

A STUDY OF THE CHILDREN ENROLLMENT AND SCHOOLING STATUS IN RURAL UTTAR PRADESH: A SPECIAL REFERENCES OF LUCKNOW AND VARANASI

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ABSTRACT

This paper has focused on children enrollment and schooling status in Std I,II&IIIrd in private, govt. and others in rural Uttar Pradesh. Children enrollment is increasing in rural areas in both private and government schools in girls and boys and all age groups. Which shows that after 2006 trends of child enrollment have rapidly increased in rural areas. There are different types of pre - schools and schools; anganwadi, govt. pre-primary school or play school and creches in rural areas. Lucknow and Varanasi children enrollment ratio is increasing every year in government & private schools in rural Uttar Pradesh.

This indicates that government schooling enrollment is high compared to private schools. Basically, the paper shows children enrollment and schooling status in rural Uttar Pradesh: Lucknow & Varanasi.

Keyword: - Enrollment, Education, Government, Private, Schooling, Children, Age.

1.1 INTRODUCTION:-

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India with a total population of 19, 95, 81, 477. It is also one of the biggest states in India with a geographical area encompassing 2, 40, 928 square kilometres and comprising 75 districts, 820 development blocks and over a lakh inhabited villages.

In the last five years, Uttar Pradesh (UP) has made giant strides in the field of primary education. With a literacy rate of approximately 70 per cent and approximately 351 million school-going children, Uttar Pradesh has ensured that

around 93 per cent of children are enrolled in school. Today the state has 122,000 schools, 300,000 teachers and 100,000 para-teachers to take care of the needs of the students at primary and upper primary levels.

Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. The present paper will focus on enrollment status of children from Class 1 to Class 8. The age of the children in these classes is generally between 6 to 14 years.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

The present study focused with the following objectives:-

1. To study the children's schooling enrollment in Rural Uttar Pradesh.
2. To state the children's enrollment schooling status in Lucknow and Varanasi in rural areas.

1.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

This study has used ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) data for collecting information of children enrollment in school & preschool in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh. Data has been categorized in different types of schools (Govt. Pvt. and others) and preschools (Aganwadi, Govt. Pre Primary & Pvt LKG/UKG). On the other hand, data has again categorized children's age groups and sex (Boys & Girls) in Govt. & Private school.

This study has taken two districts of Uttar Pradesh; Lucknow and Varanasi (Rural Areas) and used simple techniques for analysis; mean, variance and SD.

2.1 CHILDREN'S ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS IN RURAL UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh (UP) has recorded the highest enrollment rate in schools in the last 15 years, with 97.1% enrollment, according to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2022. According to the report, enrollment in government schools in UP increased from 44.3% in 2018 to 59.6% in 2022, an increase of 15 percentage points compared to the national average of 7 percentage points. Meanwhile, the number of students enrolled in private schools has decreased from 49.7% in 2018 to 36.4% in 2022.

The report highlights that school attendance remains a problem, with only 56.2% of students present in surveyed government primary schools on the day of the visit, down from 59.9% in 2018. UP schools have also seen a steep decline in teacher attendance, with 79.8% of teachers attending on the day of the visit in 2022, as opposed to 85.6% in 2018.

Children enrolled in different types of pre-school and school (Age Group) has mentioned in below table:-

Table 1: Children Enrolled in Different Types of Schools by Age Groups 6 – 16 ages (Mean Age 11) and Sex (All Boys & Girls) 2022

Different Types of School	Enrollment
Govt.	52.11
Pvt.	42.69
Others	0.95
Not in School	5.34

Source¹: ASER Report, 2022: Data has been calculated from ASER Report, 2022.

¹ 'Other' includes children going to Madrasha of EGS

'Not in school' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out

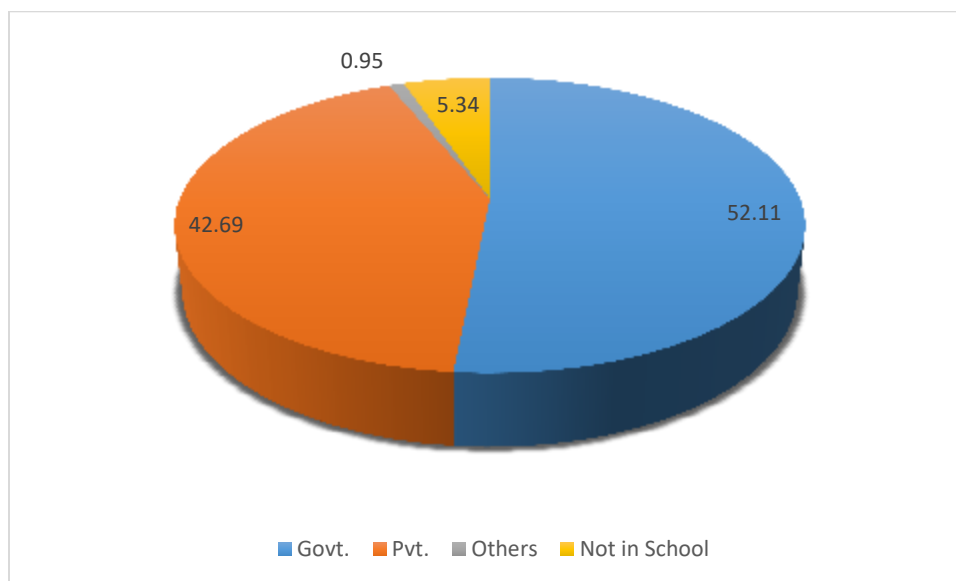


Chart 1: Children Enrolled in Different Types of Schools by Age Groups 6 – 16 ages (Mean Age 11) and Sex (All Boys & Girls) 2022

After analysis of different types of school (Govt. Pvt.and Others) with age and sex (All boys & girls) has been found that children’s enrollment in schools Govt. 52.11 percent, Pvt. 42.69 percent and others 0.95 percent. Which shows that government schools enrollment got 50 percent figure and which is less than 50 percent compared to Government school.

And those children who are going to Madrasa 0.95 percent, which is not equal to one. And childrens who are not going to school 5.34 percent in overall children in school. This is a complete picture of children enrolling in Government & Private and other schools in Uttar Pradesh.

Table 2: Children Enrolled Differentiation in Govt. Pvt. And Others Schools by Age Groups (Mean Age 11) and Sex (All Boys & Girl) 2022

Different Types of School	Differentiation	
	Standard deviation	Variation
Govt.	11.14	124.17
Pvt.	7.56	57.29
Others	0.2	0.04
Not in School	4.46	19.93

Source²: ASER Report, 2022, Data has been calculated from ASER Report, 2022.

² 'Other' includes children going to Madarsa or EGS.
 'Not in school' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out

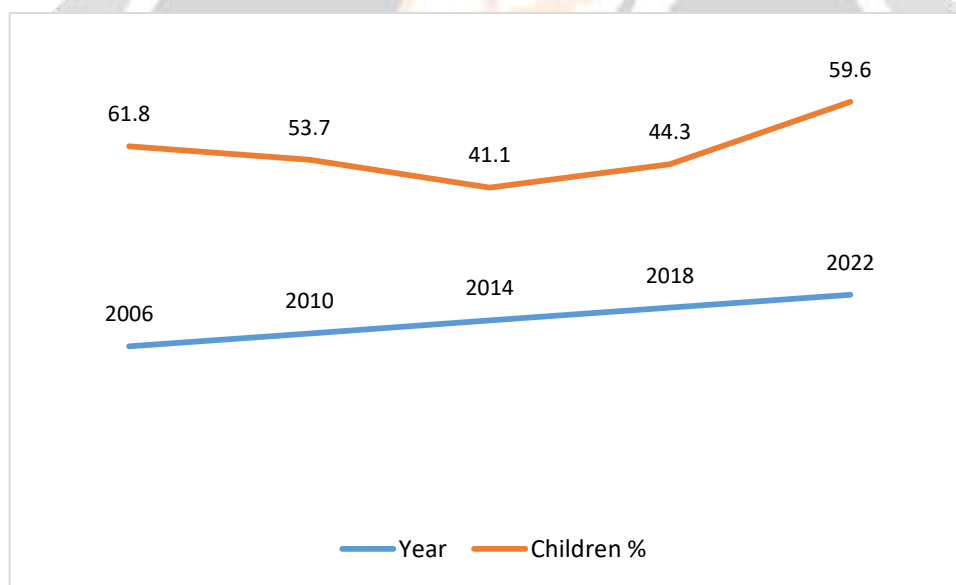
After analysis of children enrollment in different types of schools (Govt. Pvt. and others) has found that children enrolled differentiation among age (6-16) and sex (All, Boys & Girls) in Govt. schools variation 124.17 and sd 11.14. And private schools variation 57.29 and sd 7.56 among age and sex.

And other schools (Madrasa) have children enrolled at variation 0.04 and sd 0.2 among age and sex. This is negligible variation and sd among madrasa children. Which shows that there is no high variation and sd among age and sex children enrollment.

Table 3: Trends over time % children over age 6-14 (Mean age 10) enrolled in Govt. Schools

Year	Children (%)
2006	61.8
2010	53.7
2014	41.1
2018	44.3
2022	59.6
Variarton	66.48
SD	8.18

Source: - ASER Report, 2019



Graph: 1 Trends over time % children over age 6-14 enrolled in Governemnt schools

This table analysed the trends of the children enrollment in between Govt. & Pvt. schools in different years. The age groups of the children between 6-14 years and mean age have been calculated as 10 years of the children. Trends of the children's enrollment is decreasing in Govt. schools but there is no high variation in decreasing rate. On the other hand, the rate of the variation in children enrollment is 66.48 percent in Govt. schools in different years. And standard deviation is 8.18 percent of the mean children enrollment in these years.

2.2 YOUNG CHILDREN IN PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL:-

A **preschool**, also known as **nursery school**, **pre-primary school**, or **play school or creche**, is an educational establishment or learning space offering early childhood education to children before they begin compulsory education at primary school. It may be publicly or privately operated, and may be subsidized from public funds.

Percentage of young children enrollment in different types of preschool and school has been mentioned in the below table.

Table 4: % Children enrolled in different types of pre-schools By Age 2018, 2022

Different Types of Pre - School (Mean age 5.5)	Enrolled		Variance		Std. Var.	
	2018	2022	2018	2022	2018	2022
Aganwadi	9.03	17.83	63.82	243.68	7.98	15.61
Gov- Pre Primary	0.58	0.7	0.141	0.13	0.37	0.36
Pvt LKG/UKG	19	15.33	86.2	9.28	9.28	7.92

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2022, Note*³

This analysis shows that young children enroll in different types of pre - school (Aganwadi, Gov. Pre-primary and Pvt. LKG/UKG in 2018 and 2022. And the mean age of the young children enrolment in pre - primary school has calculated 5.5 years. After comparison between pre-primary schools it has been found that there is no high enrollment difference between Aganwadi, Gov. Pre-primary and Pvt. LkG/UKG in 2018 and 2022.

Young children enrollment is high in preschool Aganwadi the year 2022 compared to 2018. And variation is also high in the year 2022 (243.68) compared to 2018 and sd is 15.61.

Table 5: Children (%) enrolled in different types of schools By Age 2018, 2022

Different Types of School (Mean Age 5.5)	Mean Enrolled		Variance		Std. Var.	
	2018	2022	2018	2022	2018	2022
Govt.	27.0	34.1	309.32	600.79	17.58	24.51
Private	20.68	13.65	258.53	258.53	16.07	16.07
Other	0.81	0.8	0.22	0.21	0.47	0.46

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2022, Note *⁴

Mean value calculated from age and enrolled.

This table shows that children enroll in different types of school (Govt. Pvt. and others). And the mean age of the young children has been calculated 5.5 years. Result shows that children's enrollment has a good condition in government schools compared to private and others in 2018 and 2022.

Table 6: Children (%) enrollment not in pre – school or schools By Age 2018, 2022

Not in pre school or school (Mean)	2018	2022
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³ Mean value calculated from age and enrolled.

⁴ Mean value calculated from age and enrolled.

Age 5.5)		
Govt. + Private + Others	22.98	1.56
Variance	536.11	350
Other	23.15	18.70

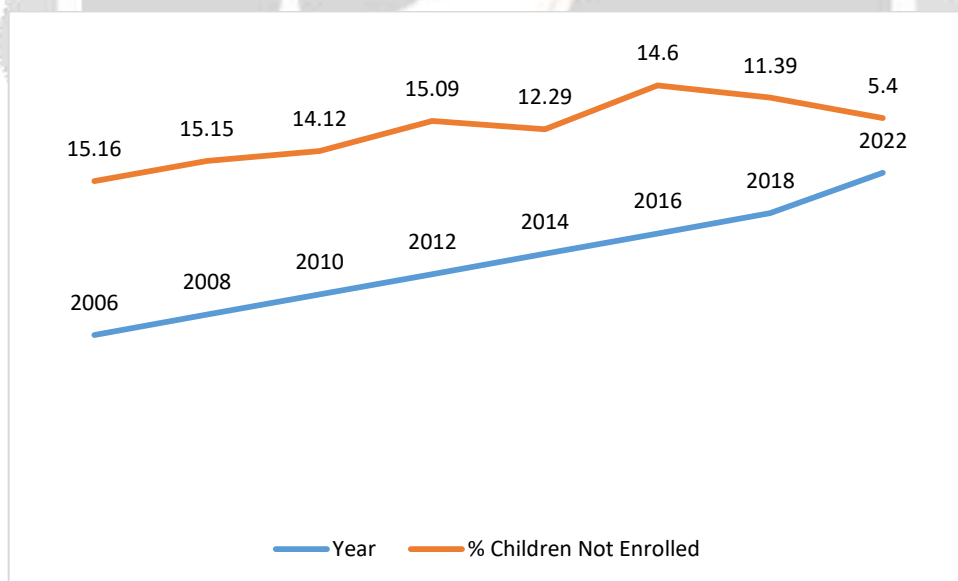
Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2022

This table shows that there is no enrollment in pre - school or schools in 2018 (22.98) and 2022 (1.56). After comparison between 2018 and 2022 it has been found that the year 2018 children not enrollment is high compared to year 2022. On the other hand 2018 has high variation among govt. pvt and other schools. Which shows that after 2018 school children enrollment is increasing, in - spite of this not enrollment is decreasing compared to the previous years 2018.

Table 7: Trends over time % Children not enrolled in school. By age group (Mean Age 13.5 Girls & Boys) and sex 2006-2022

Year	% Children Not Enrolled
2006	15.16
2008	15.15
2010	14.12
2012	15.09
2014	12.29
2016	14.6
2018	11.39
2022	5.40

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2022



Graph: 2 Trends over time % children not enrolled in school

This table has analyzed the trends of the children not enrolled in government schools by mean age 13.5 and sex (all boys and girls) in various years. Children not enrollment in different years are 2006 (15.16 %), 2008 (15.15 %), 2010 (14.12 %), 2012 (15.09%), 2014 (12.29%), 2016 (14.6%), 2018 (11.39%) and 2022 (5.40 %). Which clearly shows that there is no high variation between various years and children not enrollment is sharply decreasing after 2014.

3.1 ENROLLMENT SCHOOLING STATUS OF LUCKNOW

This section has discussed children enrollment status by grade (Std I, II, & III), school (Govt & Private) and age (4 - 8) as mentioned in the district of Lucknow (Rural Areas) in the year 2019. It is mentioned in the table given below.

Table 8: Enrollment Status by Grade and School Type 2019

Std	Govt.	Pvt.	Total
Std I	41.9	58.1	100
Std II	50.01	49.9	100
Std III	56.3	43.8	100

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2019

This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in each grade by school types in between Govt. and Pvt. After comparison between Government and Private schools have found that enrolment is little more in private school compared to the government in Std I. On the other hand, child enrollment is high in Govt schools in Std II & III.

Which shows that children enrollment is almost equal in Std I, II & III. And there is no high variation in children enrollment in all standards.

Table 9: Age-Grade Distribution % Children Enrolled in Each Grade by Age 2019

Std	Age 4 and 5	Age 6	Age 7	Age 8	Total
Std I	23.0	30.0	28.7	18.2	100
Std II	5.7	13.2	40.4	40.6	100
Std III	2.0	6.6	25.8	65.6	100

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2019

This table shows the age distribution within each grade. All children enrolled in Std I, 23% children are 4 and 5 years old, 30% are 6, 28.7% are 7, and 18.2% are 8 years old. Std. II, 5.7 Children are 4 and 5 years old, 13.2 are 6, 40.4 are 7, and 40.6 are 8 year old. And Std III, 2.0 are 4 & 5 years old, 6.6 are 6, 25.8 are 7, and 65.6 are 8 years old.

After comparison in between Std. I, II & III has been found that children enrollment is high in Std. II and III in age 8 years old. And vice-versa 5.7 and 2.0 in Std. II & IIIrd in age groups 4 & 5 years old.

3.2 ENROLLMENT SCHOOLING STATUS OF VARANASI

This section has discussed pre-school and school enrollment status, separately age and pre-school / school type. And children's performance by grade for children in Std I, II and III, in order to look at the progression of children's ability levels of the first three years of primary school. It is mentioned in the table given below.

Table 10: Pre-school and school enrollment

Pre – School	Mean Enrolled	School	Mean Enrolled	Not Enrolled
Aganwadi	7.42	Govt.	27.24	8.62
Govt preprimary	1.22	Private	23.1	
Pvt LKG/UKG	28.56	Other	0.34	

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2019

This table analyzed children's enrollment in preschool (Anganwadi, Govt. Pre-primary and Pvt./LKG/UKG) and school (Govt., Private & Others). After comparison between preschool and school it has been found that school enrollment is high in Govt. (27.24), private (23.1) and other (0.34) compared to preschool Anganwadi (7.42), Govt Preprimary (1.22) and Pvt. LKG/UKG (28.56). On the other hand, there are no children enrolled in preschool and school is 8.62.

Table 11: % Children age 4-8 enrolled in different types of pre-schools and school 2019

Pre – School	Variance	S.D	School	Variance	S.D	Not Enrolled
Anganwadi	83.47	9.1	Govt.	151.66	12.31	Anganwadi
Govt preprimary	0.46	0.67	Private	305.13	17.46	Govt -preprimary
Pvt LKG/UKG	155.84	12.48	Other	0.032	0.17	Pvt LKG/UKG
						81.30

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2019. Note⁵:

This table shows that children ages (4-8) enrolled in different types of pre-school and school in the year 2019. Which shows that enrolled variation in pre-school such as; Anganwadi (83.47), Govt.Pre-school (0.46) and Pvt. /Lkg (155.84) and schools such as; Govt. (151.66), Private (305.13) and others (0.03). There is no high enrolled variation in pre-schools and schools among different categories of pre and primary education.

On the Other hand, there are no children enrolled in different types of school overall 81.30. Which shows that there is no high enrolled variation in these categories and age.

Table 12: Schooling status and age-grade distribution % children age 4-8 by schooling status and grade 2019

Age	Not enrolled	Preprimary	Std I	Std II	Std III	Std IV and above	Total
Age 4	25.5	63.9	7.6	-	3.0	-	100
Age 5	12.2	67.1	16.8	-	3.9	-	100
Age 6	2.6	40.6	34.5	18.2	4.1	-	100
Age 7	1.0	19.5	31.5	28.0	15.9	4.2	100
Age 8	0.6	10.3	13.9	30.1	31.0	14.6	100
Mean Age 6	8.38	40.28	20.86	25.43	11.58	9.4	100

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2019

This table shows schooling status and age-grade distribution % children ages 4-8 by schooling status and grade in the year 2019. The mean age is 6 calculated in between ages 4-8. Children not enrolled is high in age 4 years old and all age groups not enrolled is 8.38. And pre primary mean enrolled is 40.28 and highest pre primary children enrolment is age groups 4 (63.94) & 5 (67.1) years. And Std. I, II, III and Std. IV & above children mean enrollment is 20.86, 25.43, 11.58 in schools in different Std.

Table 13: Enrollment status (Std I, II and III) by grade and school type 2019

Std.	Govt.	Pvt.	Total
Std I	48.1	51.9	100

⁵ 'Govt pre-primary' refers to pre-primary classes in government schools. 'Not enrolled' includes children who never enrolled or have dropped out. 'Other' includes children going to any other kind of school.

Std II	50.6	49.4	100
Std III	63.4	36.6	100
Mean Std	54.03	45.96	100

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2019

This table shows the proportion of children enrolled in each grade (Std I,II,&III) by school type (Govt.&Pvt.). Children enrollment in Std. I (48.1), Std. II (50.6) and Std.III (63.4) in Govt. School. And mean enrollment of Govt. school each grade is 54.03. On the other hand, Pvt. school children enrollment in each grade is Std. I (51.9). Std II (49.4) and Std III (56.6). And overall mean children enrollment in Pvt. School is 45.96.

Which shows that there is no high children enrollment and the differences very less (8.07) in between Govt and Pvt. Schools.

Table 14:\% Children enrolled (Age-grade distribution) in each grade by age 2019

Std	Age 4 and 5	Age 6	Age 7	Age 8	Total
Std I	22.4	33.6	31.8	12.6	100
Std II	6.6	21.5	36.4	35.4	100
Std III	1.0	7.4	31.5	60.1	100
Mean Std	10	20.83	33.23	36.03	100

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2019

This table shows the age distribution within each grade among children enrolled. Children enrolled in Std I, 22.4% children are 4 and 5 years old, 33.6% are 6, 31.8% are 7, and 12.2% are 8 years old. Std II, 6.6% children are 4 and 5 years old, 21.5% are 6, 36.4% are 7, and 35.4 are 8 years old.

And Std III, 1% children are 4 and 5 years old, 7.4% are 6, 31.5% are 7, and 60.1% are 8 years old.

On the other hand, children enrolled are among age groups 4 & 5 years old (10), age 6 year old (20.83) and age 8 year old (36.03). It means that children enrollment is high among age groups 7 & 8 year old.

CONCLUSION

After concluding the paper has been found that children enrollment and schooling status is increasing in rural Uttar Pradesh. Which shows that child enrollment has increased in schools (Government & Private) and preschools (Anganwadi, Govt. Pre Primary & Pvt LKG/UKG) in rural areas. In comparison between government & private schools, it is considered that government school children enrollment is high compared to private schools.

Schooling status I, II, & III and age distribution in between 4 to 8 in these age groups enrollment has increased in school and pre-school in rural areas. And there is no high impact of children on the enrollment ratio of those who are not enrolled in schools. And there is no high variation of enrollment among schools, year and children age. This has very little impact on school enrollment who are not enrolled in schooling.

On the other hand, Lucknow and Varanasi have good children enrollment and schooling status in rural Uttar Pradesh. Finally, the paper results show that children enrollment has increased in rural areas and has a good impact on schooling status.

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