

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ENROLMENT AND DROPOUT UP TO SECONDARY STAGE IN RELATION TO GENDER IN INDIA

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Abstract: This paper highlights the enrolment and dropout percentage of children up to secondary level of education in India during the period 2004-05 to 2013-14 in relation to gender. All the children are enrolled in school, but they gradually dropout in the different stage of school education. The present study shows that overall performance in enrolment and dropout decline percentage, girls are better than boys which is a positive indicator for our country and growing awareness of the girls' children education among the Indian masses. The present study is purely secondary data based which reveals enrolment percentage of girls has improved over two fold to that of boys. On average nearly 25.43 % students' dropout by the time they reach primary level and 42.78 % by upper primary level and 54.43 % by secondary level each year. A finding of positive in improvement of girls' child education with compared to 26.88% boys, 23.68% girls' dropout by the time they reach in primary level and 43.46% boys, 41.77% girls' dropout by the time they reach upper primary level. So many positive aspects are there in the improvement of the girls' child education, but the discouraging aspect is that compared to 54.03% boys, 54.94% girls' dropout by the time they reach at secondary level. There has been considerable improvement in the enrolment and dropout percentage but in the mean time special attention to be carried forward for girls with additional support like different incentive, extension of RTE Act and cooked mid-day meal program up to class X and not only this it is also important to provide the same for the education of boys.

Keywords: Dropout; Enrolment; Gender; Secondary Education; Upper Primary Education; Primary Education

I. Introduction:

The main purpose of education in our life is self-realization, personality development, formation of moral character and social adjustment. In true sense education constitutes good awareness, knowledge, understanding, application, skill, values and attitude, aptitude and ultimate peace among the peoples of any country of the whole world. Education is the fundamental pillar of human rights, democracy, sustainable development and peace. No country can develop with her illiterate masses (Ali,2014). As per the census data 2011 Govt. of India, India is a home of 1.21 billion people in the world, the most populous country in the world after China. The most interesting event about the population of India is that India is rated as a youngest country, for the fact more than 65% population of the country is below 35 years of age and more than 13% population of the country is in the age group of 0-6 years. The literacy rate of India as per 2011 census is 74.04% (where male literacy 82.14% and female literacy 65.46%) which has improved by 9.21 % since 2001, when the literacy rate of India was 65.46 %. with male literacy 75.26% and female literacy 53.67 %. In 2011 census, male and female literacy have improved 6.88% and 11.79% respectively with respect to 2001 census (Census, 2011). Indian School education system is divided into four stages: primary stage includes class I to V, Upper primary stage includes class VI to VIII, Secondary stage includes class IX to X and senior secondary stage includes XI to XII. If the education system of our country has become good and approachable with best facilities to each and every child of the nation then there is not only the problem of wastage and stagnation, but also dropout is one of them. It is general phenomena that drop out exists in each and every class level of the school (Siddique, 2013). School dropout is a worldwide issue facing by education department throughout the world.

According to C.V.Good. (1973) "Most often designates an elementary or secondary school pupil who has been an membership during the regular school term and who withdraws or is dropped from membership for any reason except death or transfer to another school before graduating or before completing an equivalent progress of studies; such an individual is considered a dropout whether his dropping out occurs before or after he has passed the compulsory school attendance age and, where applicable, whether not or he has completed a minimum required amount of school work" Educational outcomes on the basis of gender difference has been on international research agenda in the last few decades and which is challenging issue in the country Malaysia. Gender gap in educational outcomes concludes that girls achieve better than boys (Nor Aniza, Zalizan & Manisha 2011). More than 27 million children in India who joined in class I in 1993, only 10 million of them reached class

X.(Reddy and Sinha, 2010). In India the high rate of dropout remained at secondary level among the four stage of school education system, this is an alarming signal in our education system and the modern trends in average annual dropout rate in school education system girls are higher than boys (MHRD,2016) . School level drop out in our country means that leaving of the students from the school before completion five years of primary, eight years of upper primary, ten years of secondary and twelve years of senior secondary education in the field of education. In Secondary stage the main causes of dropout are poor achievement motivation, highly neurotic condition, choice of subject of learning, poverty, ignorance of parents and un sympathetic attitude of parents (Mohan, 1981).The findings of the study of Mathila and Saxena(2008), in Uttaranchal, 34 % middle school level students was found to have dropped from school, amongst them 41 % girl 27 % boys, the main reason for that dropping out were poverty of family and educational backwardness of parents (Mathila and Saxena, 2008). In Primary education, ill health of students', house hold work, poverty, the largeness of family, lack of educational interest among the parents and economical backwardness are being influential in dropout in Kerala and dropout rate of boys is higher than girls (Pillai, Benjamin &Nair, 1980). According to RameshPaddita (2015) the enrolment percentage of girls has improved more than boys. The average annual dropout percentage of girls remained better to that of boys. Average nearly 29.63% students dropout by the time they reach primary level and 47.05% students' by upper primary and 58.75% by secondary level each year (Pandita, 2015).

In the present study attempt has been made to work out the dropout and enrolment percentage of children in school level on the basis of gender in India up to secondary level of education, during the last one decade, viz., for the period 2004-2005 to 2013-2014.this study also analyzed the trend of overall enrolment and drop out percentage among the boys and girls

II. Objectives:

- 1) To find out the trends of the overall enrolment and dropout up to secondary level of education in India.
- 2) To draw the comparison between boys and girls in dropout of all stages of education up to secondary level in India.
- 3) To find out the comparison between the boys and girls with respect to enrolment percentage up to secondary level of school education in India.

Methodology:

The present study is mainly based on secondary data, collected from the website of the ministry of human resource development, Govt of India on December 02, 2016 accessible at the address http://mhrd.gov.in>ststistic>ESG2016_. The website of UDISE Govt. of India www.dise.in and the website of Census of India www.census.gov.in are the sources of secondary data. Collected data from different sources are analysed stastically and represented graphically on the basis of gender with the help of computer application software Microsoft Excel 2007.

III. Limitation:

The data of present study are retrieved from the official website of M.H.R.D. and U.D.I.S.E. upto secondary school education from the year 2004-05 to 2013-14.

The data retrieved from the sources for all categories, boys and girls only. The findings of the present study only reflects the overall trend of students enrollement and dropout in school education up to secondary level on the basis of gender during the period 2004-05 to 2013-14 in India.

IV. Data Analysis and Findings:

The data of present study has been tabulated on the basis of gender. For the calculation of percentage, data has been drawn up to two decimal place as such may reflect slight variation when the figure are computed for 100 percent

Annual corresponding growth and corrsponding decline percentage has been computed by using formula:

CG: Corresponding Growth

CD: Corresponding decline

$$CG = \frac{\text{End value} - \text{First Value}}{\text{First Value}} \times 100$$

$$CD = \frac{\text{End Value} - \text{First Value}}{\text{First Value}} \times 100$$

Table1: Enrolment figure of all school children in India during the period (2004-05 to 2013-14)

Year	Enrolment figure in million of class						Total	CG% on
	Primary(I-V)		Upper Primary(VI-VIII)		Secondary (IX-X)			
	Enrolment	CG%	Enrolment	CG%	Enrolment	CG%		Total
2004-05	130.80		51.20		24.30		206.30	0.00
2005-06	132.10	0.99	52.20	1.95	25.00	2.88	209.30	1.45
2006-07	133.70	1.21	54.50	4.41	25.90	3.60	214.10	2.29
2007-08	135.50	1.35	57.30	5.14	28.20	8.88	221.00	3.22
2008-09	135.30	-0.15	58.40	1.92	29.40	4.26	223.10	0.95
2009-2010	133.60	-1.26	59.50	1.88	30.70	4.42	223.80	0.31
2010-11	134.80	0.90	61.90	4.03	31.90	3.91	228.60	2.14
2011-12	139.80	3.71	63.00	1.78	34.10	6.90	236.90	3.63
2012-13	134.80	-3.58	65.00	3.17	34.60	1.47	234.40	-1.06
2013-2014	132.40	-1.78	66.40	2.15	37.30	7.80	236.10	0.73
Average:	134.28	0.14	58.94	2.64	30.14	4.41	223.36	1.37
Total		1.40		26.44		44.11		13.68

CG%-Corresponding Growth percentage

Data Sources :(i)figure for 2004-05, and 2012-13 to 2013-14: UDISE Govt. of India, (ii)figure for 2005-06 to 2011-12: Ministry of human resource development.

The total average enrolment during the decade is 223.36, whereas primary, upper primary and secondary level total average enrolments are 134.28, 58.94, and 30.14 respectively during the same period of study. The above data shows that enrolment in secondary level (ix-x) in India during the period of study is minimum among the all stages of school education up to secondary level.

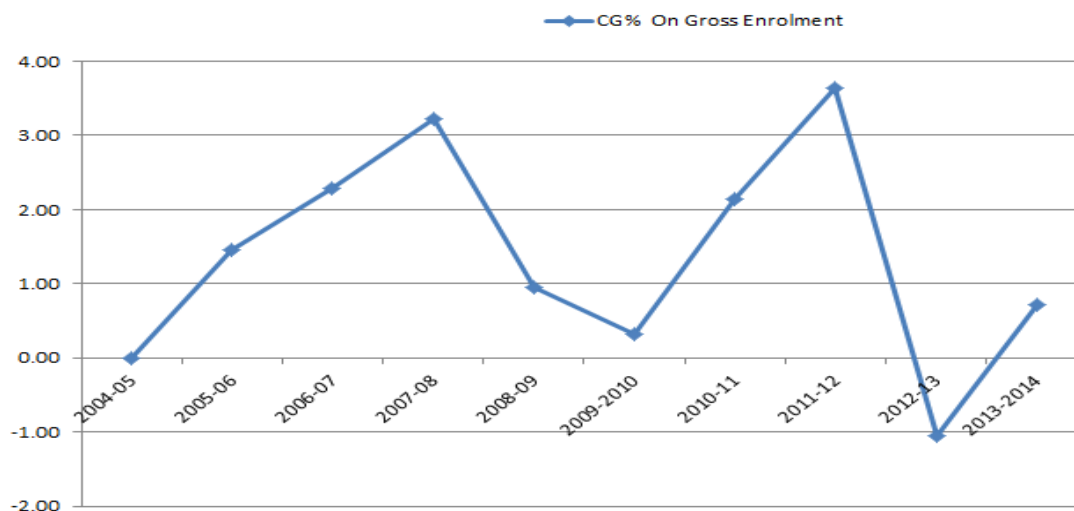


Figure1: Frequency curve of corresponding growth percentage in gross enrolment for all children

During the period (2004-05 to 2013-14), the gross enrolment for all classes has increased by 13.68%, whereas during the same period ,the total growth enrolment up to primary level has increased by 1.40% and for upper primary level has increased by 26.43% and for secondary level by 44.11% .According to table1, on year to year basis a constant and continuous corresponding growth has been observed except for the year 2012-13 in the enrolment of children which on average has grown at 1.37% annually. In 2012-13 the CG% of enrolment dropped by -1.06

Table 2: Dropout percentage figure for all school children in India during the period (2004-05 to 2013-14)

Year	Dropout Percentage Figure of Class						TOTAL	CD% On Total
	Primary(I-V)		Upper Primary(VI-VIII)		Secondary (IX-X)			
	Dropout	CD%	Dropout	CD%	Dropout	CD%		
2004-05	29.00		50.80		61.90		47.23	
2005-06	25.70	-11.38	48.80	-3.94	61.60	-0.48	45.37	-3.95
2006-07	25.60	-0.39	45.90	-5.94	59.90	-2.76	43.80	-3.45
2007-08	25.10	-1.95	42.70	-6.97	56.70	-5.34	41.50	-5.25
2008-09	27.80	10.76	39.30	-7.96	54.20	-4.41	40.43	-2.57
2009-2010	30.30	8.99	42.50	8.14	52.70	-2.77	41.83	3.46
2010-11	27.40	-9.57	40.80	-4.00	49.20	-6.64	39.13	-6.45
2011-12	22.30	-18.61	40.80	0.00	50.30	2.24	37.80	-3.41
2012-13	21.30	-4.48	39.90	-2.21	50.40	0.20	37.20	-1.59
2013-2014	19.80	-7.04	36.30	-9.02	47.40	-5.95	34.50	-7.26
Average	25.43	-3.37	42.78	-3.19	54.43	-2.59	40.88	-3.05
Total:		-33.68		-31.90		-25.92		-30.47

CD%-Corresponding Decline percentage

Data Sources :(i)figure for 2004-05, and 2012-13 to 2013-14: UDISE Govt. of India, (ii)figure for 2005-06 to 2011-12: Ministry of human resource development.

The overall average annual dropout for all classes in the period of study is 40.88% whereas, the average annual dropout during the same period of study for primary, upper primary and secondary school level are 25.43%, 42.78% and 54.43% respectively. As per data, average dropout at secondary stage (ix-x) remained higher among the all stages of school education. The overall dropout for all the classes during the decade has decreased by 30.47 %, whereas, during the same period dropout up to primary, upper primary and secondary has decreased by 33.68%, for upper primary level has decreased by 31.90% and for secondary level of education has decreased by 25.92%.

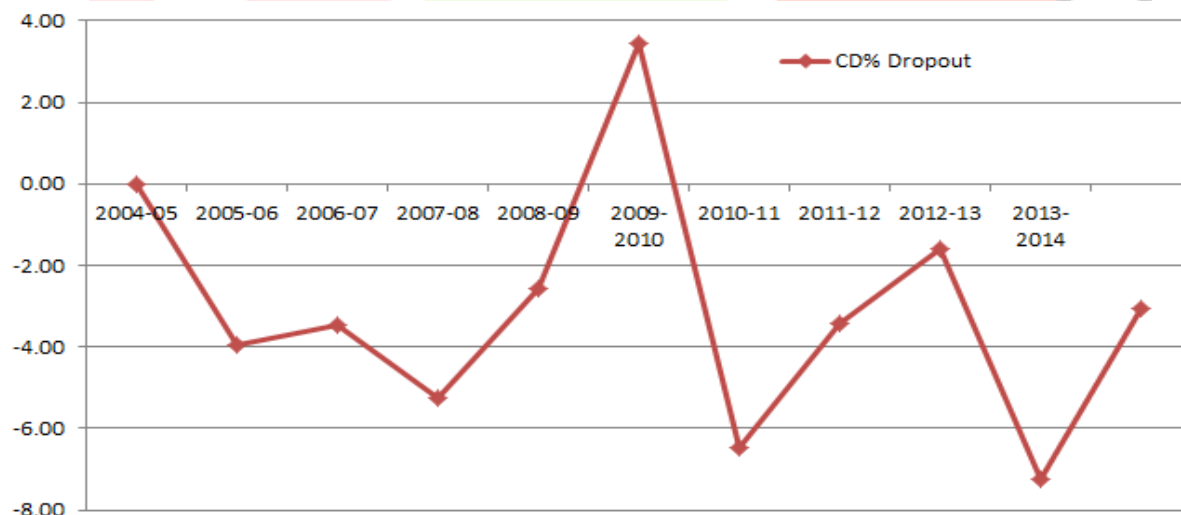


Figure2: Frequency curve of corresponding decline percentage in total dropout for all children

During the decade the average annual dropout decline remained 3.05%. It is noteworthy, that there has been a constant and continuous decline in the dropout percentage of children during the each corresponding year, except for the year 2009-10, when the decline of dropout was recorded (increased by +3.46%).

Table3: Enrolment figure of all school children in India on gender basis during the period (2004-05 to 2013-14)

Year	Boys								Girls							
	Enrolment Figure In Millions of Classes								Enrolment Figure In Millions of Classes							
	Primary(I-V)		Upper Primary(VI-VIII)		Secondary (IX-X)		Total	CG% On Total	Primary(I-V)		Upper Primary(VI-VIII)		Secondary (IX-X)		Total	CG% On Total
	I-V	CG%	VI-VIII	CG%	IX-X	CG%			I-V	CG%	I-VIII	CG%	I-X	CG%		
2004-05	69.70		28.50		14.20		112.40		61.10		22.70		10.10		93.90	
2005-06	70.50	1.15	28.90	1.40	14.50	2.11	113.90	1.33	61.60	0.82	23.30	2.64	10.50	3.96	95.40	1.60
2006-07	71.10	0.85	29.90	3.46	14.90	2.76	115.90	1.76	62.60	1.62	24.60	5.58	11.00	4.76	98.20	2.94
2007-08	71.10	0.00	31.10	4.01	15.90	6.71	118.10	1.90	64.40	2.88	26.20	6.50	12.30	11.82	102.90	4.79
2008-09	70.60	-0.70	31.40	0.96	16.50	3.77	118.50	0.34	64.70	0.47	27.00	3.05	13.00	5.69	104.70	1.75
2009-201	69.70	-1.27	31.70	0.96	16.90	2.42	118.30	-0.17	63.90	-1.24	27.80	2.96	13.80	6.15	105.50	0.76
2010-11	70.10	0.57	32.70	3.15	17.50	3.55	120.30	1.69	64.60	1.10	29.20	5.04	14.30	3.62	108.10	2.46
2011-12	72.60	3.57	33.10	1.22	18.60	6.29	124.30	3.33	67.20	4.02	29.90	2.40	15.50	8.39	112.60	4.16
2012-13	69.60	-4.13	33.30	0.60	18.30	-1.61	121.20	-2.49	65.20	-2.98	31.70	6.02	16.30	5.16	113.20	0.53
2013-14	68.60	-1.44	34.10	2.40	19.70	7.65	122.40	0.99	63.80	-2.15	32.30	1.89	17.60	7.98	113.70	0.44
Average:	70.36	-0.14	31.47	1.82	16.70	3.37	118.53	0.87	63.91	0.45	27.47	3.61	13.44	5.75	104.82	1.94
Total:		-1.41		18.18		33.65		8.67		4.54		36.09		57.54		19.43

CG%-Corresponding Growth percentage

Data Sources :(i)figure for 2004-05, and 2012-13 to 2013-14: UDISE Govt. of India, (ii)figure for 2005-06 to 2011-12: Ministry of human resource development

Analyzing the table 3, we get some fundamental differences between girls and boys. The overall enrolment growth percentage in Indian school during the period of study of boys has increased 8.67% and girls has increased by 19.43% which is more than twofold higher than the enrolment growth of boys during the same period. During the decade the overall enrolment growth percentage of boys in primary has decreased by 1.41% in upper primary level of education has increased by 18.18% and in secondary level has increased by 33.65%.

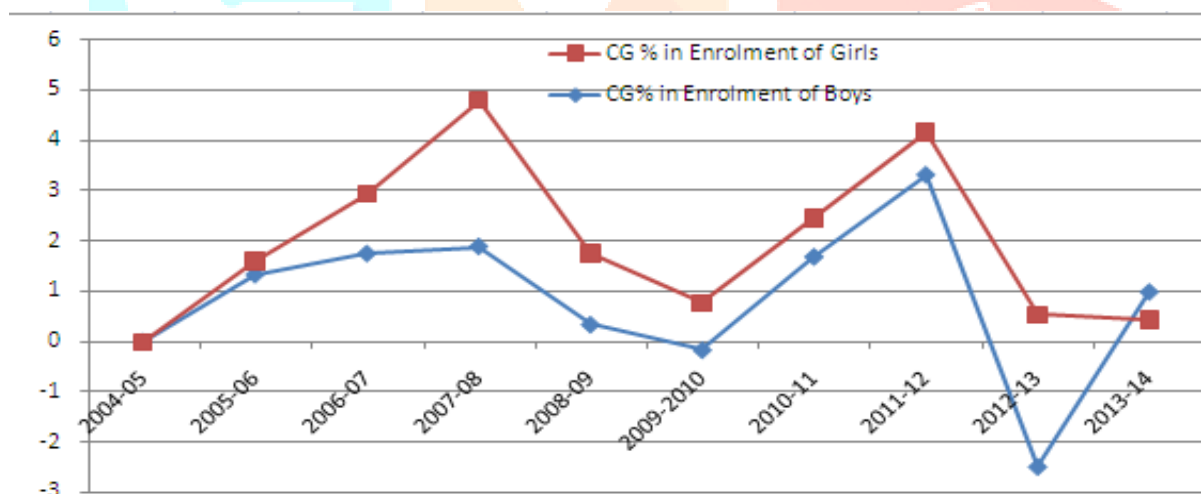


Figure3: Frequency curve of corresponding growth percentage in total enrolment for boys and girls

On the other hand, during the decade the overall enrolment growth percentage of girls in primary has increased by 4.54 %, in upper primary level of education has increased by 36.09% and in secondary level has increased by 57.53%.All stages up to secondary school education system ,primary, upper primary and secondary level the enrolment growth percentage of girls is higher than boys which is positive sign for our country.

Table4: Dropout figure of all school children on gender basis during the period (2004-05 to 2013-14)

YEAR	Boys								Girls							
	Dropout Percentage Figure Of Classes						TOTAL	CD% ON	Dropout Percentage Figure Of Classes						Total	CD% on
	Primary (I-V)		Upper Primary (VI-VIII)		Secondary (IX-X)				Primary (I-V)		Upper Primary (VI-VIII)		Secondary (IX-X)			
I-V	CD%	VI-VIII	CD%	IX-X	CD%			I-V	CD%	I-VIII	CD%	I-X	CD%	out	Total	
2004-05	31.80		50.50		60.40		47.57		25.40		51.30		63.90		46.87	
2005-06	28.70	-9.75	48.70	-3.56	60.10	-0.50	45.83	-3.64	21.80	-14.17	49.00	-4.48	63.60	-0.47	44.80	-4.41
2006-07	24.60	-14.29	46.40	-4.72	58.60	-2.50	43.20	-5.75	26.80	22.94	45.20	-7.76	61.50	-3.30	44.50	-0.67
2007-08	25.70	4.47	43.70	-5.82	56.60	-3.41	42.00	-2.78	24.40	-8.96	41.30	-8.63	57.30	-6.83	41.00	-7.87
2008-09	29.60	15.18	41.10	-5.95	54.00	-4.59	41.57	-1.03	25.80	5.74	36.90	-10.65	54.40	-5.06	39.03	-4.80
2009-10	31.80	7.43	41.10	0.00	53.30	-1.30	42.07	1.20	28.50	10.47	44.20	19.78	51.80	-4.78	41.50	6.32
2010-11	29.00	-8.81	40.60	-1.22	50.20	-5.82	39.93	-5.07	25.40	-10.88	41.20	-6.79	47.70	-7.92	38.10	-8.19
2011-12	23.40	-19.31	41.50	2.22	48.60	-3.19	37.83	-5.26	21.00	-17.32	40.00	-2.91	52.20	9.43	37.73	-0.96
2012-13	23.00	-1.71	41.80	0.72	50.40	3.70	38.40	1.50	19.40	-7.62	35.70	-10.75	50.30	-3.64	35.13	-6.89
2013-14	21.20	-7.83	39.20	-6.22	48.10	-4.56	36.17	-5.82	18.30	-5.67	32.90	-7.84	46.70	-7.16	32.63	-7.12
Averag	26.88	-3.46	43.46	-2.46	54.03	-2.22	41.46	-2.66	23.68	-2.55	41.77	-4.00	54.94	-2.97	40.13	-3.46
Total		-34.61		-24.55		-22.16		-26.64		-25.48		-40.03		-29.72		-34.58

CD%-Corresponding Decline percentage

Data Sources :(i)figure for 2004-05, and 2012-13 to 2013-14: UDISE Govt. of India, (ii)figure for 2005-06 to 2011-12: Ministry of human resource development

During the decade, the aggregate average annual dropout percentage for girls 40.13%, whereas, boys is 41.45% which is more than girls dropout percentage during the same period of study. It is noticeable fact that during the period of study the average annual dropout declined for boys and girls by 2.66% and 3.46% respectively. The average annual dropout percentage, for boys and girls in primary 26.88% and 23.68% respectively, in upper primary level boys and girls 24.55 and 40.03 respectively and in secondary level boys and girls 22.16 and 29.72 respectively.

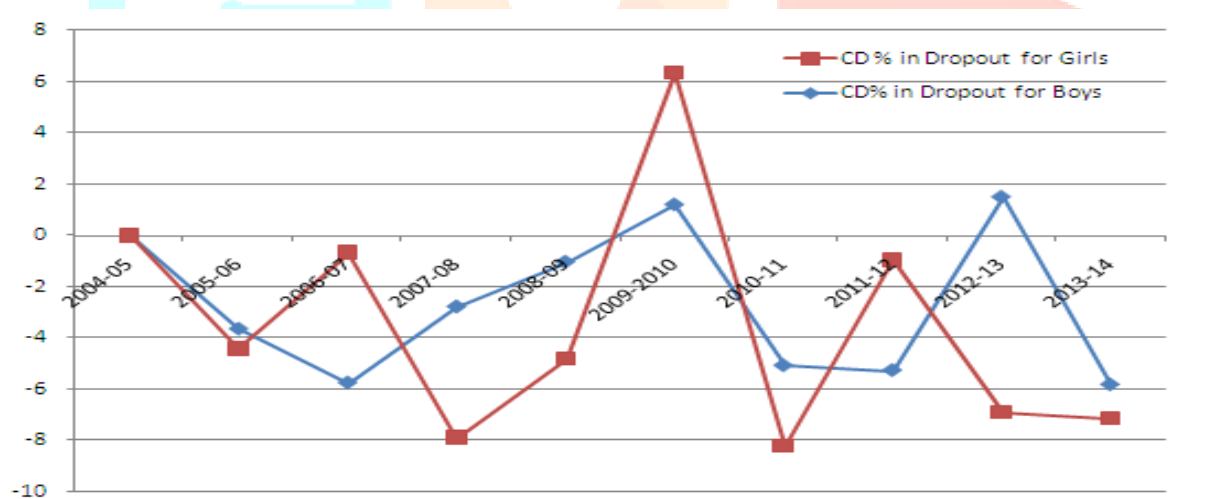


Figure4: Frequency curve of corresponding decline percentage in total dropout for boys and girls

The average annual dropout percentage of girls in primary, upper primary and secondary level of education remained 23.68%, 41.77% and 54.94% respectively.

V. Discussion:

This paper outlines the scenario of engagement and dropout on the basis of gender aspect upto secondary education system in India. The findings in this study enlightened the enrolment growth and dropout decline. Especially, enrolment performance of girls in all stages of education up to secondary level is better than boys. It also highlights a positive indicator for dropout, overall dropout decreasing percentage of girls is better than boys. The finding, upliftment of girls education indicates that growing up the awareness among all the parents and Indian masses about the education of their girl children. In school education, overall engagement tendency of girls which is better than boys, is seen as antidote to school dropout. (Schaufeli et al.2002 ;Frederiks et.al.2004) .

As per data analysis, it is quite evident, that girl child in our society has started receiving positive treatment at per with boys and is no more deprived from fundamental education. Although, there has been considerable improvement in the enrolment and dropout percentage of girls child, but at the same time attention needs to be carried forward with additional support and there should be no letup in this regard. (Pandit, 2015)

VI. Conclusion:

India is a progressive country and for the all-round development of which Dropout is a dangerous phenomenon. The key factor for development of a country like India is her human resource. Of late, though the rate of women education in India has increased, it is not enough. To decrease the dropout rate in our nation it is mandatory to provide different kinds of incentive for girls and not only this it is also important to provide the same for the education of the boys. It is a fact that all the children are enrolled in school, but gradually dropout in different stages of education.

In the present study, it is shown that enrolment percentage of girls has improved over two fold to that of boys. This study reveals that on average nearly 25.43 % students' dropout by the time they reach primary level and 42.78 % by upper primary level and 54.43 % by secondary level each year. A finding of positive improvement of girls' child education compared to 26.88% boys, 23.68% girls' dropout by the time they reach primary level and 43.46% boys, 41.77% girls' dropout by the time they reach upper primary level. In spite of so many positive improvement of the girl child education, the discouraging aspect is that compared to 54.03% boys, 54.94% girls dropout by the time they reach at secondary level.

There must be projects and schemes to spread awareness of ill effects of dropout not only among girls but also among the boys. The central, state Govt. and different NGO should give focused emphasis on the dropout issue both at the primary level, upper primary level and especially at the secondary level. The secondary stage of education (ix-x) should be brought under the aegis of Right To Education Act (RTE Act) in order to tackle the dropout problem. The boundary of cooked mid-day meal (MDM) program should be broadened to include at least class X.

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