

Present Status of Enrolment of Female Students in School Education and Higher Education in India

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ABSTRACT

Education is the art of living life to the fullest. It helps us to do our daily life activities in the best possible way and improves the quality of life. To establish peace & humanity and to respect the Dignity of human life all over the world many countries of the world came together in 1945. The result is ' Universal Declaration of Human Right (UDHR); 1948' . Right To Education was Recognized as Human right for all along with many other rights. After that, many steps were taken to improve the condition of Education in India, as only 14 percent of population was literate and one child out of three was enrolled in primary school (Shimame, 2007) at the time of Independence, 1947. In present scenario, after so many years of Independence, Economic class, caste and Gender are cause of discrimination in Education field. The paper will Discuss the present status of enrolment of female in school Education and Higher Educational field with the help of statistics related to – Literacy rate, Enrolment of female in educational sectors, Enrolment of female for Different caste, for different area etc. Also Gross Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary & Higher secondary Educational field are also being counted to understand the present status.

Keywords: UDHR, GER, UEE, RTE, Enrolment, UDISE, NPE, POA, GPI etc

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1. Introduction

“ An investment in knowledge pays the best interest” – Benjamin Franklin.

Education, the way of value creation. It improves the power of thinking and takes a man towards the light of knowledge. It is the key to create human resources. So, to build the nation, our country should focus on education. In the light of UDHR, 1945, India started to take steps to improve the literacy rate in India, as the condition of literacy was very poor at the time of Independence. At the time of Adoption of Constitution in 1948, Article 45 i.e. “ Provision for free & Compulsory Education for all children” was introduced with the Goal of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). But the result was not satisfactory after ten years. And many efforts like National policy of Education (1968), NPE(1986), POA(1992) introduced to ensure the access and completion of Elementary education to all the children upto the age of 14. After supreme court verdict on the public interest litigation case- Unikrishnan JP Vs Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India took same major initiatives and insert Article 21(A) in the constitution declaring the Right to Education as a fundamental Right in 2002 by its 86th constitution Amendment Act.

Insertion of Article 21(A)- After Article 21 in the Constitution, the following Article shall be inserted Namely- “ 21(A), Right to Education- The state shall provide free and Compulsory Education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in the manner as the state may by Law Determine” .

Article 10 of the constitution, i.e. convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against women in the most comprehensive provision on girls & women' s Right to Education.

2. Review of Literature

In the Higher Education enrolment, the gender gap is higher in states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa as compare to states like Goa and Kerala (Chanana, 2004).

In GlulamMurshid' s reluctant debutante: response of Bengal women to modernisation (1983) describes the position of women during the colonial period in West Bengal as “ Caged Birds” .

In the book Higher Education Among Women In India by HemlataTalesra (1989) pointed out the problems of Indian women in the field of higher education. The unequal position of male and female in the society have been pointed out in this writing.

In women and development: the changing scenario 1999 by sabitathakurjoshi, the educational structure of women in India being analyzed.

Naik(1949) conducted a study on problems of education of women in province of Bombay. One of the conclusions in this study was that, education of women lags behind the education of men in almost every branch of educational activity. It is absolutely essential to educate and emancipate the woman in order to create a happier society with a highest standard of life.

Weis (1985), in his study on women in higher education found that women were making progress but remained severely underrepresented in certain traditionally male areas and women were even more over represented in traditionally female areas than they were 10 years ago.

3. Objectives

The objectives are

- To study the enrolment status of female in school education.
- To study the enrolment status of female in higher school education in India.
- To study the position of literacy of female in the educational field in India.

4. Research Method

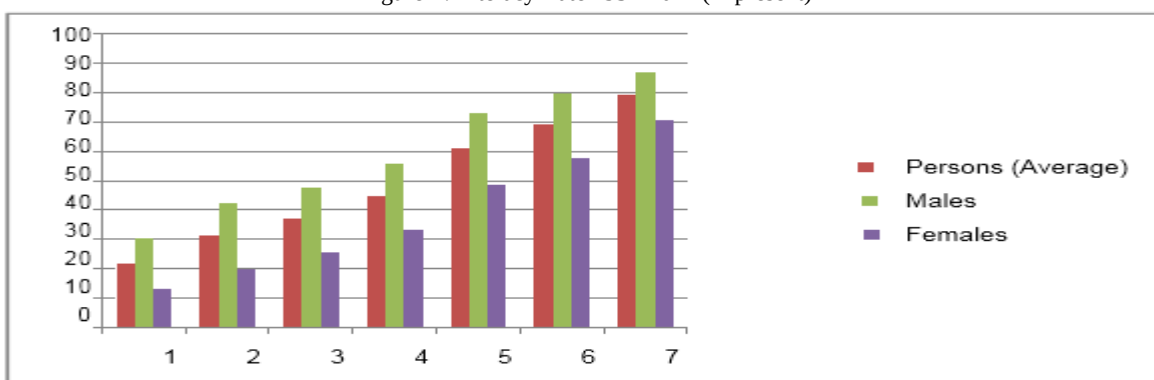
This Research is based on descriptive study. In order to study the ‘ PRESENT STATUS OF ENROLEMENT OF FEMALE STUDENTS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA’ the data was collected from different journals, papers and government websites.

Table-1: Literacy Rate -1951 – 2011 (in present)

Year	Persons (Average)	Males	Females
1951	21.82	30.32	12.87
1961	31.47	42.49	19.74
1971	36.95	47.60	25.56
1981	44.92	55.95	33.20
1991	61.29	73.13	48.64
2001	69.14	79.66	57.80
2011	79.31	87.23	70.73

Source: Census of India, 1951 to 2011

Figure-1: Literacy Rate 1951-2011 (in present)



The above table gives us the scenario of Literacy Rate of the people of independent India. Census report of last 07 decades, i.e. 1951 to 2011, clearly tells us that female literacy rate of present India is far beyond than that of male as it was in 1951, just after Independence.

Table-2: Year Wise Literacy Rate For SC, ST And Other Population

Year	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Other population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961	16.96	3.29	13.83	3.16	40.40	15.35
1971	22.36	6.44	17.63	4.85	45.96	21.97
1981	31.12	10.93	24.52	8.04	56.38	29.76
1991	49.91	23.76	40.65	18.19	64.13	39.29
2001	66.64	41.90	59.17	34.76	75.26	53.67
2011	75.17	56.46	68.53	49.35	78.89	64.64

Source: Census of India, 1961 to 2011

Now have a look on year wise Education Disparity between SC, ST & other population in India. Women education is worse in SC community and it is in the worst position in case of ST population. The female literacy rate for ST is below 50% where it is beyond 50% in previous census i.e. census 2001 for others.

Table-3: Trends in Literacy Rate

Year	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1951	4.87	19.02	12.10	22.33	45.60	34.59	8.86	27.15	18.32
1961	10.10	34.30	22.50	40.50	66.00	54.40	15.35	40.40	28.31
1971	15.50	48.60	27.90	48.80	69.80	60.20	21.97	45.96	34.45
1981	21.70	49.60	36.00	56.30	76.70	67.20	29.76	56.38	43.57
1991	30.17	56.96	36.00	64.05	81.09	67.20	39.29	64.13	52.21
2001	46.70	71.40	59.40	73.20	86.70	80.30	53.67	75.26	64.83
2011	57.93	77.15	66.77	79.11	88.76	84.11	64.63	80.88	72.98
% increase in 2011 over 2001	24%	8%	12%	8%	2%	5%	20%	7%	13%

Source: Census of India, 1951 to 2011

From the table of the trends in literacy rate it is clear that, the percentage increased in last 10 years is maximum for female in rural area.

Table -4: Enrolment Of Students(Primary, Upper Primary And Secondary)(IN LAKH)

Level/Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Secondary (IX-X)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2005-06	705	616	1321	289	233	522	145	105	250
2006-07	711	626	1337	299	246	545	149	110	259
2007-08	711	644	1355	311	262	573	159	123	282
2008-09	706	647	1353	314	270	584	165	130	295
2009-10	697	639	1336	317	278	595	169	138	307
2010-11	701	646	1347	327	292	619	175	143	318
2011-12	726	672	1398	331	299	630	186	155	341
2012-13	696	652	1348	333	317	650	183	163	346

2013-14	686	638	1324	341	323	664	197	176	373
2014-15	676	629	1305	345	327	672	201	182	383
2015-16	669	622	1291	347	329	676	205	186	391

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India / National Institute of Educational planning & Administration, New Delhi

Table-5: Enrolment of Students (Senior Secondary and Higher Education) (INLAKH) Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India / National Institute of Educational planning & Administration, New Delhi

Level/Year	Senior Secondary (XI-XII)			Higher Education		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2005-06	78	56	134	88	55	143
2006-07	81	60	141	96	60	156
2007-08	93	70	163	106	66	172
2008-09	95	74	169	112	73	185
2009-10	99	79	178	124	83	207
2010-11	109	86	195	155	120	275
2011-12	116	94	210	162	130	292
2012-13	107	93	200	166	135	301
2013-14	118	105	223	175	148	323
2014-15	124	111	235	185	157	342
2015-16	130	117	247	186	160	346

In each case and in every year the enrolment of female is less than the enrolment of male in India.

Table-6 :Enrolment Of Female Per 100 Male (Primary, Secondary Higher, Secondary And Higher Education)

Year	Primary Classes I-V	Upper Primary Classes VI- VIII	Secondary Classes IX-X	Senior Secondary Classes XI- XII	Higher Education
2005-06	87	81	73	72	62
2006-07	88	82	73	74	62
2007-08	91	84	77	76	63
2008-09	92	86	79	77	65
2009-10	92	88	82	80	67
2010-11	92	89	82	79	78
2011-12	93	90	84	81	80
2012-13	94	95	89	87	81
2013-14	93	95	89	89	85
2014-15	93	95	91	90	85
2015-16	93	95	91	90	86

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2016, MHRD School Education in India 2015-16: Flash Statistics, UDISE

In each cases the number of female students against of 100 male students is decreasing for primary to higher education but the participation is increasing day by day. Female participation in 2015-16 is more satisfactory than that was in 2005-2006.

Table-7: Gross Enrolment Ratio(Primary, Secondary Higher, Secondary And Higher Education)

Year	Primary Classes I-V(6- 10 Years)	Upper primary Classes VI- VIII(11-13 Years)	Higher Secondary Classes IX- XII(14-17 Years)	Higher Education (18-22 Years)
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	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2005-06	105.8	112.8	109.4	66.4	75.2	71.0	35.8	44.6	40.4	13.5	9.4	11.6
2006- 07	108.0	114.6	111.4	69.4	77.6	73.8	36.8	45.0	41.1	14.5	10.0	12.4
2007-08	112.5	115.3	114.0	74.4	81.5	78.1	41.9	49.4	45.8	15.2	10.7	13.1
2008-09	114.0	114.7	114.3	76.6	82.7	79.8	43.5	51.0	47.4	15.8	11.4	13.7
2009-10	113.8	113.8	113.8	79.0	84.3	81.7	46.1	52.5	49.4	17.1	12.7	15.0
2010-11	116.3	114.9	115.5	82.9	87.5	85.2	48.5	55.7	52.2	20.8	17.9	19.4
2011-12	107.2	105.8	106.5	81.4	82.5	82.0	54.5	58.8	56.8	22.1	19.4	20.8
2012-13	107.2	104.8	106.0	84.6	80.6	82.5	56.5	55.5	56.8	22.7	20.1	21.5
2013-14	102.6	100.2	101.4	92.8	86.3	89.3	62.6	60.9	62.5	23.9	22.0	23.0
2014-15	101.4	98.9	100.1	95.3	87.7	91.2	65.8	63.8	65.3	25.3	23.2	24.3
2015-16	100.7	97.9	99.2	97.6	88.7	92.8	56.4	56.0	56.2	26.0	24.5	25.2

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2016, MHRD School Education in India 2015-16: Flash Statistics, UDISE

Gross Enrolment Ratio is satisfactory for primary level. But the data is not enough satisfactory in higher secondary and higher education in India. If we consider the GER only for higher education in India, then it is found that from 2005 to 2016 ,the GER is increasing in each year.

Table-8: Gender Parity Index Of All Category Of Students

Level/Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI- VIII)	Elementary (I-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Senior Secondary (XI-XII)	(IX-XII)	Higher Education
2005-06	0.94	0.88	0.92	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.69
2006-07	0.94	0.90	0.93	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.69
2007-08	0.98	0.91	0.96	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.70
2008-09	0.99	0.93	0.97	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.72
2009-10	1.00	0.94	0.98	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.74
2010-11	1.01	0.95	0.99	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.86
2011-12	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.88
2012-13	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.89
2013-14	1.03	1.08	1.04	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.92
2014-15	1.03	1.09	1.05	1.01	0.99	1.01	0.92
2015-16	1.03	1.10	1.05	1.02	1.01	1.02	0.92

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India / National Institute of Educational planning & Administration, New Delhi.

Gender Parity Index, which indicates the relative access to education of male and females. The data satisfactory in every cases. In some cases it is more than one.

Table-9: Literacy Rates In States Of India

State/Union Territory	2001			2011		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Andaman & Nicobar islands	75.2	86.3	81.3	82.04	90.3	86.6
Andhra Pradesh	50.4	70.3	60.5	59.1	74.9	67.0
Arunachal Pradesh	43.5	63.8	54.3	57.7	72.6	65.4
Assam	54.6	71.3	63.3	66.3	77.8	72.2
Bihar	33.1	59.7	47.0	51.5	71.2	61.8
Chandigarh	76.5	86.1	81.9	81.2	90.0	86.0

Chhattisgarh	51.9	77.4	64.7	60.2	80.3	70.3
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	43.0	73.3	60.0	64.3	85.2	76.2
Daman and diu	70.4	88.4	81.7	79.5	91.5	87.1
Delhi	74.7	87.3	81.7	80.8	90.9	86.2
Goa	75.4	88.4	82.0	84.7	92.6	88.7
Gujarat	58.6	80.5	70.0	69.7	85.8	78.0
Haryana	45.7	78.5	67.9	65.9	84.1	75.6
Himachal Pradesh	67.4	85.5	76.5	75.9	89.5	82.8
Jammu & Kashmir	43.0	66.6	55.5	56.4	76.8	67.2
Jharkhand	38.9	67.3	53.6	55.4	76.8	66.4
Karnataka	56.9	76.1	66.6	68.1	82.5	75.4
Kerala	87.9	94.2	90.9	92.1	96.1	94.0
Lakshadweep	80.5	92.5	86.7	87.9	95.6	91.8
Madhya Pradesh	50.3	76.1	63.7	59.2	78.7	69.3
Maharashtra	67.0	86.0	76.9	75.9	88.4	82.3
Manipur	60.5	80.3	70.5	70.3	83.6	76.9
Meghalaya	59.6	65.4	62.6	72.9	76.0	74.4
Mizoram	86.8	90.7	88.8	89.3	93.3	91.3
Nagaland	61.5	71.2	66.6	76.1	82.8	79.6
Odisha	50.5	75.4	63.1	64.0	81.6	72.9
Puducherry	73.9	88.6	81.2	80.7	91.3	85.8
Punjab	63.4	75.2	69.7	70.7	80.4	75.8
Rajasthan	43.9	75.7	60.4	52.1	79.2	66.1
Sikkim	60.4	76.0	68.8	75.6	86.6	81.4
Tamil Nadu	64.4	82.4	73.5	73.4	86.8	80.1
Tripura	64.9	81.0	73.2	82.7	91.5	87.2
Uttar Pradesh	42.2	68.8	56.3	57.2	77.3	67.7
Uttarakhand	59.6	83.3	71.6	70.0	87.4	78.8
West Bengal	59.6	77.0	68.6	70.5	81.7	76.3
India	53.7	75.3	64.8	64.6	80.9	73.0

Source: Office of Registrars General, India

The literacy rate is minimum in Bihar in both the census 2001 and 2011. Where Kerala is in the best position in both the census with 90.9 and 94 percentage of literacy rate respectively in census 2001 and 2011 respectively.

Table-10: Literacy Gap In States Of India

State/Union Territory	Gender gap literacy rate		Declined by (%)
	2001	2011	2001-2011
Andaman & Nicobar	11.1	7.8	29.3
Andhra Pradesh	19.9	15.7	20.9
Arunachal Pradesh	20.3	14.9	26.8
Assam	16.7	11.6	30.5
Bihar	26.6	19.7	25.8
Chandigarh	9.7	8.8	9.0
Chhattisgarh	25.5	20.0	21.5

Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.3	20.9	31.2
Daman & Diu	18.0	12.0	33.5
Delhi	12.6	10.2	19.3
Goa	13.1	8.0	38.8
Gujarat	21.9	16.1	26.6
Haryana	32.8	18.1	44.7
Himachal Pradesh	17.9	13.6	24.1
Jammu & Kashmir	23.6	20.3	13.9
Jharkhand	28.4	21.4	24.7
Karnataka	19.2	14.4	25.2
Kerala	6.3	4.0	36.3
Lakshadweep	12.1	7.6	36.9
Madhya Pradesh	25.8	19.5	24.4
Maharashtra	18.9	12.5	34.0
Manipur	19.8	13.3	32.8
Meghalaya	5.8	3.1	47.3
Mizoram	4.0	4.1	-2.8
Nagaland	9.7	6.6	31.6
Odisha	24.8	17.6	29.2
Puducherry	14.7	10.6	28.1
Punjab	11.9	9.7	18.2
Rajasthan	31.9	27.1	15.0
Sikkim	15.6	10.9	30.0
Tamil Nadu	18.0	13.3	25.9
Tripura	16.1	8.8	45.4
Uttar Pradesh	26.6	20.1	24.4
Uttarakhand	23.7	17.4	26.4
West Bengal	17.4	11.2	36.0
India	21.6	16.3	24.7

Source: Office of Registrars General, India

Gender Gap= Literacy rate of Male- Literacy rate of Female

Gender gap in Kerala, Meghalaya and Mizoram is minimum with only 4.0, 3.1 and 4.1 Rate of Gender gap in literacy rate. But In Rajasthan, the literacy gap is maximum. Literacy gap for India is not also in a good condition, it is 16.3 in the last census with declined by 24.7percent.

5. Conclusion

It has been clear from the discussion that the condition of female in the sector of education is not satisfactory after so many decades of independency but the condition is improving rapidly. Gender gap in literacy rate is maximum in Rajasthan and minimum is in Meghalaya. In India, if we consider the participation of female over 100 male in educational field than it is more than 85 for all stages like primary. Upper Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary and Higher education in the academic year 2015-2016. Gross Enrolment Ratio is in decreasing from for primary to Higher education. Which shows that the enrolment of students in primary stage is satisfactory in respect of population of that age group but the status of retention is not good enough? The Gender parity index is the most important indicator to compare the condition of female over male. Which is more than one in 2015-2016 for school education system? So, it can be concluded that the condition of enrolment of female in India is a satisfactory condition in the school education sector. But To improve the society we must have to improve the condition of female through education and empowerment. We will conclude by the great words

of Swami Vivekananda “ The Best Thermometer to the Progress of the Nation Is Its Treatment of Its Women” .

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