

Status of Secondary Education: Trends under RMSA

General trends that have been observed based on implementation of RMSA since 2009 with specific reference to the objectives is brought out here, to set the backdrop in which the roadmap for RMSA planning and interventions need to formulate by the States.

1.1 Current Status of Secondary Education -National trends (Based on SSE, SEMIS and UDISE): The target age group population of (14-18 years children) was 9.69 crore in 2011 as per Census data (Registrar General of India). The estimated population of this age group in 2016 is 9.30 crore (MHRD, Department of Hr. Education, Statistical Bureau). The Gross Enrolment Ratio for classes IX-XII in 2005-06 was 40.42%. The figure for classes IX - X was 52.19 % whereas that for classes XI - XII it was 28.47%. As against the target GER of 100%, change in the GER at secondary level since 2005-06 is as follows:

Year	GER-Total	GER- Girls	GER-Boys
2005-06 (SES)	52.19	46.20	57.60
2009-10 (launch year of RMSA) (SES)	62.90	58.70	66.70
2012-13(UDISE)	67.35	65.98	68.60
2013-14(UDISE)	76.64	76.47	76.80

Overall enrolment in the country at secondary level has increased from 30675872 in 2009-10 to 37296683 (22%) in 2013-14. Increase has been observed in all States. The enrolment has increased considerably in Jharkhand (103%), Sikkim (83%), Chhattisgarh (83%), Nagaland (78%) and D&N Haveli (72%).

1.2 Achievement under RMSA: Achievement against RMSA targets as an impact of RMSA and other initiatives taken by Government at secondary level can be understood with the review of some educational indicators as below:

- Of the total secondary schools in the country, 41% are Government, 17% Government aided and remaining 42% are private schools. On an average 172 students are studying in each Government school. As compared to this average student strength in aided school is 217.
- GER in 2005-06 was 52.19 (as per SES) which has increased almost 3% every year (on an average) and is 76.64 in 2013-14. Post launch of RMSA, 13 States have achieved 90% GER: A&N, Chandigarh, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Goa, HP, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Puducherry, Sikkim, TN, Tripura, and Kerala. Out of these 13 states, 8 States registered an increase of at least 25pp. These States are Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura. There are 5 more States where also GER has enhanced by more than 25pp. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab.

- The States/UTs with highest GER are Lakshadweep (128), Himachal Pradesh (120), Tripura (117), Goa (107) and Mizoram (107). On the other hand States with lower GER are Bihar (60), J&K (66), UP (66), Nagaland (68), Jharkhand (70) and Assam (71). Seven states which remained below average since 2009-10 are Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Nagaland and WB.
- Manipur and UP are two states where decrease in GER (2013-14) has been observed w.r.t GER of 2009-10. These States need to look into the reason for this decline.
- The GER at secondary level for SC is 78.73 and for ST it is 70.20. Efforts are needed to enhance low GER of STs. However in six states GER for SC is lower to national overall GER. These are Bihar (55.77), Chandigarh (56.09), Delhi (63.88), Uttar Pradesh (68.79), Jharkhand (69.02) and Karnataka (69.27). The situation for ST seems to be still bad in the States of Andhra Pradesh (62.20), Bihar (63.70), Gujarat(65.74), Jammu &Kashmir (56.19), Jharkhand (61.40), MP (66.27), Maharashtra (66.14), Manipur (59.55), Nagaland (65.27), Odisha (63.71) and West Bengal (64.53). These States may have to further drill down to locate the districts and sub district level unit which are adversely placed.
- **Target of 100% GER has been achieved by 9 States : A&N Islands, Delhi, Goa, HP, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Puducherry and Tripura**
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** GPI at national level in 2013-14 seems to be at desired level i.e. one. It has improved from 0.88 in 2009-10.

States with lowest GPI	Other States with low GPI	GPI decreased in	State with highest improvement
Gujarat (0.81) Rajasthan (0.83)	J& K (0.94), Uttar Pradesh (0.99)	A&N, Goa, Haryana, HP, Kerala, Manipur and Punjab	MP (0.67 to 0.98)

- **Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)** in the year 2013-14 at national level is 45.63 which has increased from last year 41.93 (4 PP).
- **Dropout rate:** Dropout rate for class I to X at national level has decreased from 61.62 in 2005-06 to 49.20 in 2010-11 (52.70 in 2009-10). However it is still quite high as compared to desirable target of 0. The Average Annual Dropout Rate at Secondary level for the year 2012-13 is 14.54% at National level as per UDISE data.

States with highest drop out rate	Other States with high drop out rate	States with low drop out	State with lowest Drop out rate
Odisha	Karnataka Bihar Assam Nagaland	Delhi A&N Islands Lakshadweep Goa	Delhi

		Himachal Pradesh	
--	--	------------------	--

In 15 States dropout rate is higher as compared to National level dropout rate.

- **Transition rate:** Transition from Elementary to Secondary and Secondary to Higher Secondary schools at National level has been 91.95% and 68.91% respectively in the year 2013-14 as per UDISE.

Transition	States with highest transition rate	State with lowest transition rate
Elementary to secondary	Puducherry	Mizoram
Secondary to higher secondary	Andaman & Nicobar	Karnataka

Transition from class VIII to Class IX for government schools has increased to 80% in 2013-14 from 78% in 2012-13. States of concern with regard to transition (less than 91.95%) are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and West Bengal.

There are states where transition of girls from elementary to secondary level is much lower than that of boys. These States are Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, D&N Haveli, Gujarat, MP, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

- **Accessibility to Secondary Education:** With regard to access to secondary school, for every 3 upper primary schools there is one secondary school. However there are 4 States where the ratio of Upper primary school to secondary school is still a cause of concern are UP (7:1), Bihar (7:1), Jharkhand (6:1) and Meghalaya (). Overall the number of habitations without access to secondary school has decreased to 400714 in 2013-14 from 420965 in 2011-12.

The above indicators broadly indicate that access to secondary school has improved in last 4 years, but the dropout rate and transition rate are still areas of concern. This further highlights the need to establish a system for tracking the transition of students from class VIII to class IX and then to class X. The data also supplements the concern raised in the framework regarding unequal opportunity for certain section of the society. The gap in boys and girls educational indicators highlights the need to focus for certain strategies that could reduce gender bias. In view of providing 100% access to those disadvantaged sections of the community (SC/ST/Minority) including the areas affected by natural disaster/ extremist affected areas/SFD, RMSA has been an amicable programme that fulfils certain gaps. To ensure equal access to all facilities, each State will have to identify the disadvantaged section of the society, geographically disadvantaged locations, economically disadvantaged group etc and accordingly interventions to address the gaps.
