives like mid-day meals, free uniforms, free textbooks, free stationery, scholarships to girls, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. do help in bringing more children to schools and retaining them in schools. These incentives should have wide coverage.

In 1986, around five crore children of the age-group 6-14 were out of school. These children are to be brought within the school-fold. The Age Specific Enrolment Ratios for the age-groups 6-14, 6-11 and 11-14 in 1986 were 66.55, 75.89 and 51.17. Nearly one-third of the children in the age-group 6-14 were out of school. Under the circumstances it seems very difficult to achieve the objective of UEE by 1995. Concerted effort needs to be made to bring the children in the age-group 11-14 in rural areas within the school-fold. Girls are lagging behind the boys especially in the age-group 11 to 14 in the rural areas. Efforts should be made to encourage them to continue their studies after class five.

2. For Net State Domestic Product figures for the year 1978-1979 used.  
Source : Estimates of State Domestic Product (1970-71 to 1985-86), CS.O. Ministry of Planning, Government of India, 1987.

3. For Literacy/urbanisation figures for 1981 used  
Source : Census of India 1981 - Primary Census Abstract General Population(1983)

4. For Per Capita budgeted expenditure on education figures for 1981-82 used.  
Source : Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India. A Handbook of Educational and Applied Statistics, New Delhi, 1983.