

CHAPTER SIX

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE RIGHT TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT 2009 (RTE ACT) ON ENROLMENT AND DROPOUT RATES IN GUJARAT WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON COMMUNITY, SUB-REGION, AND GENDER

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Right to Education is all about ensuring that every child between the age group of 6-14 years receives free and compulsory education. This imparting of education takes place through institutions like schools. Children must be enrolled in schools to receive a formal education. Moreover, once enrolled, children must complete elementary education and not drop out in between. Hence the enrolment and dropout rates of children are essential elements of the RTE Act. The right to education can only be fulfilled by making sure that children enroll in school and do not drop out in between. Hence, ensuring universal elementary education (UEE) has

been one of the fundamental goals of the Indian government. It has been on the policy agenda of the country for decades. Several government policies and programmes, like Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSAM), have been launched to achieve this goal. On the international front, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), of which India is a signatory, also include universal primary education as one of its objectives. The RTE Act aims to provide free elementary education for all children in the country. Therefore, the enrolment and dropout rates are closely linked to the RTE Act. They play a crucial role in determining the success of fulfilling the obligations under the Right to Education.

In this light, the present chapter analyses the enrolment and dropout rates of children in primary and upper-primary sections in Gujarat in the post-RTE years. The RTE Act was implemented in the year 2012 in Gujarat. Hence, district-wise enrolment figures for 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17 are analyzed. The researcher used U-DISE data for the analysis and could not find district-wise data in the same format for years after 2017¹. Hence, it could not be included in the analysis. Data is analyzed on the following variables:

1. Community - This includes Schedule Castes (SCs), Schedule Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Castes (OBCs).
2. Region- Four regions of Gujarat (Kutch & Saurashtra, North Gujarat, Central Gujarat, South Gujarat)
3. Gender- This includes a Girl child and a Boy child.

This analysis will include the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER), Net Enrollment Ratio (NER), and Total Enrollment Rate (TER) as indicators. The Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) compares the number of students enrolled in a certain level of education to the population of the age group most appropriate for that level. GER values tend to remain

¹A joint initiative to develop the educational database in India at the school level of education, the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), was started in 1994 and operated by NIEPA, New Delhi, from its establishment to 2017–18. After this period, the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, performs this task. The NIC has created an internet portal; however, only a small amount of U-DISE+ data for 2018–19 has been made public. It may be interesting to note that, in contrast to the 15+ publications that NIEPA, New Delhi, used to provide each year, not a single paper based on U-DISE+ data has yet been released under the new system.

stable over time, making their long-term trends noteworthy. Values exceeding 100% may indicate children who are either younger or older than the expected grade level. Gross Enrollment Ratio is a commonly used indicator to show the general level of participation in a certain level of education. It highlights the education system's ability to enroll students of a particular age group in a specific level of education. It is useful in complementing NER by showing the extent of over-aged and under-aged enrollment. GER can exceed 100% when pupils/students are over-aged or under-aged due to early or late entry and grade repetition.

The Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) in primary education is the percentage of pupils of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education compared to the total children of the official school-age population. A high NER indicates a high level of enrollment in education by the official school-age population. Its theoretical maximum value is 100%. NERs below 100% indicate the proportion of primary school-age children not enrolled at the primary level. This discrepancy does not necessarily mean the percentage of students who are not enrolled in any education as some may be enrolled in other levels of education. Comparing NER with GER highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrollment.

6.2 GLANCE AT ENROLLMENT FIGURES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The Indian school system is one of the largest in the world, with students and teachers from varied socio-economic backgrounds. India has a total of 1507708 schools, of which 1032570 are government-run schools, 84362 are government-aided schools, 337499 are private unaided schools, and 53277 are other management. There are approximately 9687577 teachers in the country, of which 4938868 are government school teachers, 820301 teachers are employed in government-aided schools, 3602625 teachers are employed in private schools, and 325783 are employed in other schools.

Approximately 264527575 students are studying in Indian schools, out of which 130931634 are enrolled in government schools, 27498530 are enrolled in government-aided schools, 98209302 are enrolled in private schools, and 7888109 are enrolled in other schools. Of the 264527575 students, around 7316838 boys and 6239054 girls are enrolled in the pre-primary section. Around 63251749 boys and 58434954 girls are enrolled in the primary section. Further, around 33427571 boys and 31445816 girls are enrolled in upper primary sections.

Around 20072356, boys and 18392077 girls were enrolled in the secondary section, whereas 13330949 boys and 12616211 girls were enrolled in the higher secondary section (UDISE, 2021-22).

According to UDISE Report 2020-21, at the national level, the GER of the primary was 101.3% in 2018-19, which increased to 103.3% in 2020-21. The GER for the upper primary in 2020-21 is 92.2%. It was 87.74% in 2018-19. On the other hand, the GER of the primary was more than 109% in 2012-13, which has come down to about 103.7% in 2019-20, indicating progress towards a more age-appropriate level of education at the primary level during this period. The GER for the upper primary in 2019-20 was 89.7%. It was 84.1% in 2012-13.

According to UDISE Report 2020-21, at the national level, the NER was 92.7% at the primary level (standard 1-5), of which 91.6% were boys and 93.8% were girls. In the upper primary level (standard 6-8), NER was 74.1%, of which 73.6% were boys and 74.5% were girls. The NER at the elementary level (standard 1-8) was 92.1%, of which 91.3% were boys and 92.9% were girls.

6.3 GLANCE AT ENROLLMENT FIGURES AT THE STATE LEVEL

As discussed in Chapter 3, the 4-As of education entail making education available to children by constructing the necessary physical infrastructure. According to the SSA Gujarat Annual Report 2017–18 (Government of Gujarat, 2017–18), there has been a consistent rise in the number of elementary schools in Gujarat over time due to the efficient execution of SSA-RTE interventions. The number of primary schools increased from 36,315 in 2004–05 to 45,055 in 2017–18. It has also contributed to the successful implementation of the RTE Act 2009 in the state, as well as an increase in student enrollment. From 66,01,031 students in Std 1-7/8 in 2003-04 to 88,56,529 students in Std 1-8 in 2017–18, the total enrollment has increased. In addition, the dropout rate in Std. 1 to 7/8 has significantly decreased with the adoption of different Universalization of Elementary Education programmes, going from 18.79% in 2004-05 to 5.33% in 2017-18. Like the dropout rate, the retention percentage for grades 1 through 5 increased from 98.58% in 2004–05 to 94.22% in 2017–18.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for Boys and Girls represent two critical indicators that Gujarat has significantly improved over time. Compared to the national figures, in Gujarat, according to UDISE Report 2020-21, the NER was 82.9% at the primary level (standard 1-5), of which 81.1% of boys and 84.9% of girls. In the upper primary

level (standard 6-8), NER was 72.2%, of which 71.9% were boys and 72.4% were girls. The NER at the elementary level (standard 1-8) was 85.2%, of which 84.0% were boys and 86.7% were girls. Whereas, according to the UDISE data for 2022-23, the dropout rate at the primary level was 1.45%, and at the secondary level, it was 12.61%. The overall GER and NER in 2003-04 were 95.5 and 75.07, respectively. The cumulative GER and NER for 2017–18 were 101.90 and 99.15, respectively. The boys' GER and NER in 2003–2004 were 96.62 and 75.33, respectively. The boys' GER and NER in 2017–18 were 102.36 and 99.28, respectively. The girls' GER and NER in 2003–2004 were 94.38 and 74.8, respectively. The girls' GER and NER in 2017–18 were 101,39 and 98.99, respectively.

Furthermore, according to the RTE Act of 2009, section 12(1)(c), private unaided schools must admit at least one-fourth of the total number of students in class I or preschool in order to fulfil their obligation to provide free and compulsory education to children from socioeconomically disadvantaged and weaker sections of society. The reasoning behind the part mentioned above is the conviction that promoting inclusive elementary education for all people is the only way to uphold the values of equality, social justice, and democracy. States have announced different rules and established various procedures for this provision. According to government circular No. KhPsh-102012-727646-ch, dated 23/05/2013, this provision is implemented in Gujarat. The following table provides information regarding the total number of students accepted into private schools in the state under section 12.1(c) of the RTE Act of 2009.

Source: Government of Gujarat

Academic Year	Target	Number of children admitted in school
2013-14	5300	432
2014-15	18300	12605
2015-16	30000	27929
2016-17	46000	45869
2017-18	81500	55595

2018-19	80000	74452
2019-20	108032	94163
2020-21	95420	75227
2021-22	NA	62290
TOTAL	464552	385781

6.4 DISTRICT WISE ANALYSIS OF GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE (GER), NET ENROLLMENT RATE (NER), ENROLLMENT AMONG SCHEDULE CASTE, SCHEDULE TRIBE, AND OTHER BACKWARD CASTE (OBC) CHILDREN

This section examines the GER and NER amongst different districts in Gujarat. For analysis, the researcher has divided the districts into four zones- North Gujarat, Central Gujarat, South Gujarat, and Saurashtra -Kutch.

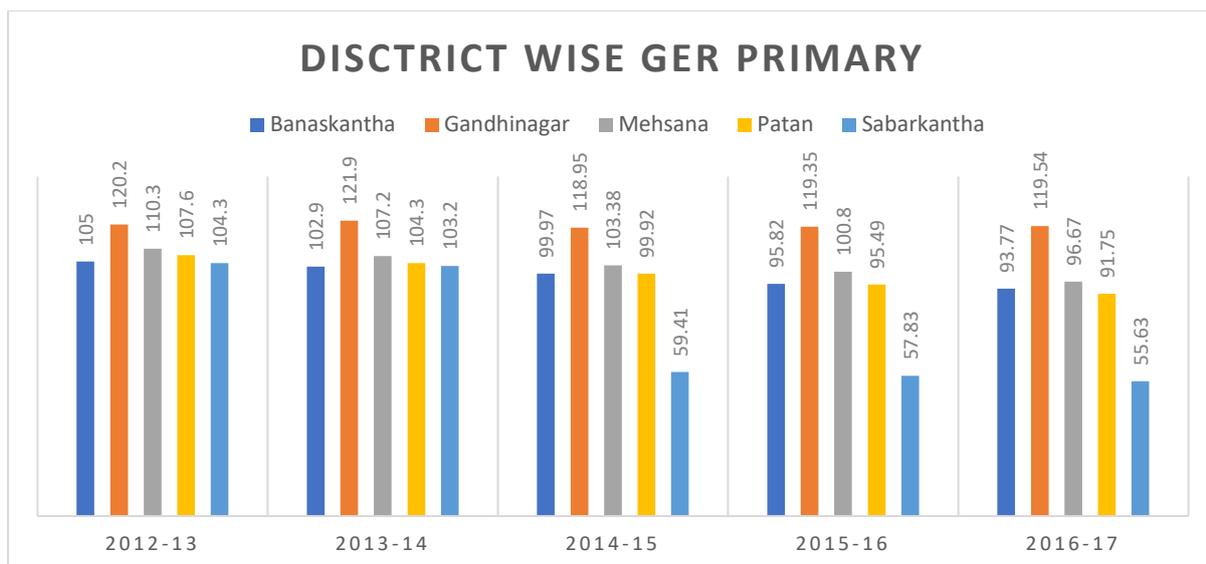
The North Gujarat region comprises the districts Aravalli, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. However, the GER and NER data for Aravalli were not available. Hence, it could not be analysed.

The Central Gujarat region comprises the districts of Ahmedabad, Anand, Kheda, Vadodara, Chota-Udepur, Dahod, Panchmahal, and Mahisagar. However, GER and NER data was unavailable for Chota-Udepur and Mahisagar districts. Hence, it could be analysed.

The South Gujarat region comprises Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, The Dangs, and Valsad districts. Moreover, the Saurashtra-Kutch region comprises the districts of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Kutch, Porbandar, Morbi, Rajkot, and Surendranagar. Since the GER and NER data was not available for the districts of Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir Somnath and Morbi, it could not be included in the analysis.

6.4.1 NORTH GUJARAT REGION

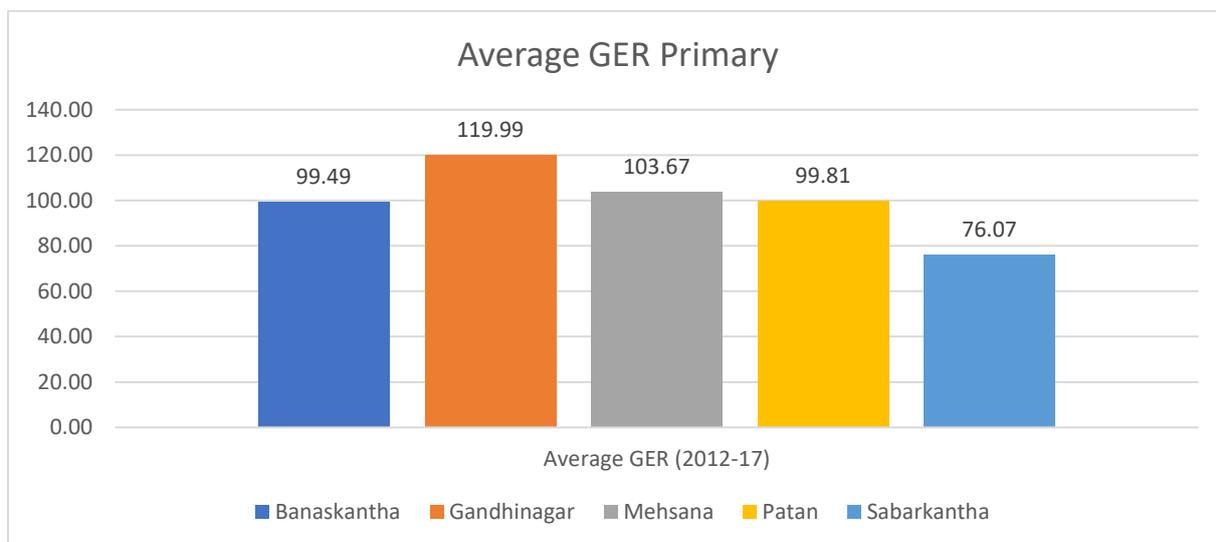
Figure 1.1 North Gujarat GER Primary, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 1.2 Average GER Primary Of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

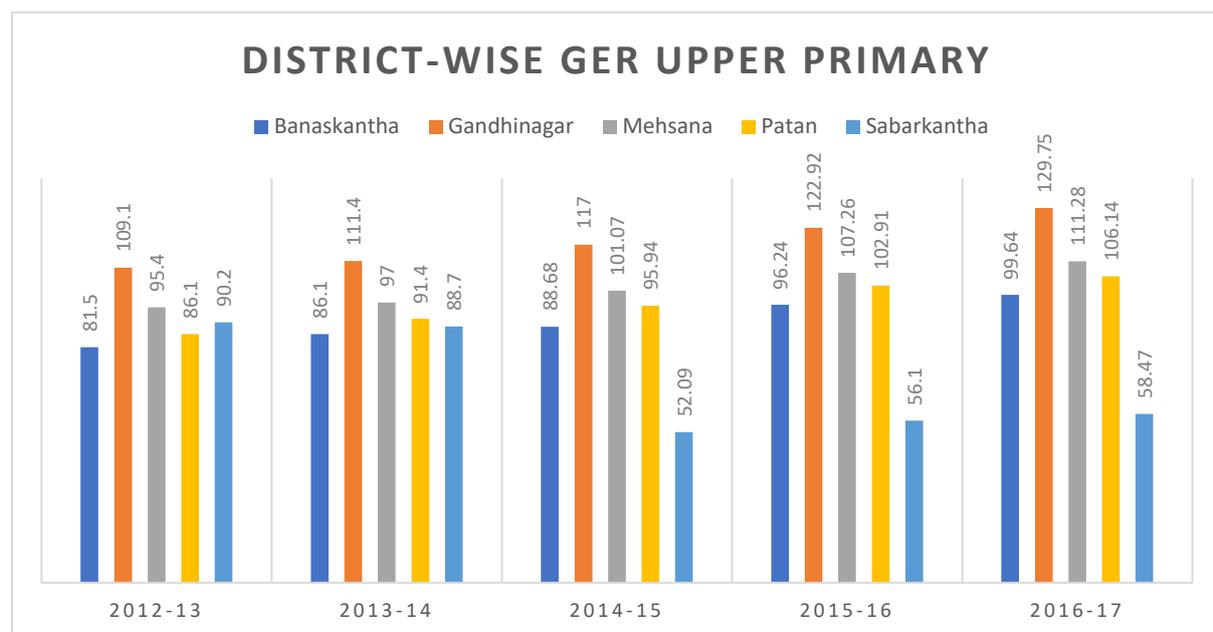
Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher's Observation:

Fig1.2 presents the district-wise estimates of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above

figure shows the GER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. For example, the above graph represents Banaskantha with 105, Gandhinagar with 120.2, Mehsana with 110.3, Patan with 107.6 and Sabarkantha with 104.3 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Banaskantha has 93.77, Gandhinagar has 119.54, Mehsana has 96.67, Patan has 91.75 and Sabarkantha with 55.63 of the total GER of Primary. If we look at Fig1.3, the average GER of the Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Banaskantha with 99.49, Gandhinagar with 119.99, Mehsana with 103.67, Patan with 99.81 and Sabarkantha with 76.07 for the years 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Gandhinagar, with an average of 119.99, has the highest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Sabarkantha has the lowest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 76.07 average data. Lastly, the total Gross Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 99.81.

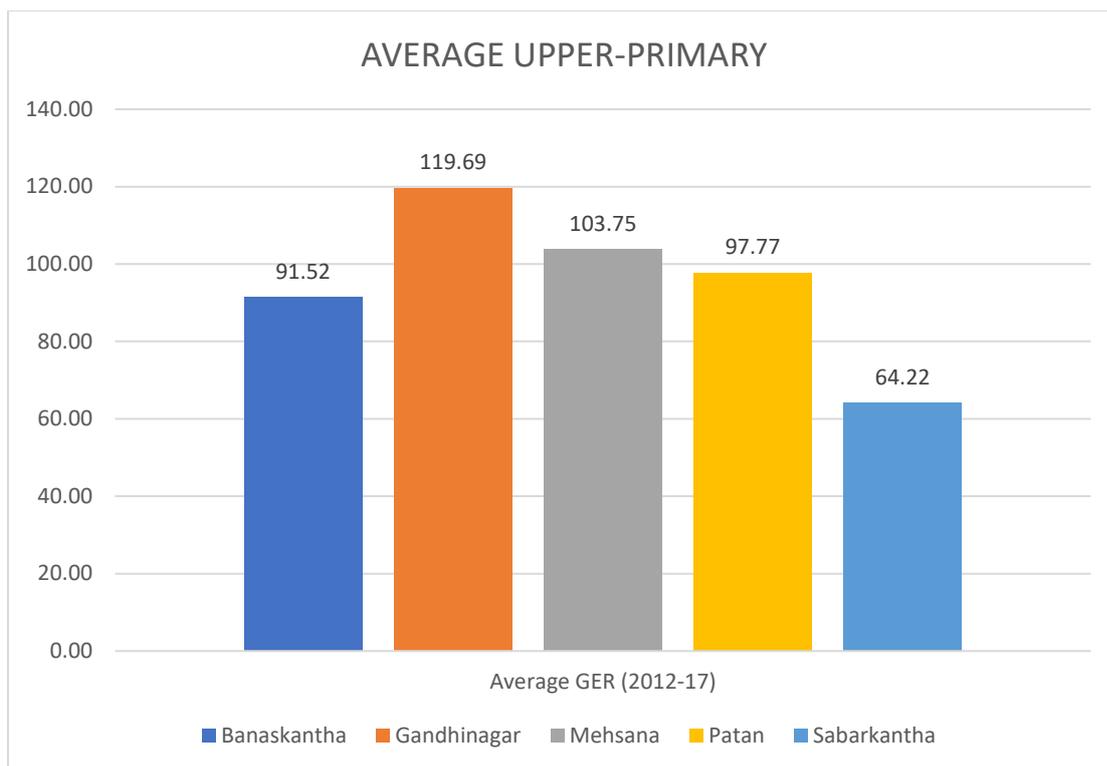
Figure1.3 North Gujarat GER Upper-primary, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure1.4 Average GER Upper Primary of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



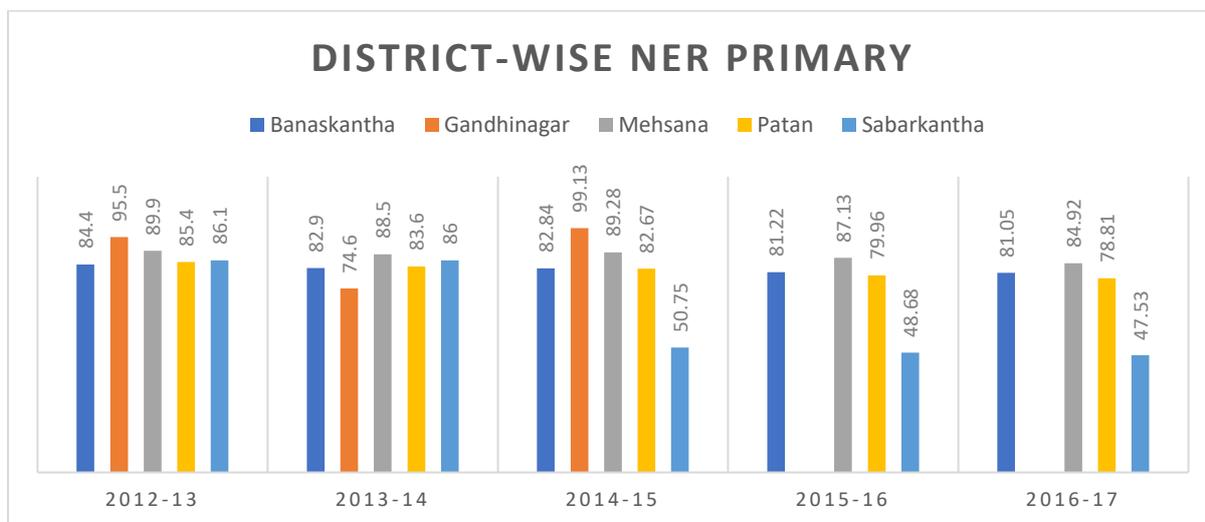
Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig1.3 presents the district-wise estimates of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the GER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. The above graph represents Banaskantha with 81.5, Gandhinagar with 109.1, Mehsana with 95.4, Patan with 86.1 and Sabarkantha with 90.0 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Banaskantha has 99.64, Gandhinagar has 129.75, Mehsana has 111.28, Patan has 106.14, and Sabarkantha has 58.47 of the total GER of Upper Primary. If we look at Fig1.4, the average GER of the Upper Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Banaskantha with 91.52, Gandhinagar with 119.69, Mehsana with 103.75, Patan with 97.77 and Sabarkantha with 64.22 for the years 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Gandhinagar, with an average of 119.69, has the highest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Sabarkantha has the lowest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 64.22 average data. Lastly, the total Gross Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 95.39.

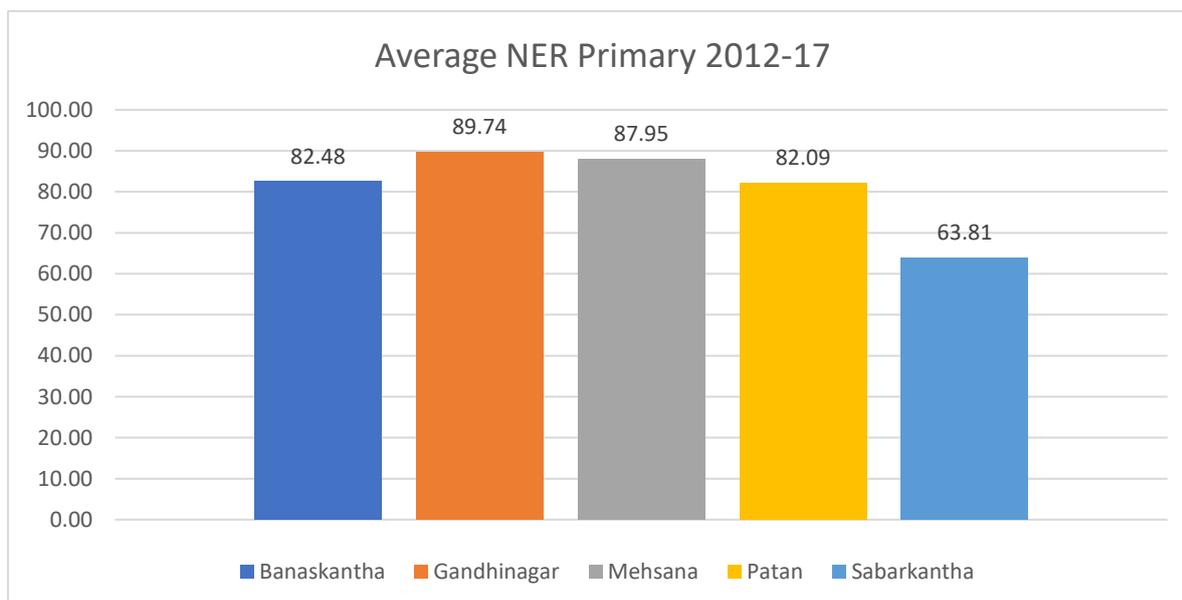
Figure 1.5 North Gujarat NER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 1.6 Average NER Primary of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

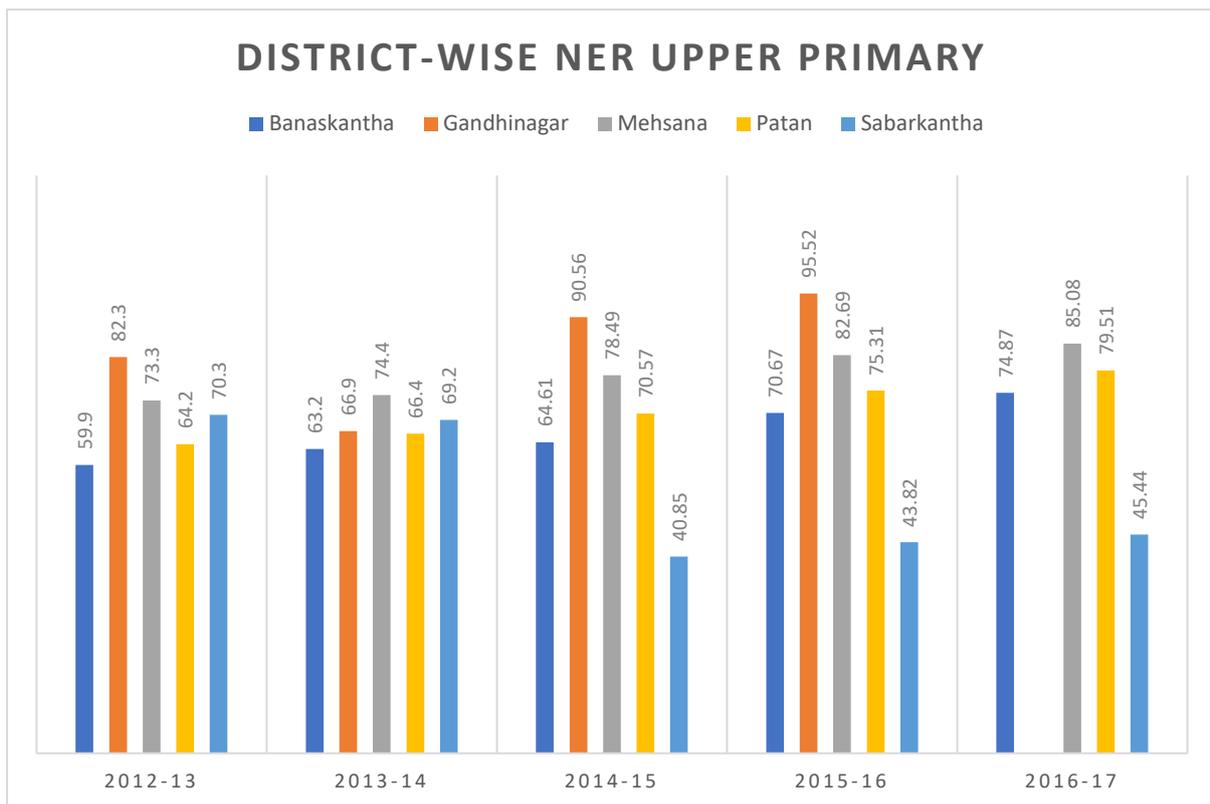
Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher’s Observation:

Fig1.5 presents the district-wise estimates of the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above

figure shows the NER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. The above graph represents Banaskantha with 84.4, Gandhinagar with 95.5, Mehsana with 89.9, Patan with 85.4 and Sabarkantha with 86.1 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Banaskantha has 81.05, Mehsana has 84.92, Patan has 78.81, and Sabarkantha has 47.53 of the total NER of Primary. Now, if we look at Fig1.6, the average of the NER of the Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Banaskantha with 82.48, Gandhinagar with 89.74, Mehsana with 87.95, Patan with 82.09 and Sabarkantha with 63.81 for the years 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Gandhinagar, with an average of 89.74, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Sabarkantha has the lowest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 63.81 average data. Lastly, the total Net Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 81.21.

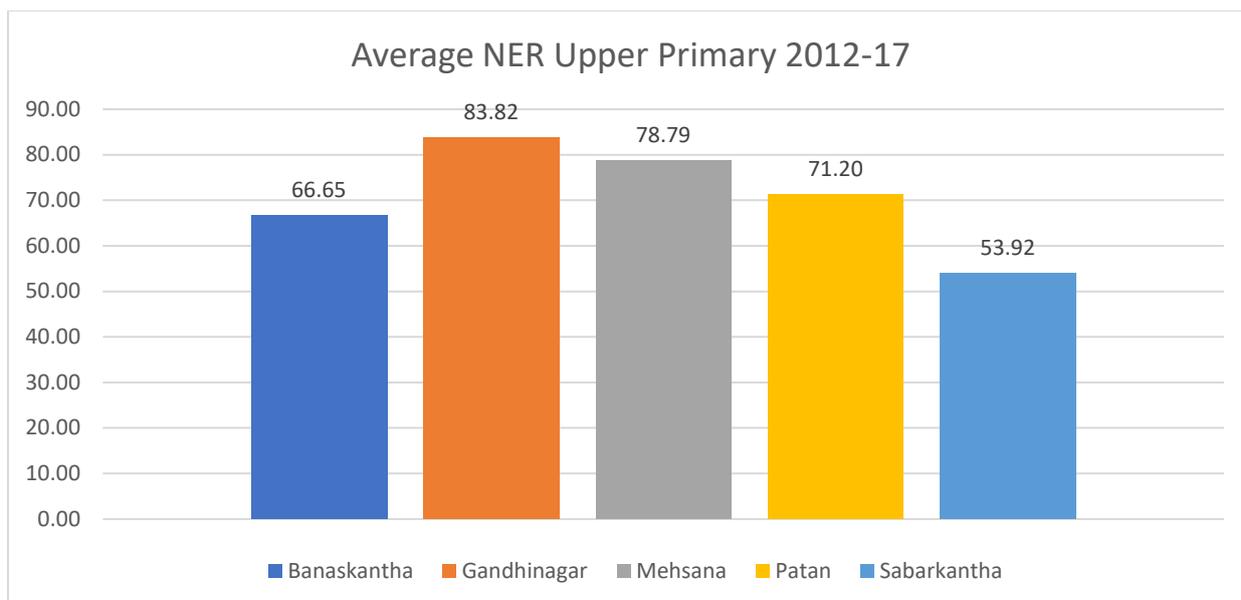
Figure 1.7 North Gujarat NER Upper Primary, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure1.8 Average NER Upper Primary of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 To 2016-17



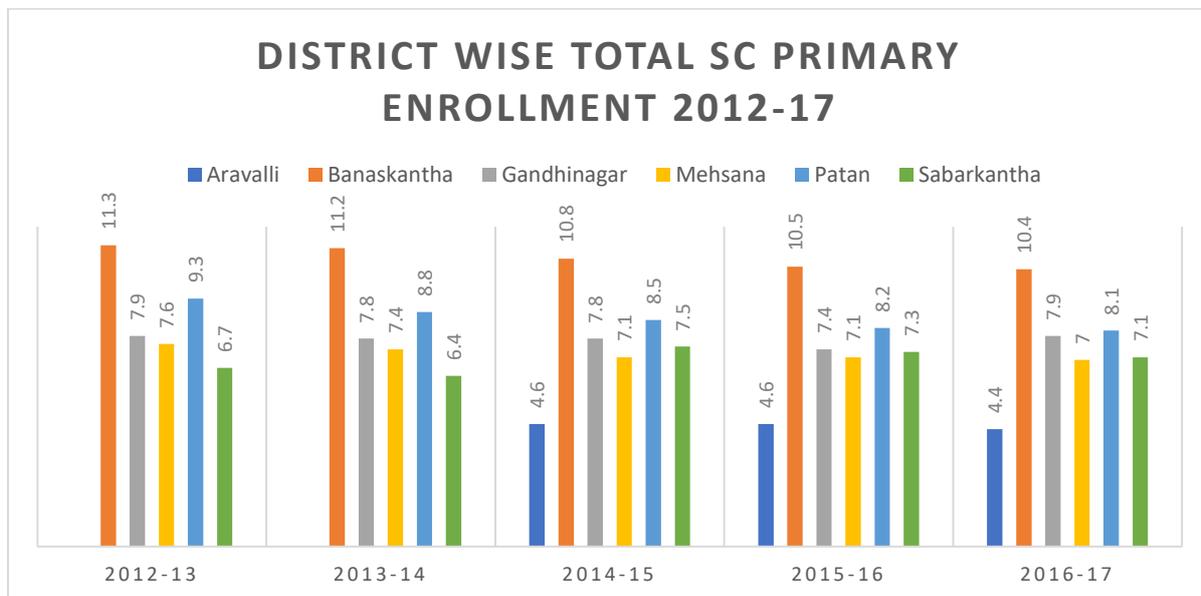
Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher's Observation:

Fig1.7 presents the district-wise estimates of the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the NER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. The above graph represents Banaskantha with 59.9, Gandhinagar with 82.3, Mehsana with 73.3, Patan with 64.2 and Sabarkantha with 70.3 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Banaskantha has 74.87, Mehsana has 85.08, Patan has 79.51, and Sabarkantha has 45.44 of the total NER of Primary. Now, if we look at Fig1.8, the average of the NER of the Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Banaskantha with 66.65, Gandhinagar with 83.82, Mehsana with 78.79, Patan with 71.20 and Sabarkantha with 53.92 for the years 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Gandhinagar, with an average of 83.82, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Sabarkantha has the lowest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 53.92 average data. Lastly, the total Net Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 70.88.

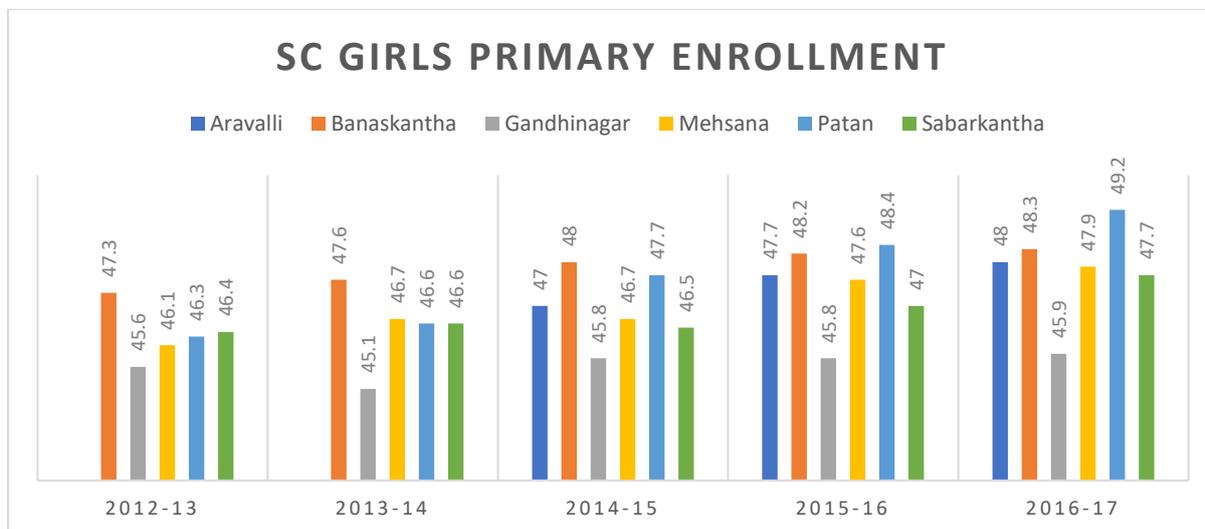
Figure 1.9 North Gujarat SC Total Enrollment (Primary), 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

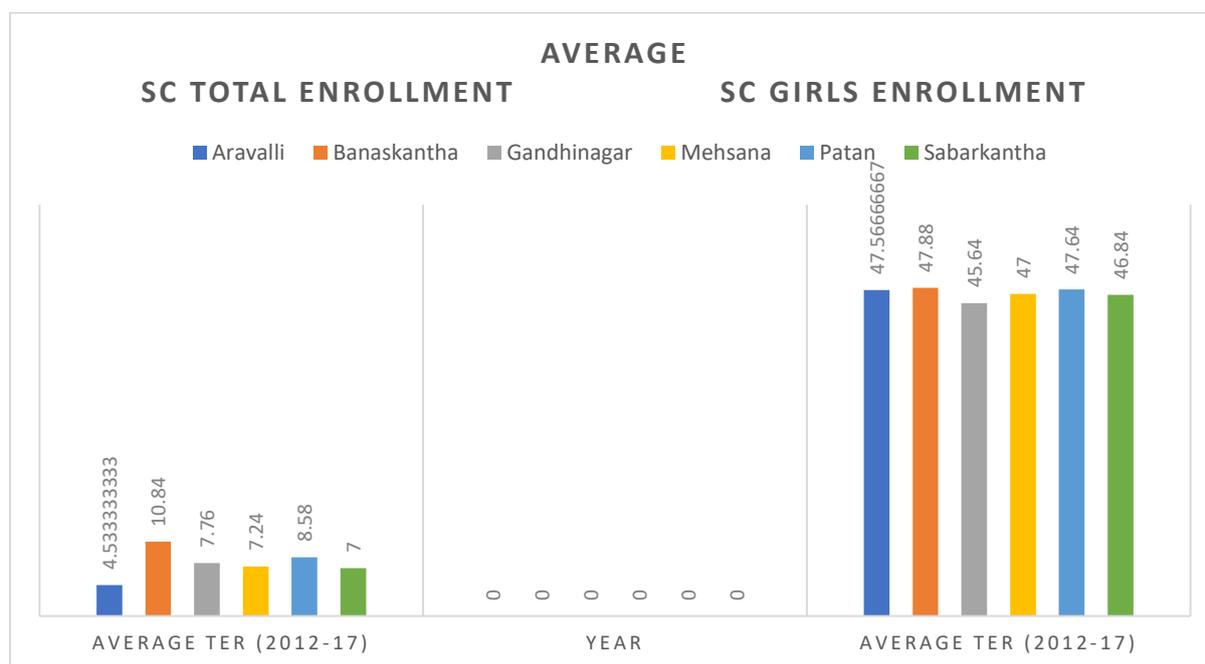
Figure 1.10 North Gujarat SC Girls Enrollment (Primary), 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 1.11 Average of SC Total Enrollment and SC Girls Primary of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

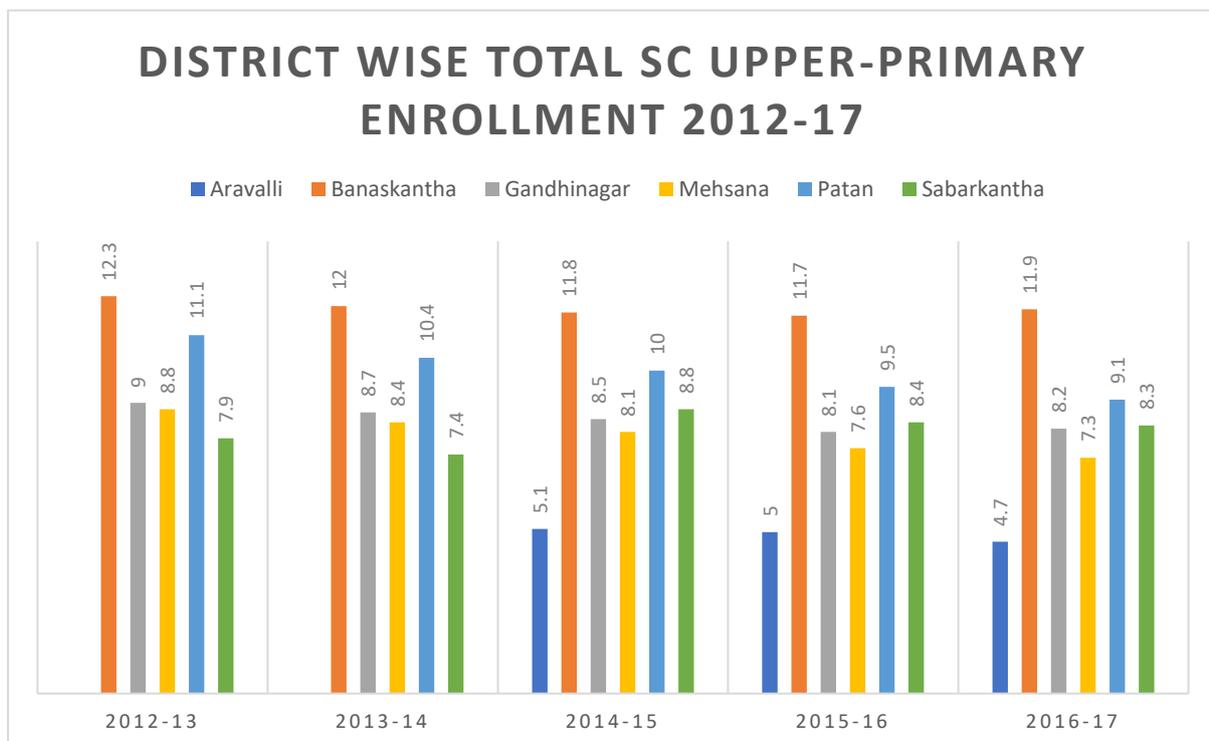
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig 1.9 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. The above graph represents Banaskantha with 11.3, Gandhinagar with 7.9, Mehsana with 7.6, Patan with 9.3 and Sabarkantha with 6.7 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 4.4, Banaskantha has 10.4, Gandhinagar has 7.9, Mehsana has 7, Patan has 8.1, and Sabarkantha has 7.1 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 1.10 shows the SC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained the districts, including Banaskantha with 47.3, Gandhinagar with 45.6, Mehsana with 46.1, Patan with 46.3 and Sabarkantha with 46.4 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 48, Banaskantha has 48.3, Gandhinagar has 45.9, Mehsana has 47.9, Patan has 49.2, and Sabarkantha has 47.7 of the total SC Girls Enrolment. If we look at Fig 1.11, the average of both TER and SC Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Aravalli with 4.53, Banaskantha with 10.84, Gandhinagar with 7.76, Mehsana with 7.24, Patan with 8.58 and Sabarkantha with 7 for the

years 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Banaskantha, with an average of 10.84, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Aravalli has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 4.53 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 7.6583. Again, the average of each district based on SC Girls Enrolment including Aravalli with 47.57, Banaskantha with 47.88, Gandhinagar with 45.64, Mehsana with 47, Patan with 47.64 and Sabarkantha with 46.84 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Banaskantha, with an average of 47.88, has the highest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Gandhinagar has the lowest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 45.64 average data. Lastly, the total SC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 47.095.

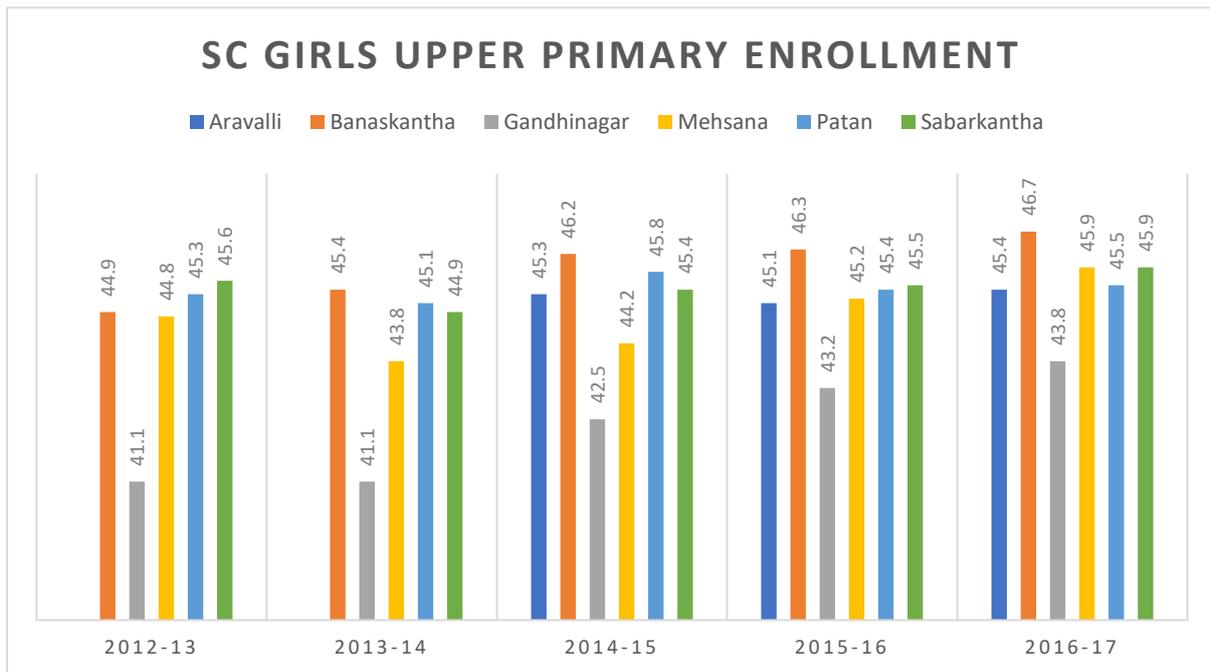
Figure 1.12 North Gujarat SC Enrollment (Upper Primary), 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

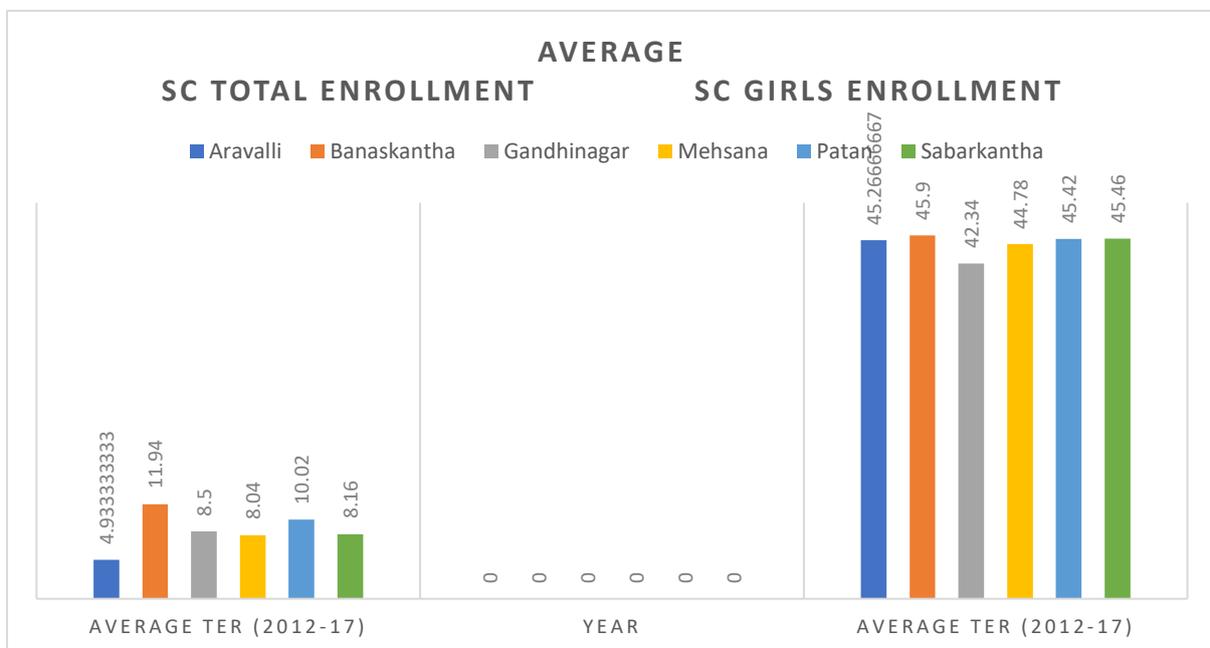
Figure 1.13 North Gujarat SC Girls Enrollment (Upper Primary), 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 1.14 Average of SC Total Enrollment and SC Girls (Upper Primary) of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

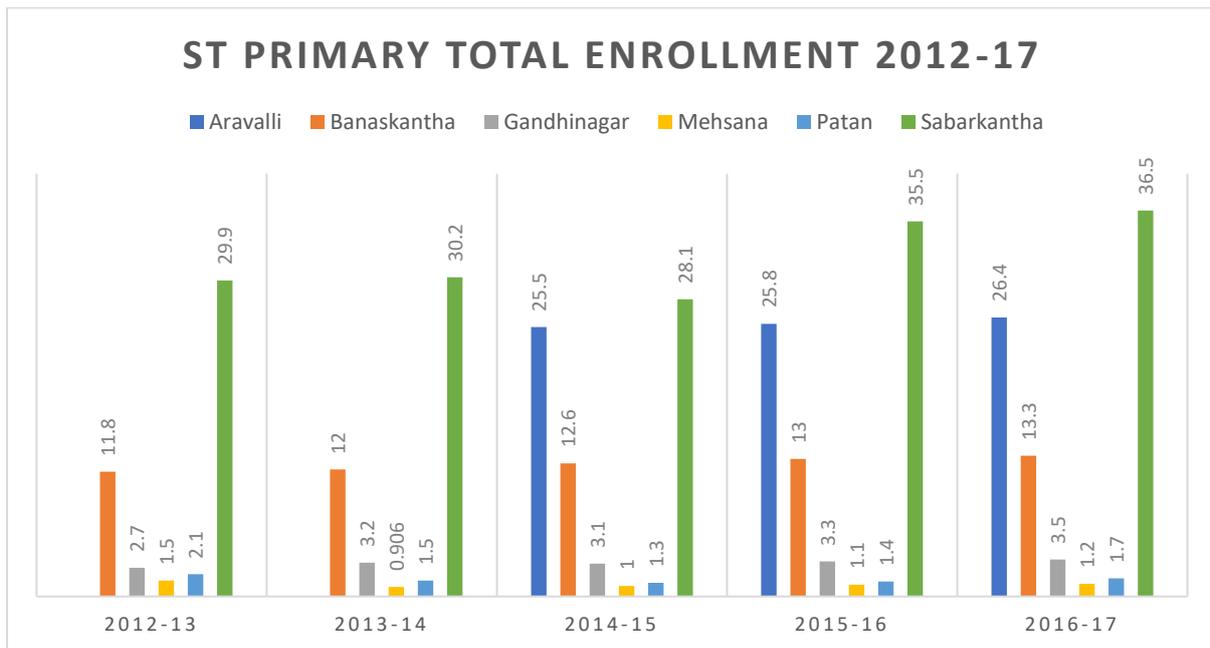
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig1.12 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. The above graph represents Banaskantha with 12.3, Gandhinagar with 9, Mehsana with 8.8, Patan with 11.1 and Sabarkantha with 7.9 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 4.7, Banaskantha has 11.9, Gandhinagar has 8.2, Mehsana has 7.3, Patan has 9.1, and Sabarkantha has 8.3 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 1.13 shows the SC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained the districts, including Banaskantha with 44.9, Gandhinagar with 41.1, Mehsana with 44.8, Patan with 45.3 and Sabarkantha with 45.6 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 45.4, Banaskantha has 46.7, Gandhinagar has 43.8, Mehsana has 45.9, Patan has 45.5 and Sabarkantha with 45.9 of the total SC Girls Enrolment.

If we look at Fig1.14, the average of both TER and SC Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Aravalli with 4.93, Banaskantha with 11.94, Gandhinagar with 8.5, Mehsana with 8.04, Patan with 10.02 and Sabarkantha with 8.16 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Banaskantha, with an average of 11.94, has the highest SC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Aravalli has the lowest Total SC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 4.93 average data. Here, the Total SC Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 8.5984 (apx). Again, the average of each district based on SC Girls Enrolment, including Aravalli at 45.27, Banaskantha at 45.9, Gandhinagar at 42.34, Mehsana at 44.78, Patan at 45.42 and Sabarkantha at 45.56 at the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Sabarkantha, with an average of 45.56, has the highest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Gandhinagar has the lowest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 42.34 average data. Lastly, the total SC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 44.8784 (apx).

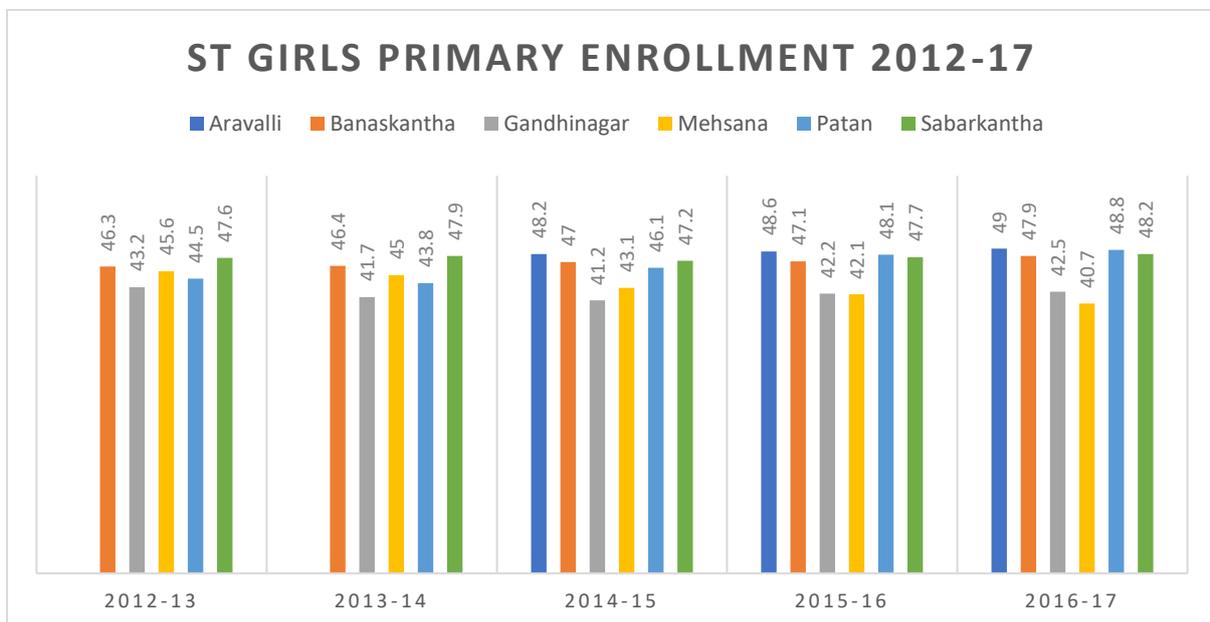
Figure 1.15 North Gujarat ST Enrollment (Primary), 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

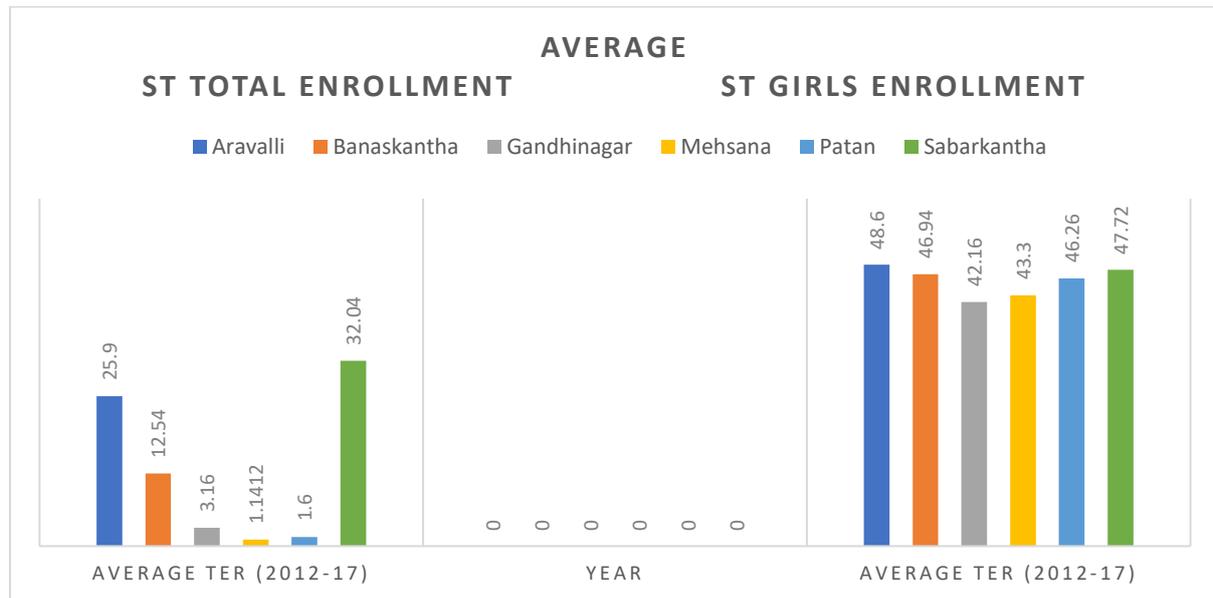
Figure 1.16 North Gujarat ST Enrollment (Primary), 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 1.17 Average of Total Schedule Tribe Enrollment and ST Girls Primary of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

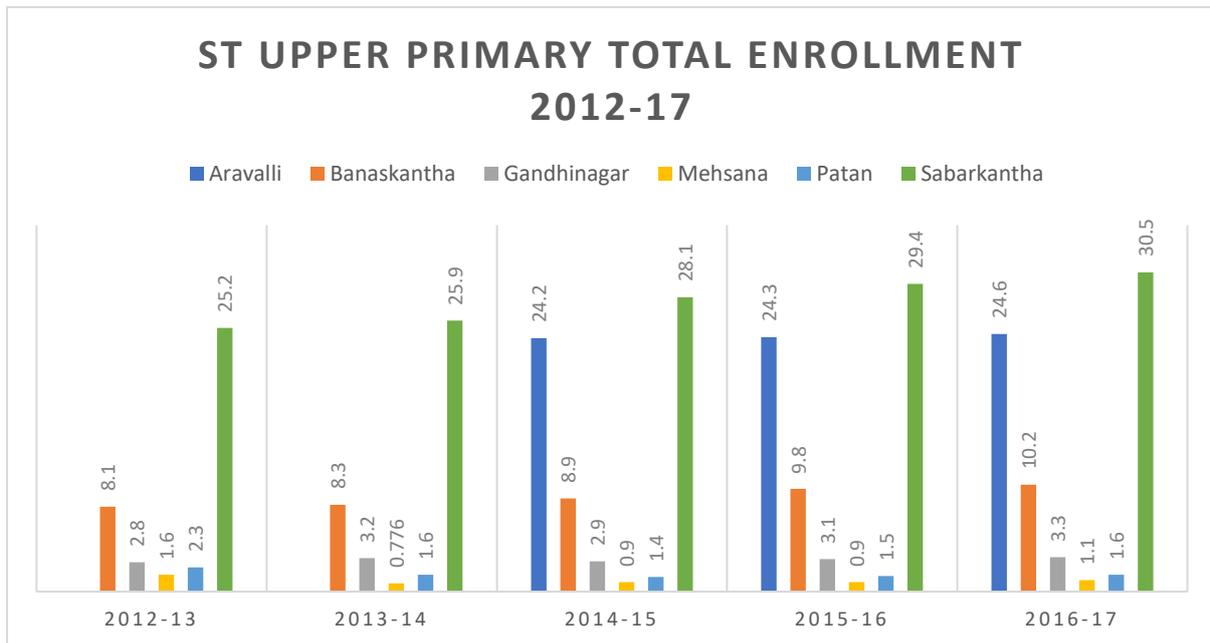
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig 1.15 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. The above graph represents Banaskantha with 11.8, Gandhinagar with 2.7, Mehsana with 1.5, Patan with 2.1 and Sabarkantha with 29.9 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 26.4, Banaskantha has 13.3, Gandhinagar has 3.5, Mehsana has 1.2, Patan has 1.7, and Sabarkantha has 36.5 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 1.16 shows the ST Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained the districts, including Banaskantha with 46.3, Gandhinagar with 43.2, Mehsana with 45.6, Patan with 44.5 and Sabarkantha with 47.6 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 49, Banaskantha has 47.9, Gandhinagar has 42.5, Mehsana has 40.7, Patan has 48.8, and Sabarkantha has 48.2 of the total ST Girls Enrolment. If we look at Fig 1.17, the average of both TER and ST Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Aravalli with 25.9, Banaskantha with 12.54, Gandhinagar with 3.16, Mehsana with 1.14, Patan with 1.6 and Sabarkantha with 32.04 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Sabarkantha, with an average of 32.04, has the highest ST Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Patan has the lowest Total ST Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 1.6 average data. Here, the

Total ST Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 12.73 (apx). Again, the average of each district based on SC Girls Enrolment, including Aravalli at 48.6, Banaskantha at 46.94, Gandhinagar at 42.16, Mehsana at 43.3, Patan at 46.26 and Sabarkantha at 47.72 at the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Aravalli, with an average of 48.6, has the highest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Gandhinagar has the lowest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 42.16 average data. Lastly, the total ST Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 45.83.

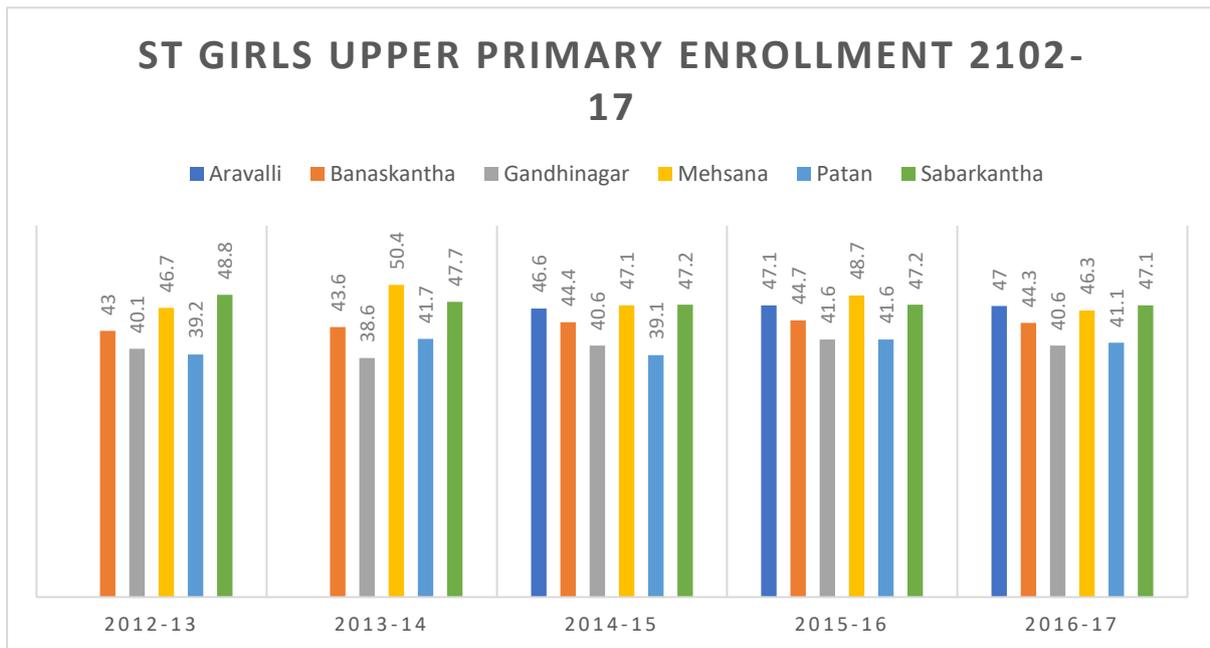
Figure 1.18 North Gujarat ST Enrollment (Upper Primary), 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

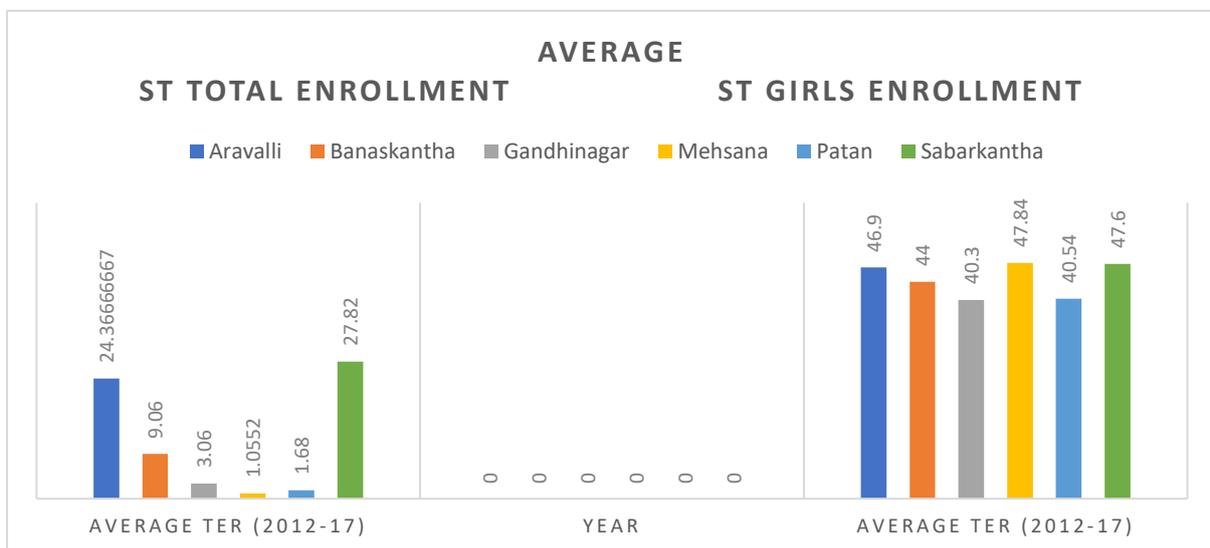
Figure 1.19 North Gujarat ST Girls Enrollment (Upper Primary), 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 1.20 Average of ST Total Enrollment and ST Girls (Upper Primary) of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

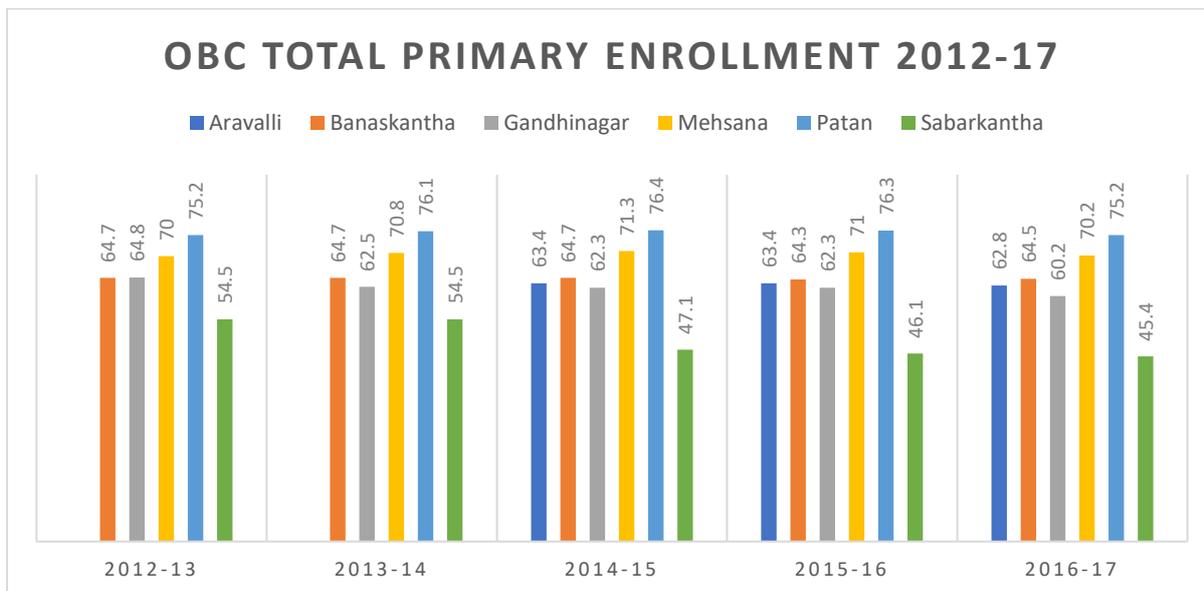
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig1.18 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the

above figure shows the TER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. The above graph represents Banaskantha with 8.1, Gandhinagar with 2.8, Mehsana with 1.6, Patan with 2.3 and Sabarkantha with 25.2 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 24.6, Banaskantha has 10.2, Gandhinagar has 3.3, Mehsana has 1.1, Patan has 1.6, and Sabarkantha has 30.5 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 1.19 shows the ST Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained the districts, including Banaskantha with 43, Gandhinagar with 40.1, Mehsana with 46.7, Patan with 39.2 and Sabarkantha with 48.8 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 47, Banaskantha has 44.3, Gandhinagar has 40.6, Mehsana has 46.3, Patan has 41.1, and Sabarkantha has 47.1 of the total ST Girls Enrolment. If we look at Fig1.20, the average of both TER and ST Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Aravalli with 24.37, Banaskantha with 9.06, Gandhinagar with 3.06, Mehsana with 1.06, Patan with 1.68 and Sabarkantha with 27.82 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Sabarkantha, with an average of 27.82, has the highest ST Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Mehsana has the lowest Total ST Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 1.68 average data. Here, the Total ST Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 11.175. Again, the average of each district based on ST Girls Enrolment, including Aravalli at 46.9, Banaskantha at 44, Gandhinagar at 40.3, Mehsana at 47.84, Patan with 40.54 and Sabarkantha with 47.6 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Mehsana, with an average of 47.6, has the highest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Gandhinagar has the lowest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 40.3 average data. Lastly, the total ST Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 44.53.

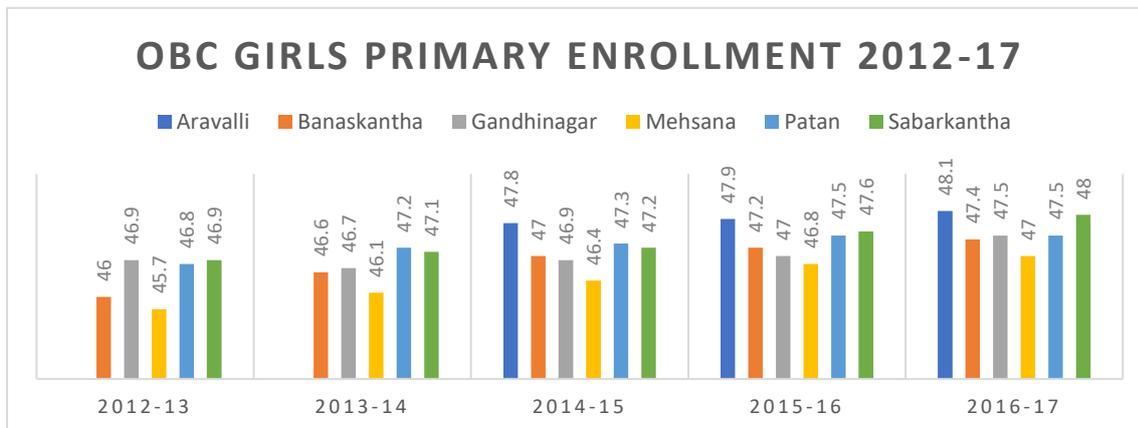
Figure 1.21 North Gujarat OBC Enrollment (Primary), 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

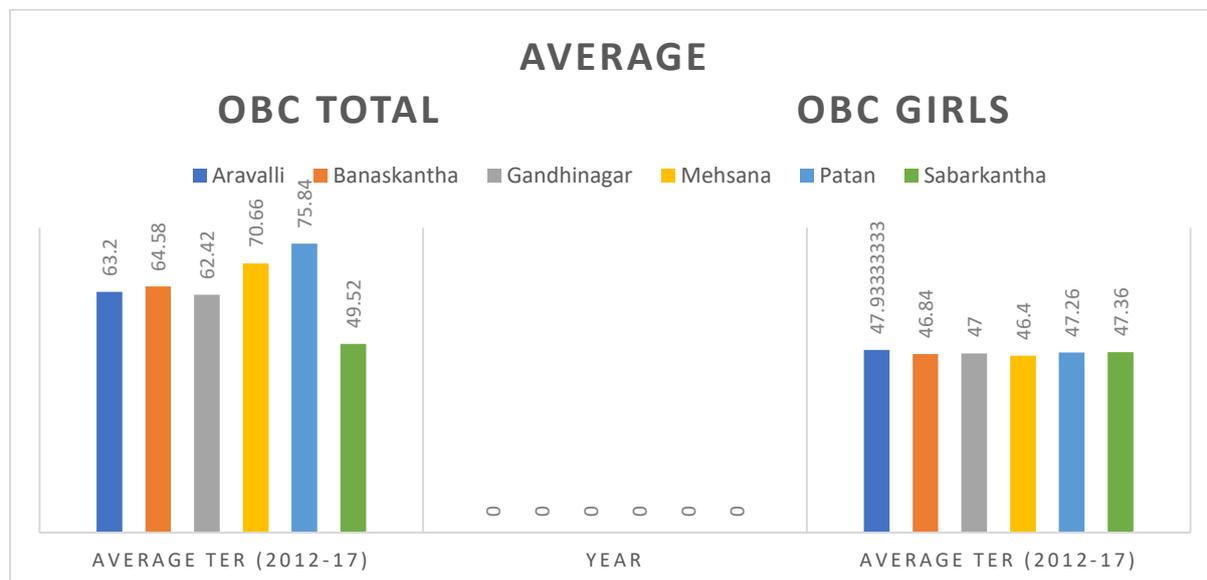
Figure 1.22 North Gujarat OBC Enrollment (Primary), 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure1.23 Average of OBC Total Enrollment and OBC Girls Primary of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

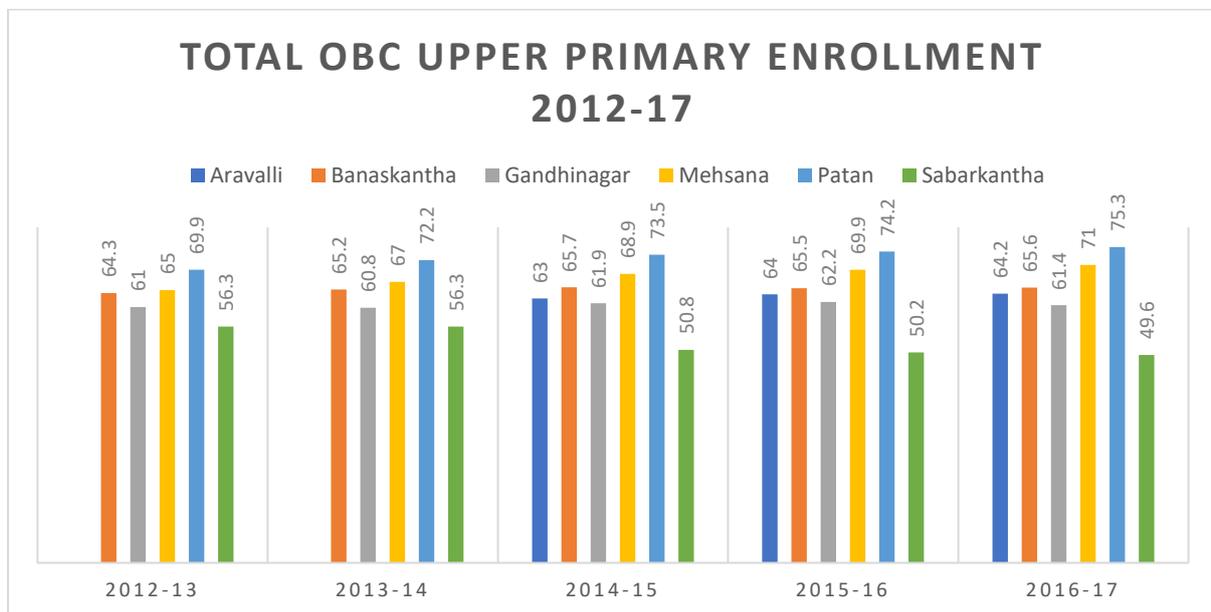
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig1.21 presents the district-wise estimates of the Primary level's Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. The above graph represents Banaskantha with 64.7, Gandhinagar with 64.8, Mehsana with 70, Patan with 75.2 and Sabarkantha with 54.5 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 62.8, Banaskantha has 64.5, Gandhinagar has 60.2, Mehsana has 70.2, Patan has 75.2 and Sabarkantha with 54.4 of the total TER of Primary. Also, the figure1.22 shows the OBC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained the districts, including Banaskantha with 46, Gandhinagar with 46.9, Mehsana with 45.7, Patan with 46.8 and Sabarkantha with 46.9 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 48.1, Banaskantha has 47.4, Gandhinagar has 47.5, Mehsana has 47, Patan has 47.5, and Sabarkantha has 48 of the total OBC Girls Enrolment. If we look at Fig1.23, the average of both TER and OBC Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Aravalli with 63.2, Banaskantha with 64.58, Gandhinagar with 62.42, Mehsana with 70.66, Patan with 75.84 and Sabarkantha with 49.52 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Patan, with an average of 75.84, has the

highest OBC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Sabarkantha has the lowest Total OBC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 49.52 average data. Here, the Total OBC Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 64.37. Again, the average of each district based on OBC Girls Enrolment, including Aravalli at 47.93, Banaskantha at 46.84, Gandhinagar at 47, Mehsana at 46.4, Patan at 47.26 and Sabarkantha at 47.36 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Aravalli, with an average of 47.93, has the highest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Mehsana has the lowest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 46.4 average data. Lastly, the total OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 47.13167.

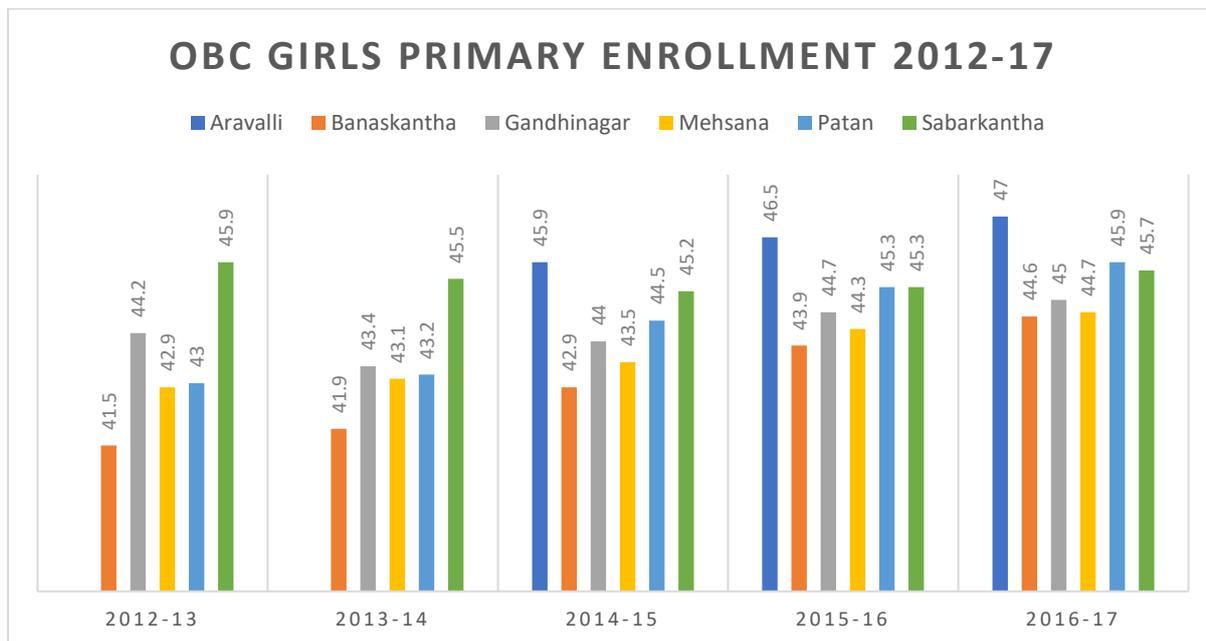
Figure 1.24 North Gujarat Total OBC Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

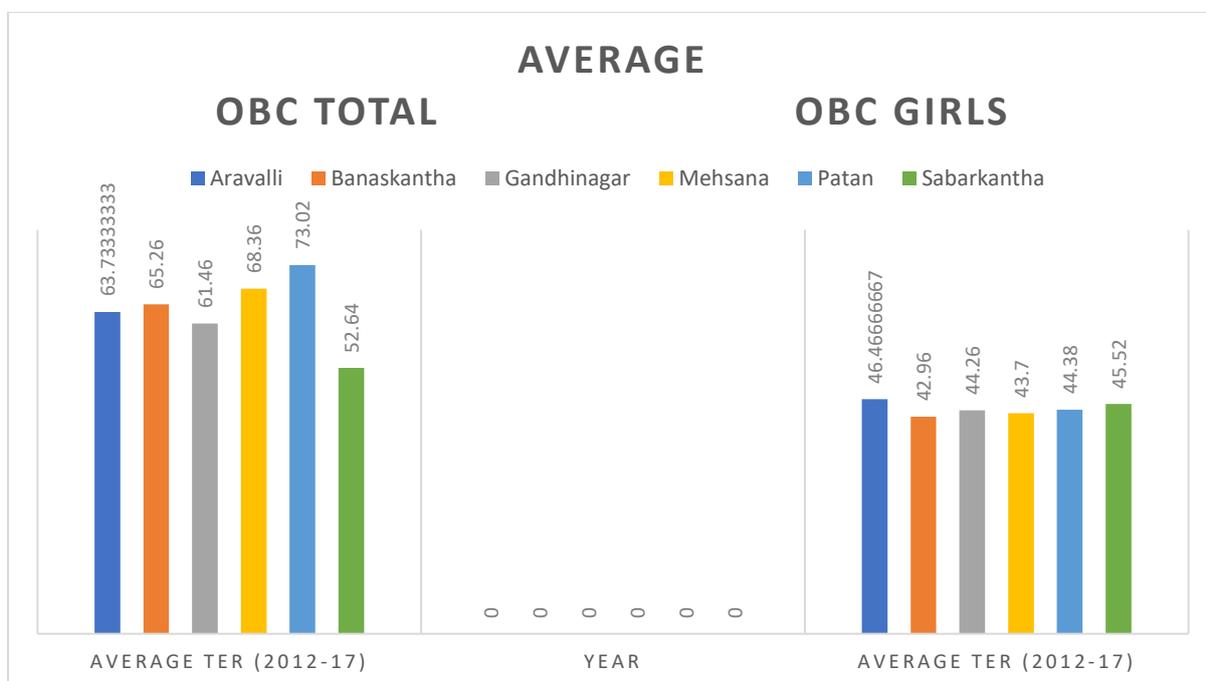
Figure 1.25 North Gujarat OBC Girls Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 1.26 Average of Total OBC Enrollment and OBC Girls Primary of North Gujarat Region, 2012-13 To 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

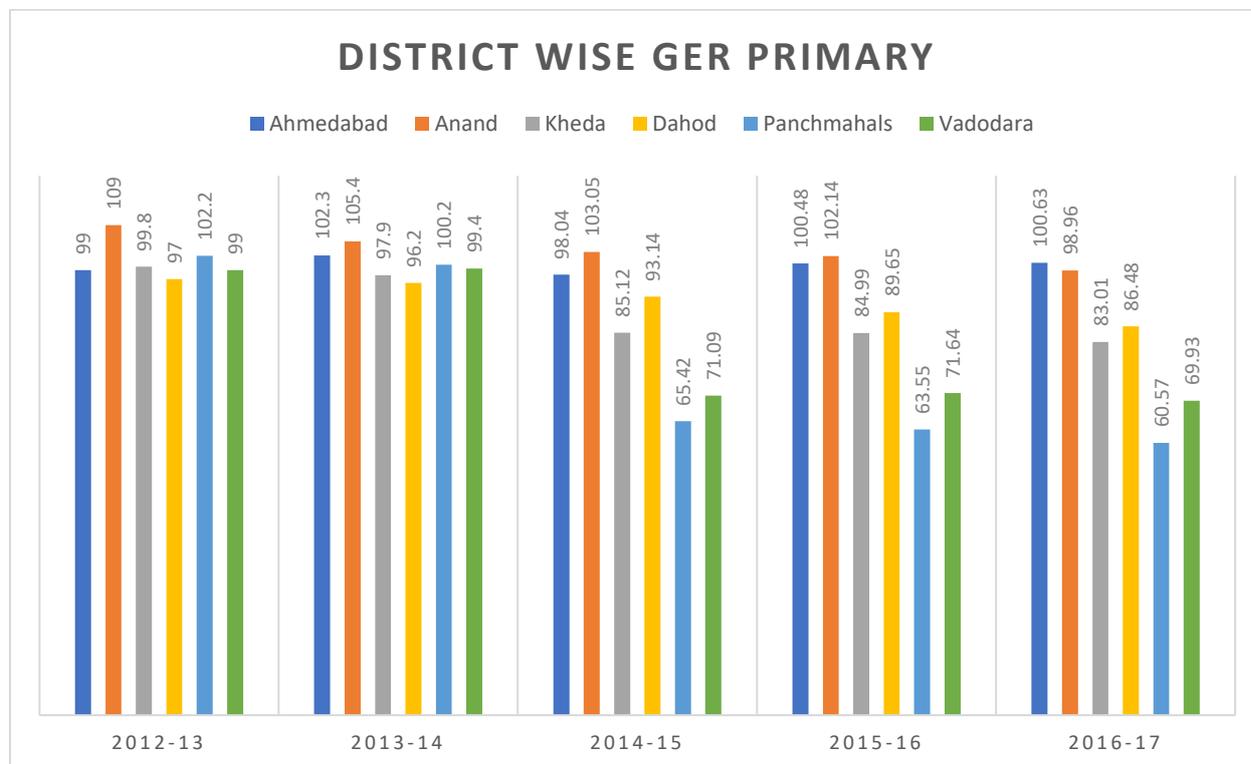
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig1.24 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Sabarkantha. The above graph represents Banaskantha with 64.3, Gandhinagar with 61, Mehsana with 65, Patan with 69.9 and Sabarkantha with 56.3 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 64.2, Banaskantha has 65.6, Gandhinagar has 61.4, Mehsana has 71, Patan has 75.3 and Sabarkantha with 49.6 of the total TER of Upper Primary. Also, the figure1.25 shows the OBC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained the districts, including Banaskantha with 41.5, Gandhinagar with 44.2, Mehsana with 42.9, Patan with 43 and Sabarkantha with 45.9 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Aravalli has 47, Banaskantha has 44.6, Gandhinagar has 45, Mehsana has 44.7, Patan has 45.9, and Sabarkantha has 45.7 of the total OBC Girls Enrolment. If we look at Fig1.26, the average of both TER and OBC Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Aravalli with 63.73, Banaskantha with 65.26, Gandhinagar with 61.46, Mehsana with 68.36, Patan with 73.02 and Sabarkantha with 52.64 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Patan, with an average of 73.02, has the highest OBC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Sabarkantha has the lowest Total OBC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 52.64 average data. Here, the Total OBC Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 64.0783. Again, the average of each district based on OBC Girls Enrolment, including Aravalli at 46.47, Banaskantha at 42.96, Gandhinagar at 44.26, Mehsana at 43.7, Patan at 44.38 and Sabarkantha at 45.52 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Aravalli, with an average of 46.47, has the highest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Banaskantha has the lowest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 42.96 average data. Lastly, the total OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 44.5483.

6.4.2 CENTRAL GUJARAT

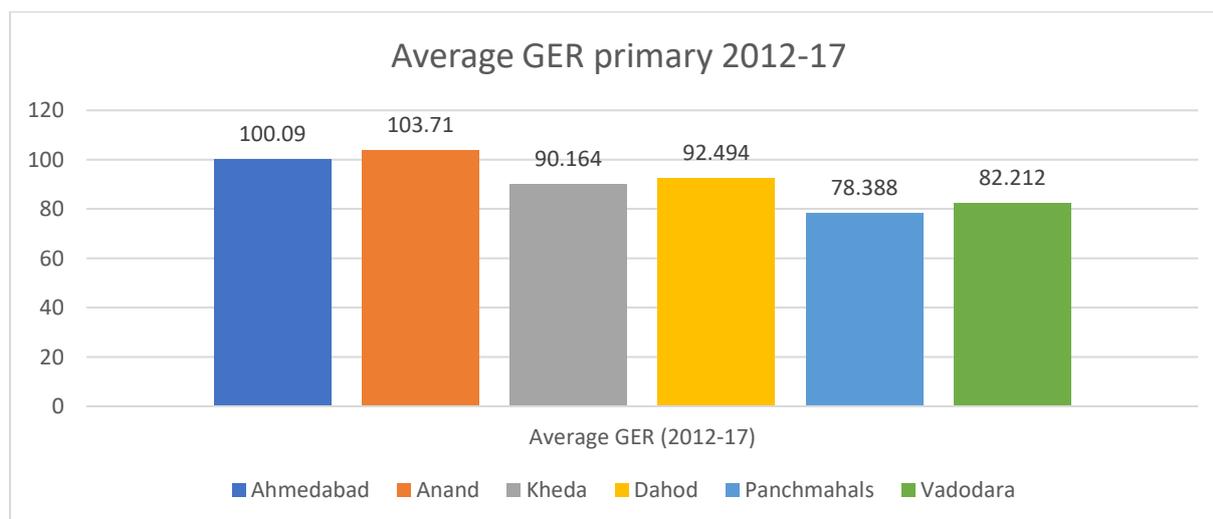
Figure2.1 Central Gujarat GER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure2.2 Central Gujarat GER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



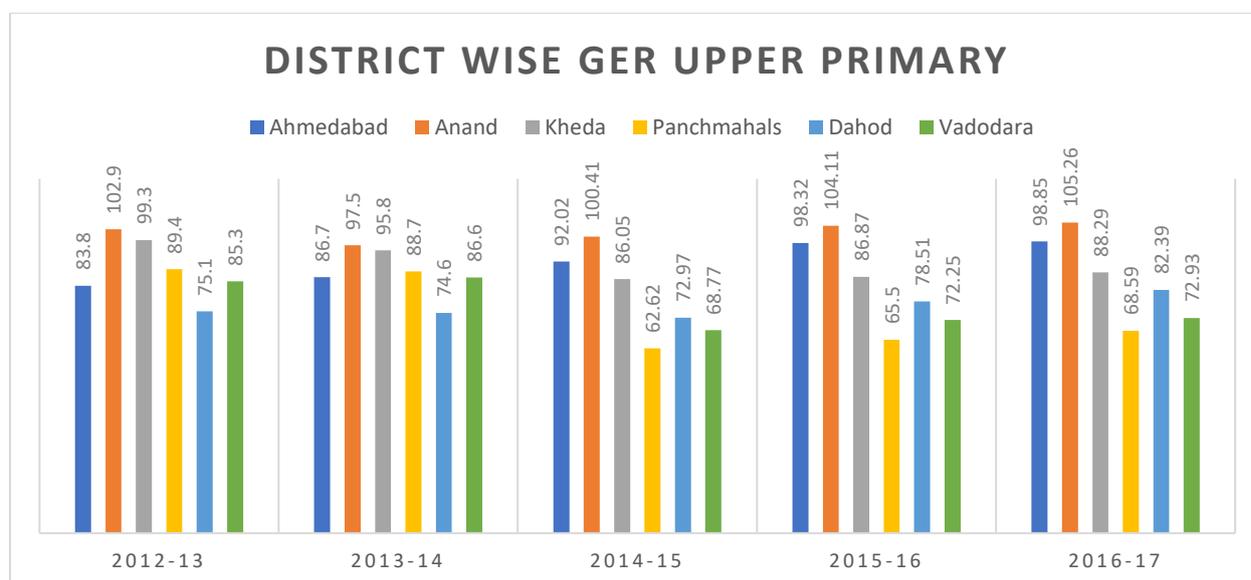
Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher's Observation

Fig 2.1 presents the district-wise estimates of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the GER of the Central Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand, Kheda, Panchmahals, Dahod and Vadodara. The above graph represents Ahmedabad with 99, Anand with 109, Kheda with 99.8, Panchmahals with 97, Dahod with 102.2 and Vadodara with 99 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, the graph shows Ahmedabad with 100.63, Anand with 98.96, Kheda with 83.01, Panchmahals with 86.48, Dahod with 60.57 and Vadodara with 69.93 of the total Primary GER. If we look at Fig 2.3, the average GER of the Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as Ahmedabad with 100.09, Anand with 103.71, Kheda with 90.164, Panchmahals with 92.494, Dahod with 78.388 and Vadodara with 82.212 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Ahmedabad, with an average of 100.09, has the highest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Dahod has the lowest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012 13 to 2016-17 with 78.388 average data. Lastly, the total Gross Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 91.18.

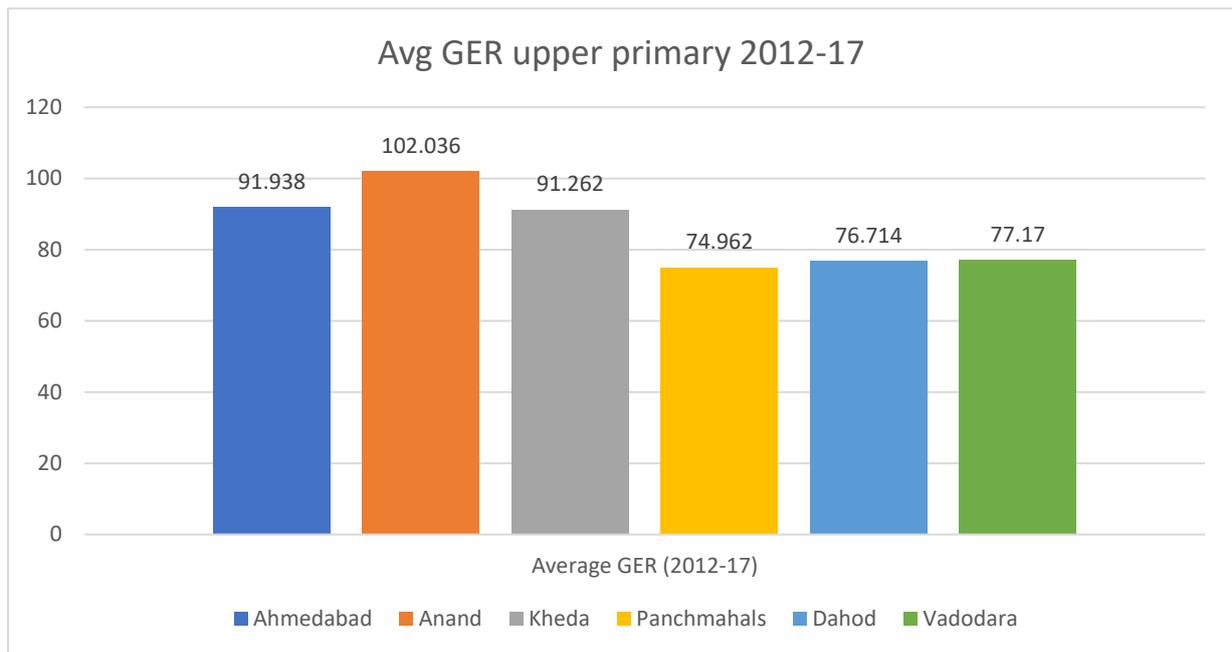
Figure 2.3 Central Gujarat GER Upper Primary, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 2.4 Average GER Upper Primary of Central Gujarat Region, 2012-13 To 2016-17



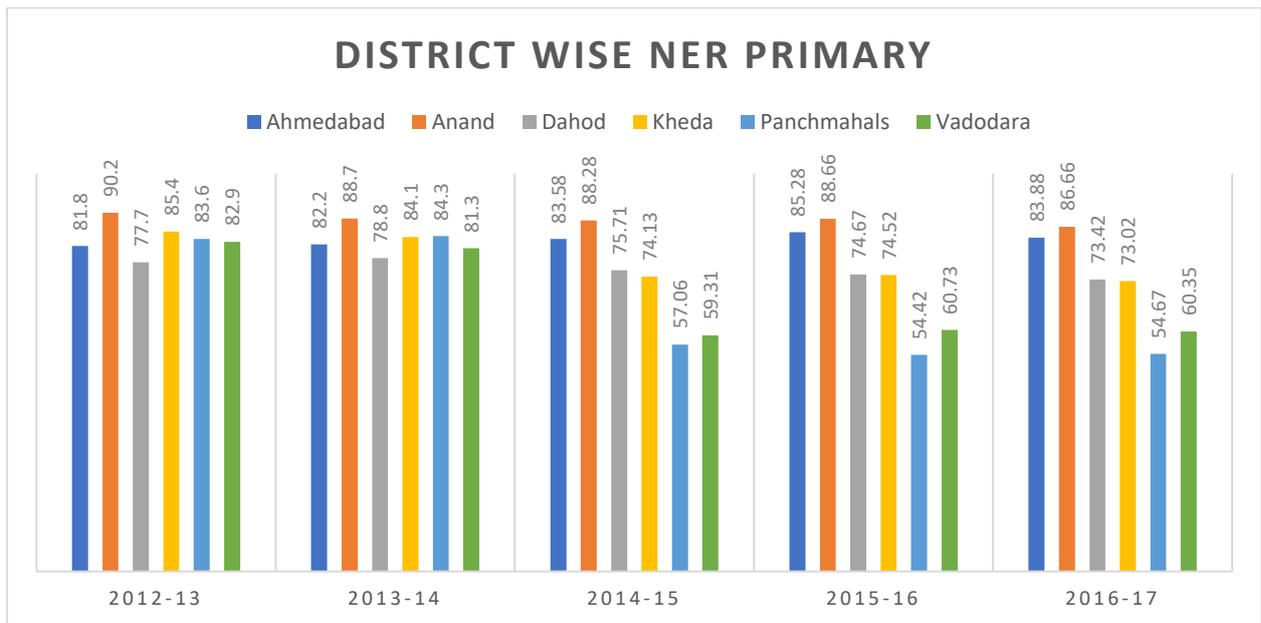
Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher's Observation

Fig 2.3 presents the district-wise estimates of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the GER of the Central Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand, Kheda, Panchmahals, Dahod and Vadodara. The above graph represents Ahmedabad with 83.8, Anand with 102.9, Kheda with 99.3, Panchmahals with 89.4, Dahod with 75.1 and Vadodara with 85.3 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, the graph shows Ahmedabad with 98.5, Anand with 105.26, Kheda with 88.29, Panchmahals with 66.59, Dahod with 82.39 and Vadodara with 72.93 of the total Primary GER. If we look at Fig 2.4, the average GER of the Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as Ahmedabad with 91.938, Anand with 102.036, Kheda with 91.262, Panchmahals with 74.962, Dahod with 70.714 and Vadodara with 77.17 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Anand, with an average of 102.036, has the highest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Dahod has the lowest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012 13 to 2016-17 with 70.714 average data. Lastly, the total Gross Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 85.68.

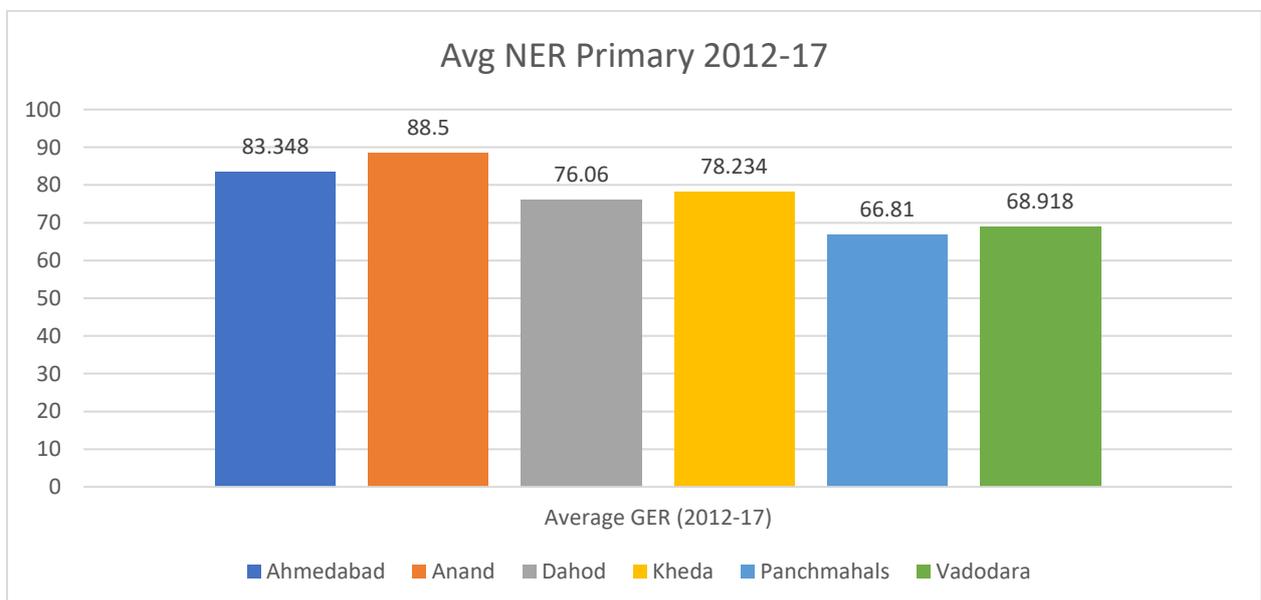
Figure 2.5 Central Gujarat NER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 2.6 Central Gujarat NER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

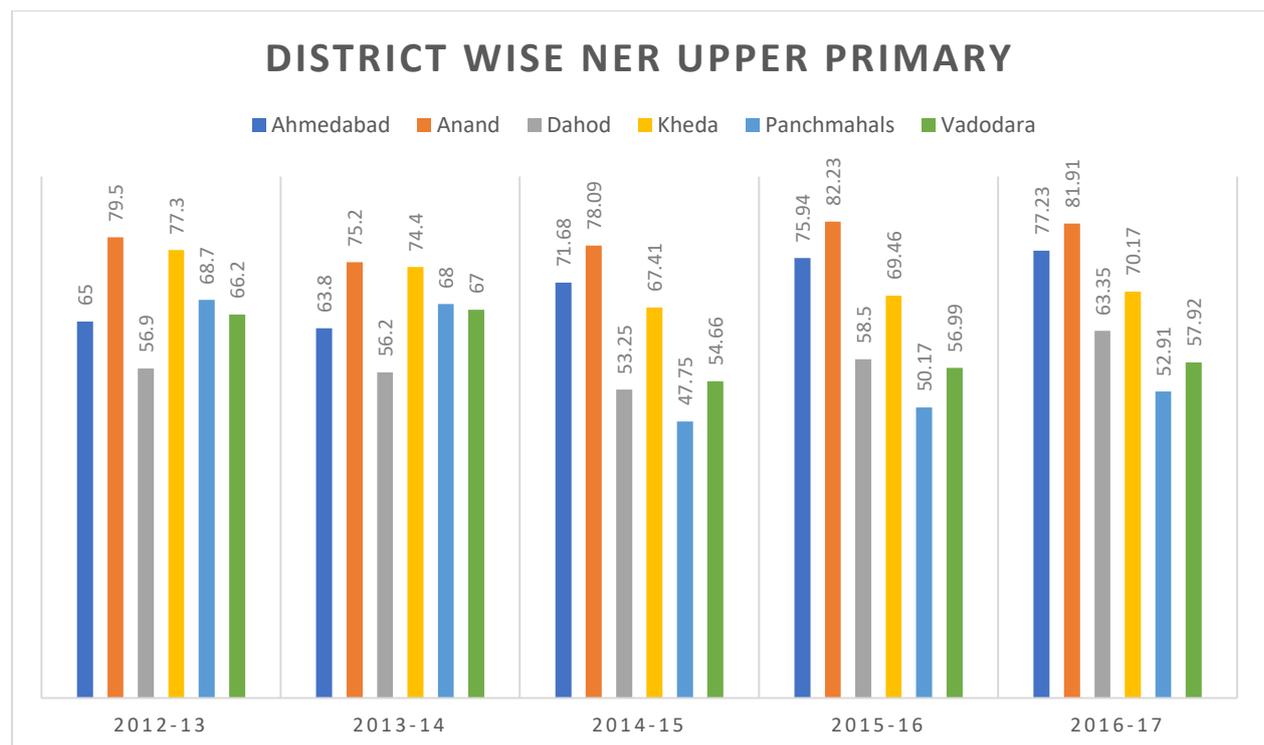
Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher's Observation

Fig 2.5 presents the district-wise estimates of the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above

figure shows the NER of the Central Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand, Kheda, Panchmahals, Dahod and Vadodara. For example, the above graph represents Ahmedabad at 81.8, Anand at 90.2, Kheda at 77.7, Panchmahals at 85.4, Dahod at 83.6 and Vadodara at 82.9 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, the graph shows Ahmedabad with 83.88, Anand with 86.66, Kheda with 73.42, Panchmahals with 73.02, Dahod with 54.67 and Vadodara with 60.35 of the total Primary NER. In Fig 2.6, the average of the NER of the Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as Ahmedabad with 83.348, Anand with 88.5, Kheda with 76.06, Panchmahals with 78.234, Dahod with 66.81 and Vadodara with 68.918 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Anand, with an average of 88.5, has the highest Net Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Dahod has the lowest Net Enrollment Ratio from 2012 13 to 2016-17 with 66.81 average data. Lastly, the total Net Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 76.98.

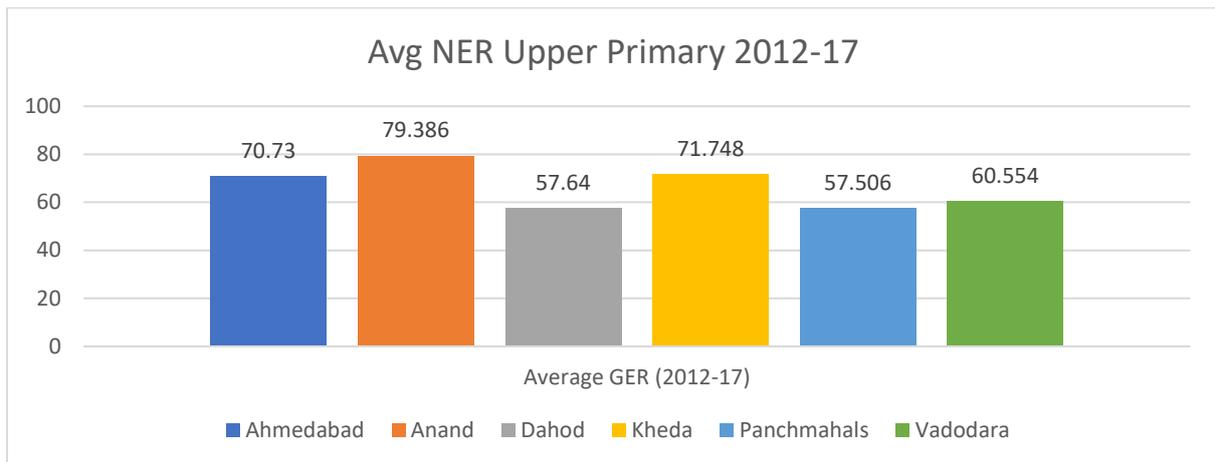
Figure 2.7 Central Gujarat NER UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 2.8 Central Gujarat NER UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

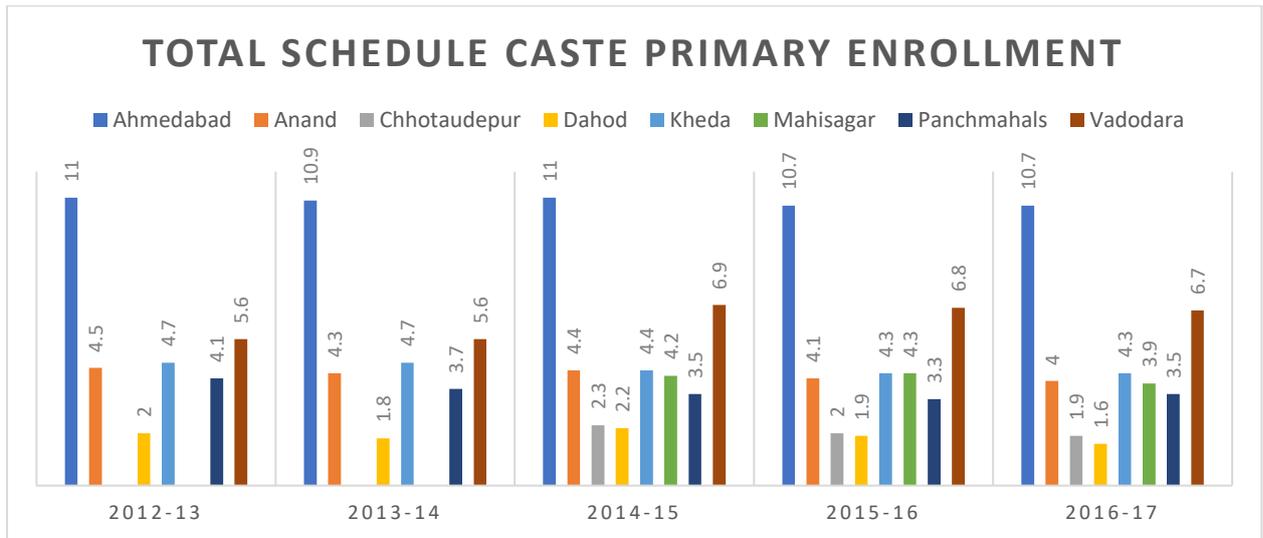
Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher's Observation

Fig 2.7 presents the district-wise estimates of the Net Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the NER of the Central - Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand, Kheda, Panchmahals, Dahod and Vadodara. The above graph represents Ahmedabad with 65, Anand with 79.5, Kheda with 56.9, Panchmahals with 77.3, Dahod with 68.7, and Vadodara with 66.2 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, the graph shows Ahmedabad with 77.23, Anand with 81.91, Kheda with 63.35, Panchmahals with 70.17, Dahod with 52.91 and Vadodara with 57.92 of the total Upper Primary NER. Now, if we look at Fig 2.8, the average of the NER of the Upper Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as Ahmedabad with 70.73, Anand with 79.386

Kheda with 57.64, Panchmahals with 71.748, Dahod with 57.506 and Vadodara with 60.554 for 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Anand, with an average of 79.386, has the highest Net Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Dahod has the lowest Net Enrollment Ratio from 2012 13 to 2016-17 with 57.506 average data. Lastly, the total Net Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 66.26.

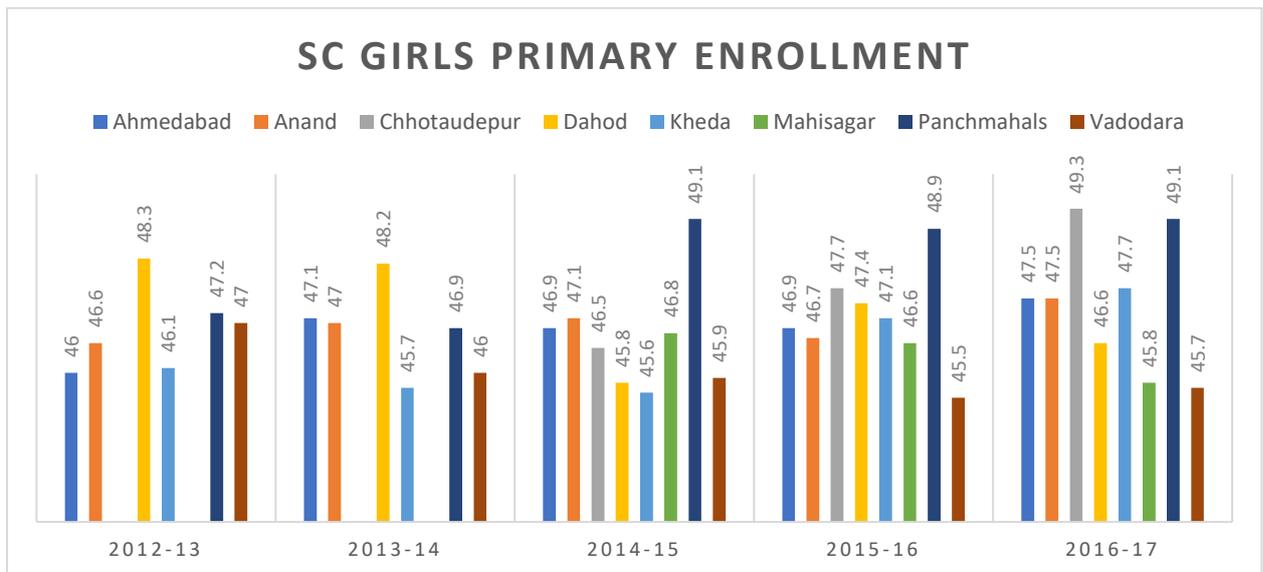
Figure 2.9 Central Gujarat SC PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

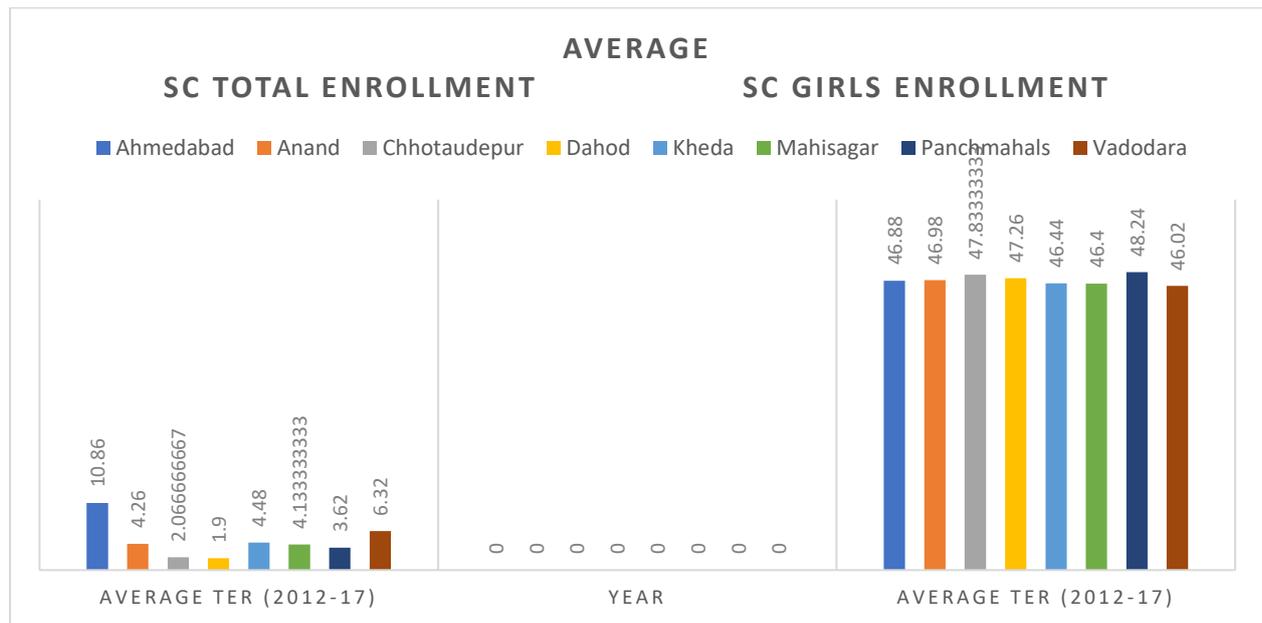
Figure 2.10 Central Gujarat SC GIRLS PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 2.11 Central Gujarat TER AND SC GIRLS PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

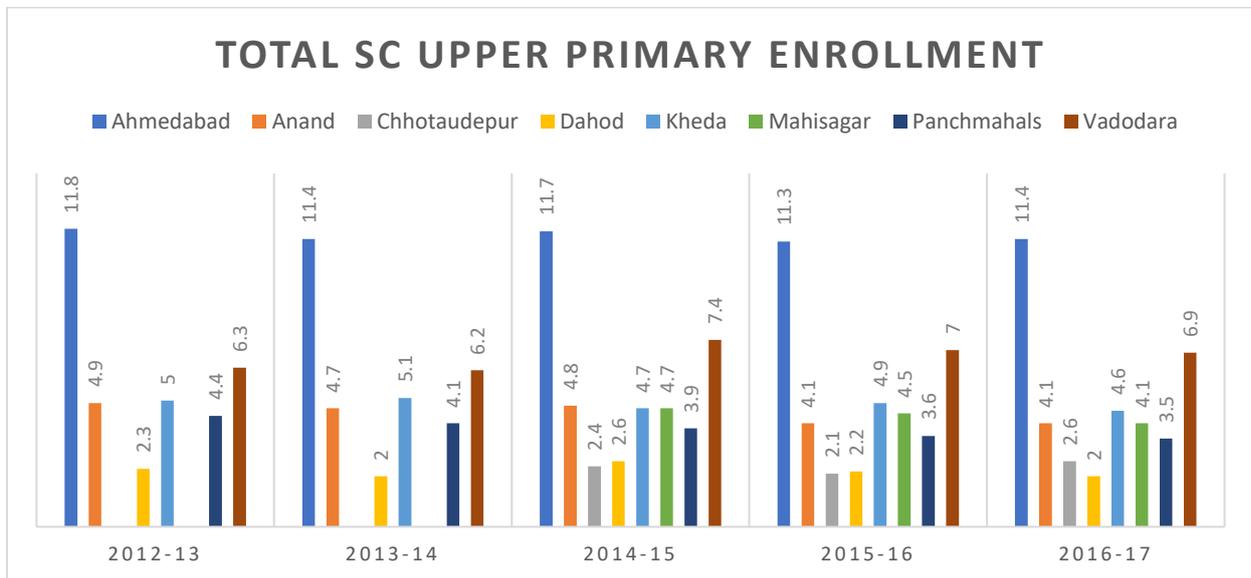
Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher's Observation

Fig 2.9 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the Central Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand, Chotaudepur, Dahod, Kheda, Mahisagar, Panchmahal and Vadodara. The above graph represents Ahmedabad with 11, Anand with 4.5, Dahod with 2, Kheda with 4.7, Panchmahal with 4.1 and Vadodara with 56 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 10.7, Anand has 4, Chotaudepur has 1.9, Dahod has 1.6, Kheda has 4.3, Mahisagar has 3.9, Panchmahal has 3.5, and Vadodara has 6.7 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 2.10 shows the SC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained the districts, including Ahmedabad 46, Anand 46.6, Dahod 48.3, Kheda 46.1, Panchmahal 47.2, and Vadodara 47 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 47.5, Anand has 47.5, Chotaudepur has 49.3, Dahod has 46.6, Kheda has 47.7, Mahisagar has 45.8, Panchmahal has 49.1, and Vadodara has 45.7 of the total SC Girls Enrolment. If we look at Fig 2.11, the average of both TER and SC Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Ahmedabad at 10.86, Anand at 4.26, Chotaudepur at 2.07, Dahod at 1.9, Kheda at 4.48, Mahisagar at 4.13, Panchmahal at 3.62 and Vadodara with 6.32 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Ahmedabad, with an average of 10.86, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other

hand, Dahod has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 1.9 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 4.705. Again, the average of each district based on SC Girls Enrolment, including Ahmedabad at 46.88, Anand at 46.98, Chotaudepur at 47.83, Dahod at 47.26, Kheda at 46.44, Mahisagar at 46.4, Panchmahal with 48.24 and Vadodara with 46.02 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Panchmahal, with an average of 48.24, has the highest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Vadodara has the lowest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 46.02 average data. Lastly, the total SC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 47.00625.

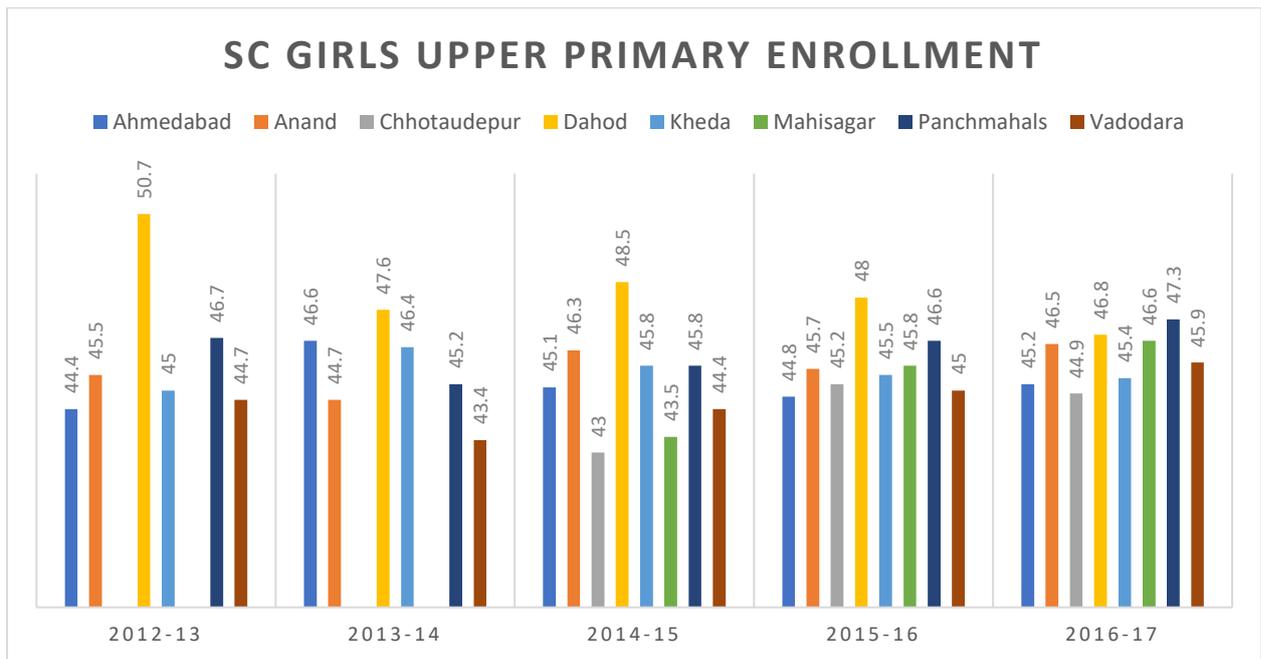
Figure 2.12 Central Gujarat SC UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

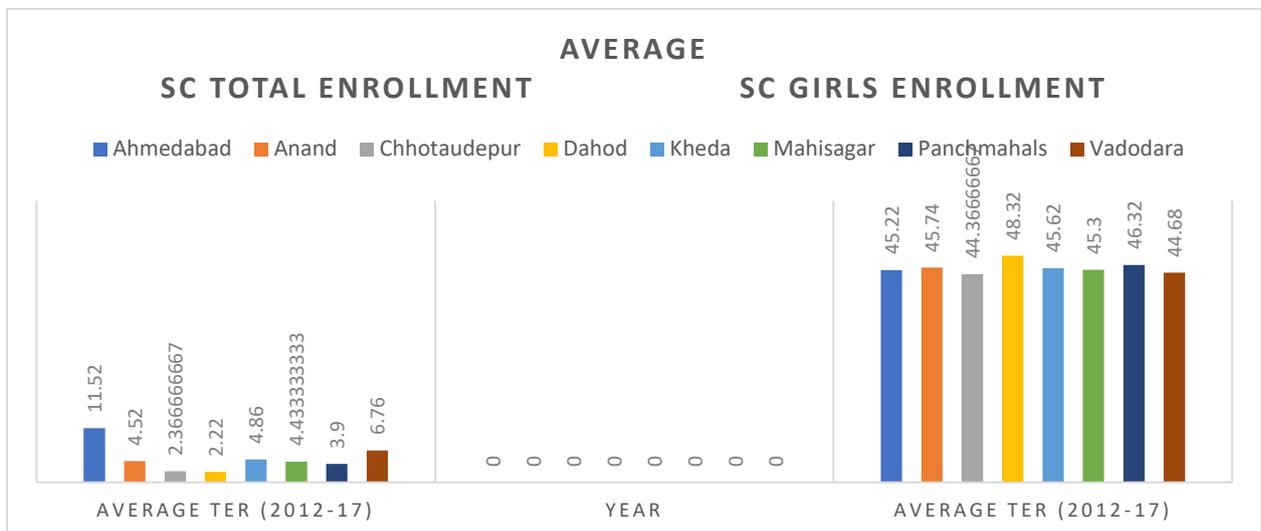
Figure 2.13 Central Gujarat SC GIRLS UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 2.14 Central Gujarat TER AND SC GIRLS UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

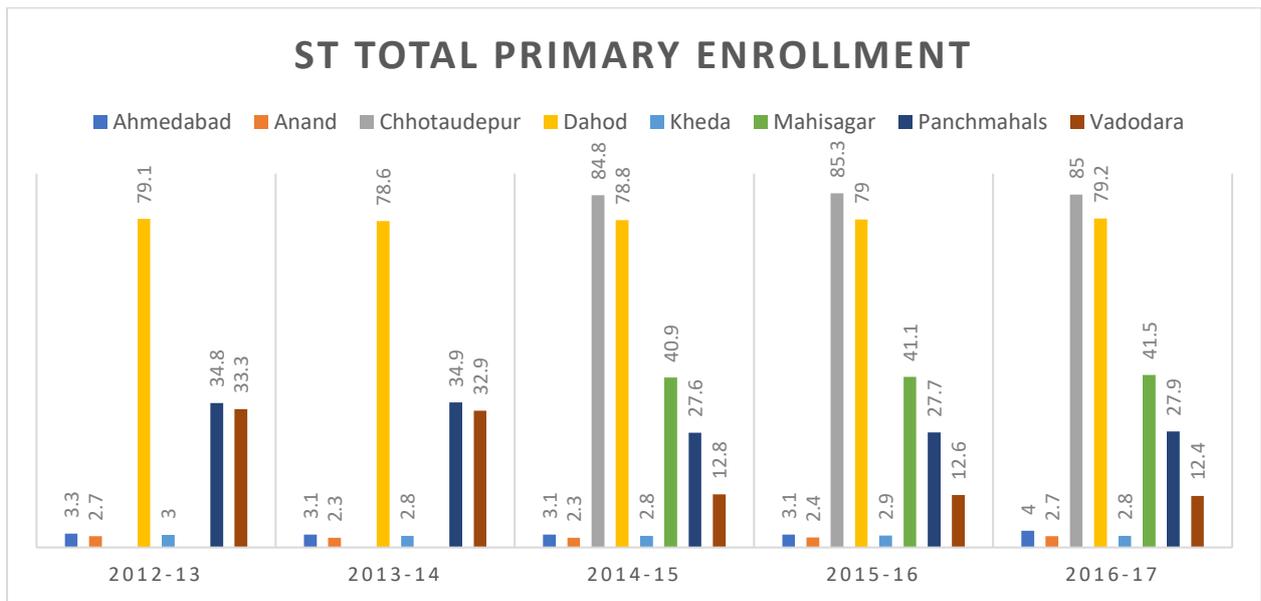
Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher's observation

Fig 2.12 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the Central Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand,

Chotaudepur, Dahod, Kheda, Mahisagar, Panchmahal and Vadodara. The above graph represents Ahmedabad with 11.8, Anand with 4.9, Dahod with 2.3, Kheda with 5, Panchmahal with 4.4 and Vadodara with 6.3 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 11.4, Anand has 4.1, Chotaudepur has 2.6, Dahod has 2, Kheda has 4.6, Mahisagar has 4.1, Panchmahal has 3.5, and Vadodara has 6.9 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 2.13 shows the SC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained that the districts, including Ahmedabad, have 44.4, Anand has 45.5, Dahod has 50.7, Kheda at 45, Panchmahal has 46.7, and Vadodara has 44.7 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 45.2, Anand has 46.5, Chotaudepur has 44.9, Dahod has 46.8, Kheda has 45.4, Mahisagar has 46.6, Panchmahal has 47.3, and Vadodara has 45.9 of the total SC Girls Enrolment. If we look at Fig 2.14, the average of both TER and SC Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Ahmedabad with 11.52, Anand with 4.52, Chotaudepur with 2.37, Dahod with 2.22, Kheda with 4.86, Mahisagar with 4.43, Panchmahal with 3.9 and Vadodara with 6.76 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Ahmedabad, with an average of 11.52, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Dahod has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 2.22 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 5.0725. Again, the average of each district based on SC Girls Enrolment, including Ahmedabad at 45.22, Anand at 45.74, Chotaudepur at 44.37, Dahod at 48.32, Kheda at 45.62, Mahisagar at 45.3, Panchmahal with 46.32 and Vadodara with 46.02 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Panchmahal, with an average of 44.68, has the highest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Vadodara has the lowest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 46.02 average data. Lastly, the total SC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 45.69625.

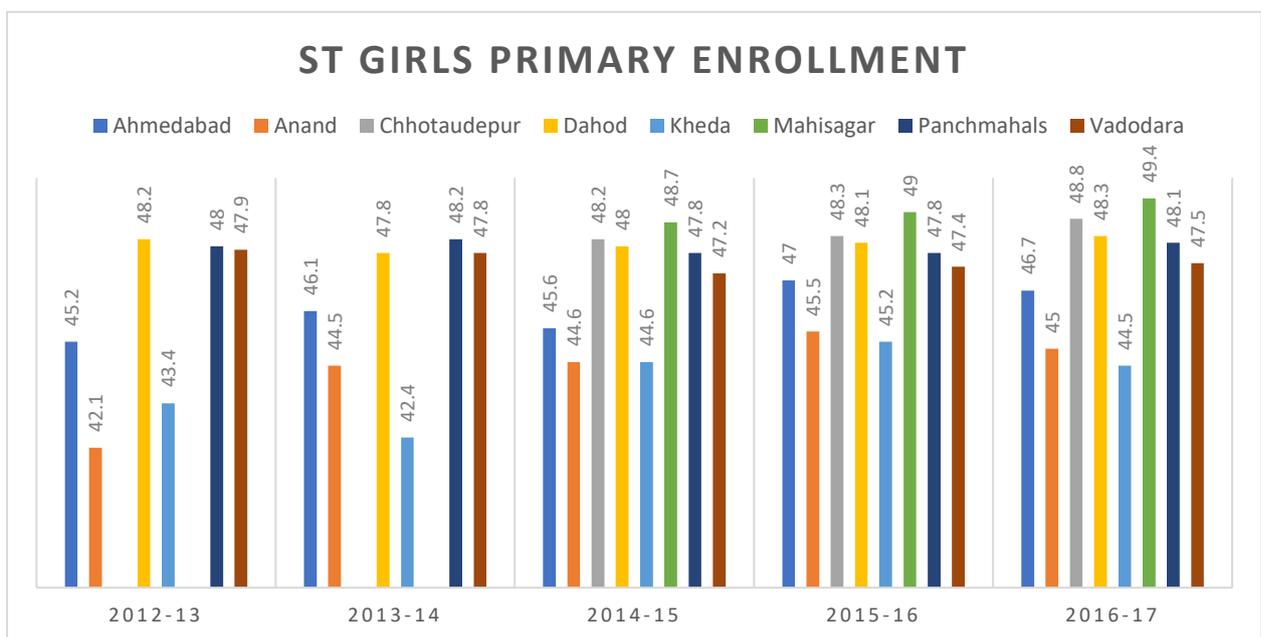
Figure 2.15 Central Gujarat ST PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

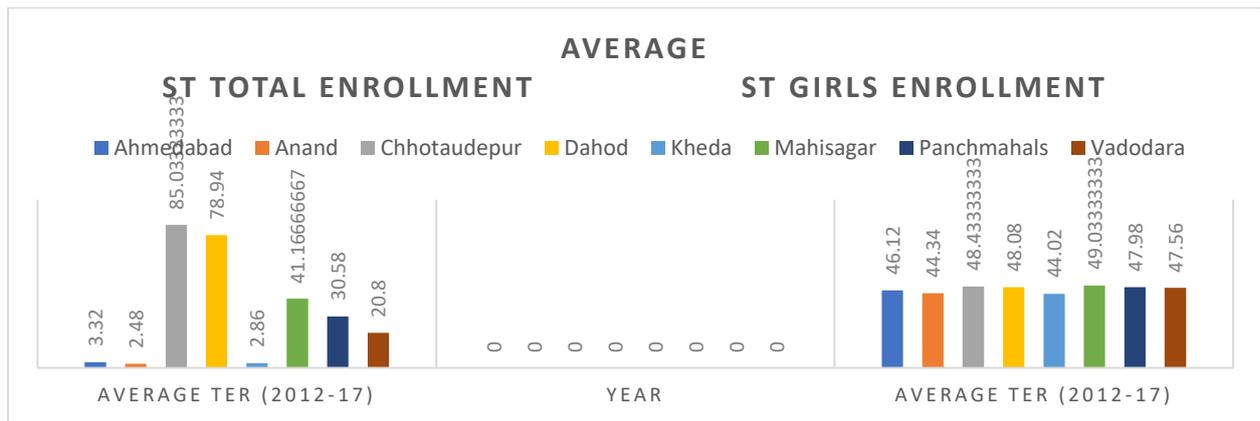
Figure 2.16 Central Gujarat ST GIRLS PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 2.17 Central Gujarat TER AND ST GIRLS PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

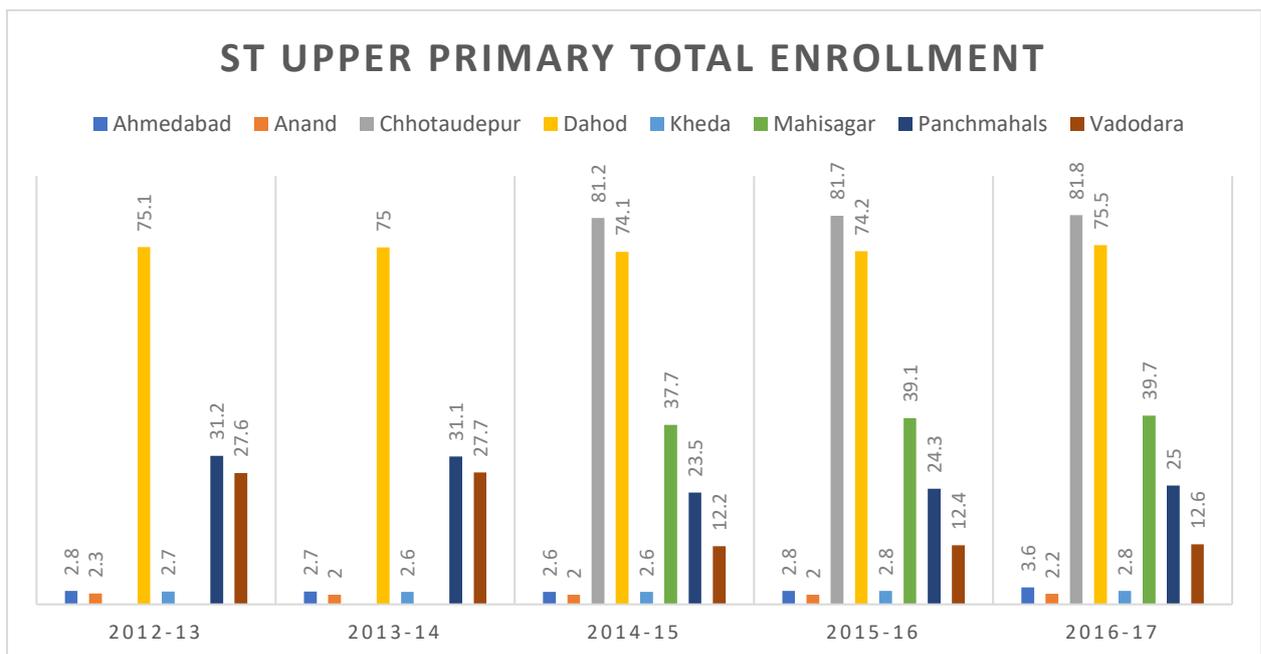
Researcher's observation

Fig 2.15 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the Central Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand, Chotaudepur, Dahod, Kheda, Mahisagar, Panchmahal and Vadodara. The above graph represents Ahmedabad with 3.3, Anand with 2.7, Dahod with 79.1, Kheda with 3, Panchmahal with 34.8, and Vadodara with 33.3 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 4, Anand has 2.7, Chotaudepur has 85, Dahod has 79.2, Kheda has 2.8, Mahisagar has 41.5, Panchmahal has 27.9, and Vadodara has 12.4 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 2.16 shows the ST Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained that the districts, including Ahmedabad, have 45.2, Anand has 42.1, Dahod has 48.2, Kheda 43.4, Panchmahal has 48, and Vadodara has 44.9 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 46.7, Anand has 45, Chotaudepur has 48.8, Dahod has 48.3, Kheda has 44.5, Mahisagar has 49.4, Panchmahal has 48.1, and Vadodara has 47.5 of the total ST Girls Enrolment.

If we look at Fig 2.17, the average of both TER and ST Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Ahmedabad at 3.32, Anand at 2.48, Chotaudepur at 85.03, Dahod at 78.94, Kheda at 2.86, Mahisagar at 41.17, Panchmahal at 30.58 and Vadodara with 20.8 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Chotaudepur, with an average of 85.03, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Kheda has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 2.86 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 33.1475. Again, the average of each district based on ST Girls Enrolment, including Ahmedabad at 46.12, Anand at 44.34,

Chotaudepur at 48.43, Dahod at 48.08, Kheda at 44.02, Mahisagar at 49.03, Panchmahal with 47.98 and Vadodara with 47.56 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Mahisagar, with an average of 49.03, has the highest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Kheda has the lowest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 44.02 average data. Lastly, the total ST Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 46.945.

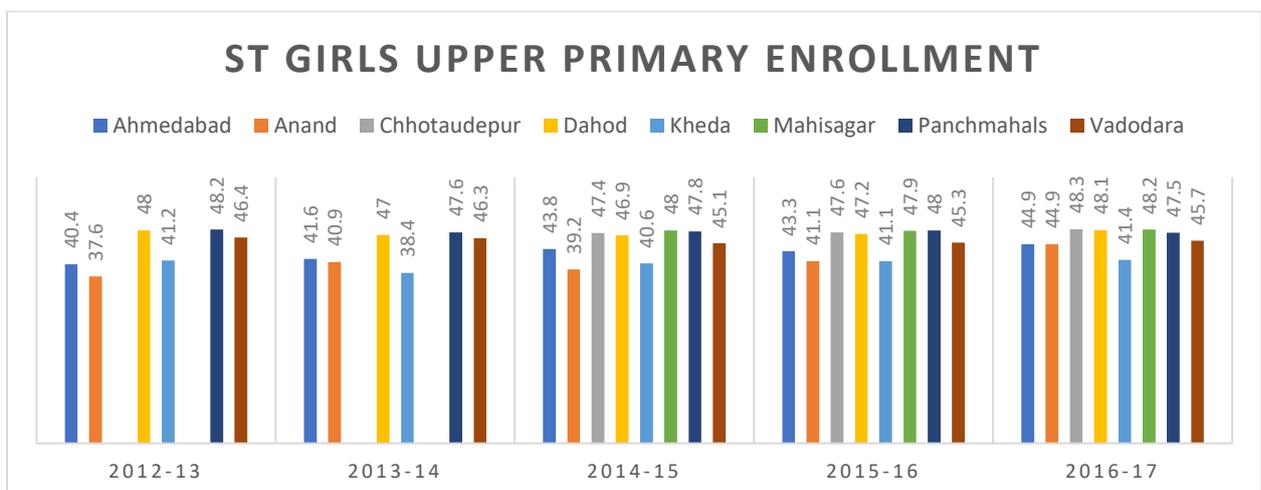
Figure2.18 Central Gujarat ST UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

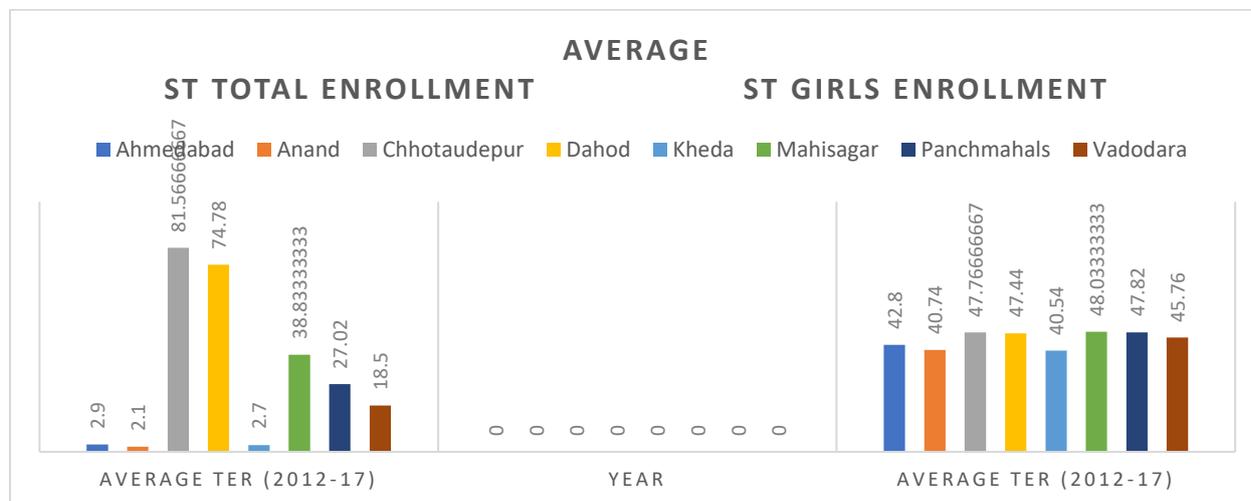
Figure2.19 Central Gujarat ST GIRLS UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 2.20 Central Gujarat TER AND ST GIRLS UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

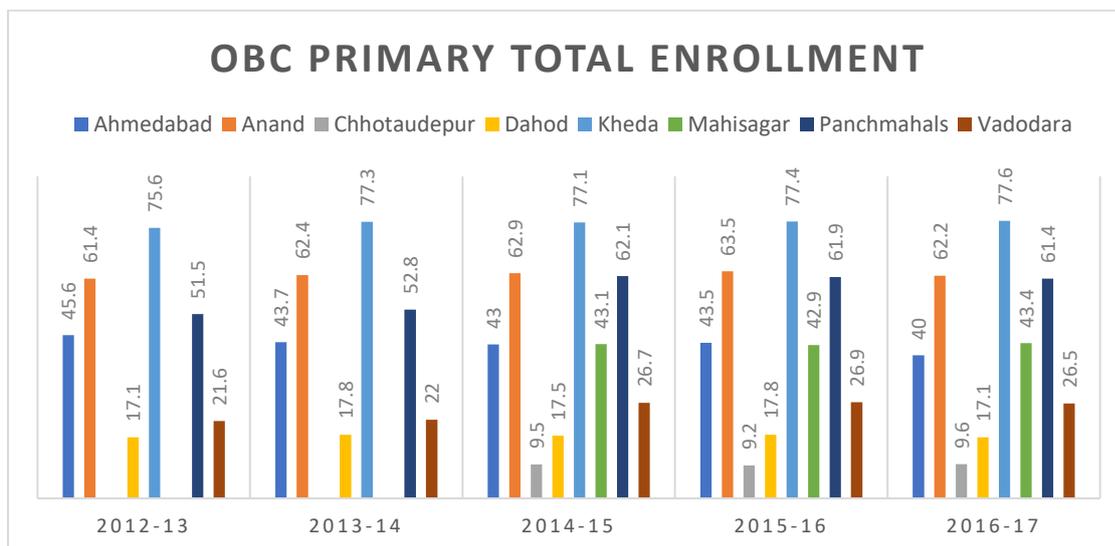
Researcher's Observation:

Fig 2.18 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the Central Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand, Chotaudepur, Dahod, Kheda, Mahisagar, Panchmahal and Vadodara. The above graph represents Ahmedabad with 2.8, Anand with 2.3, Dahod with 75.1, Kheda with 2.7, Panchmahal with 31.2, and Vadodara with 27.6 in 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 3.6, Anand has 2.2, Chotaudepur has 81.8, Dahod has 75.5, Kheda has 2.8, Mahisagar has 39.7, Panchmahal has 25, and Vadodara has 12.6 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 2.19 shows the ST Enrolment Ration of Girls. It explained that the districts, including Ahmedabad, have 40.4, Anand has 37.6, Dahod has 48, Kheda 41.2, Panchmahal has 48.2, and Vadodara had 46.4 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 44.9, Anand has 44.9, Chotaudepur has 48.3, Dahod has 48.1, Kheda has 41.4, Mahisagar has 48.2, Panchmahal has 48.2, and Vadodara has 47.7 of the total ST Girls Enrolment.

If we look at Fig 2.20, the average of both TER and ST Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Ahmedabad at 2.9, Anand at 2.1, Chotaudepur at 81.57, Dahod at 74.78, Kheda at 2.7, Mahisagar at 38.83, Panchmahal at 27.02 and Vadodara with 18.5 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Chotaudepur, with an average of 81.57,

has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Anand has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 2.1 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 31.05. Again, the average of each district based on ST Girls Enrolment, including Ahmedabad at 42.8, Anand at 40.74, Chotaudepur at 47.77, Dahod at 47.44, Kheda at 40.54, Mahisagar at 48.03, Panchmahal with 47.82 and Vadodara with 45.76 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Mahisagar, with an average of 48.03, has the highest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Kheda has the lowest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 40.54 average data. Lastly, the total ST Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 45.1125.

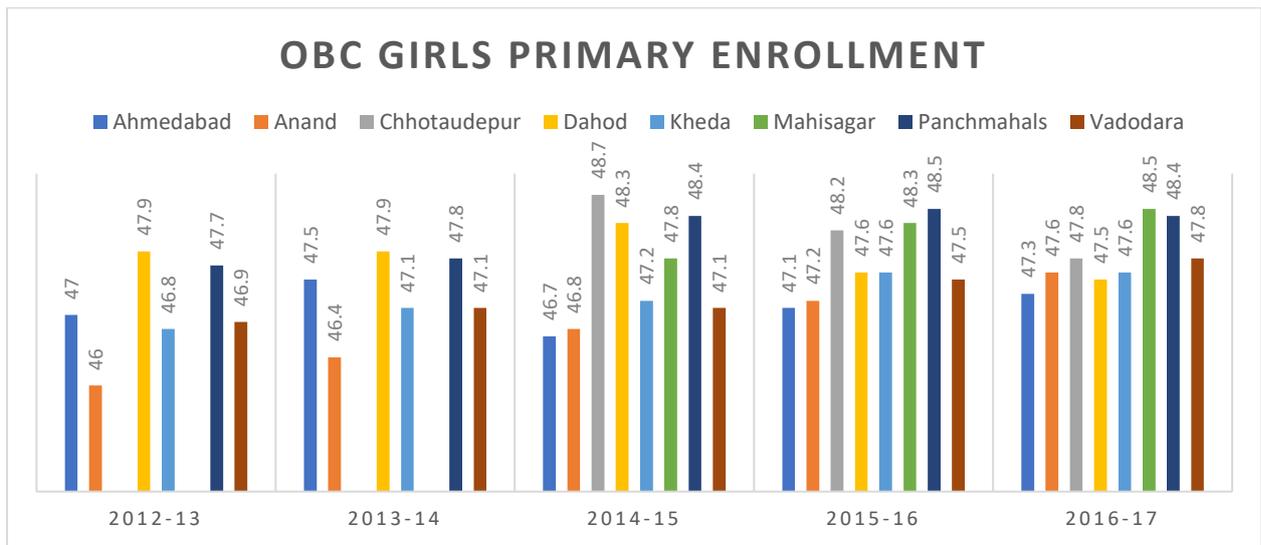
Figure2.21 Central Gujarat OBC PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

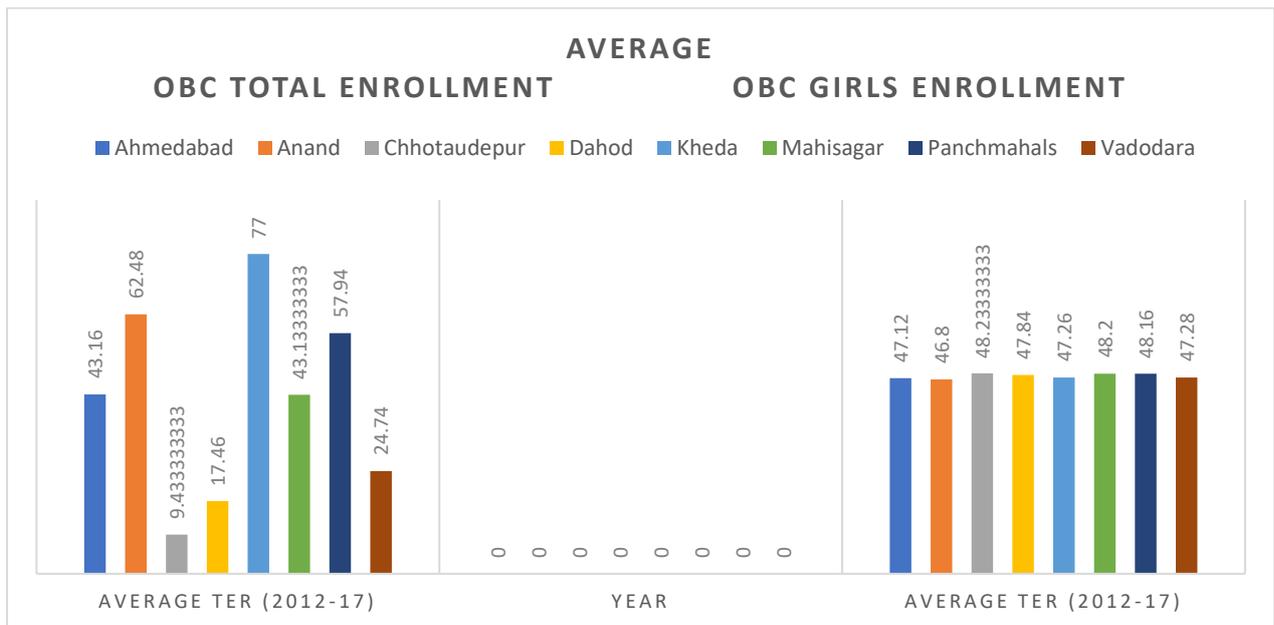
Figure2.22 Central Gujarat OBC GIRLS PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure2.23 Central Gujarat TER AND OBC GIRLS PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

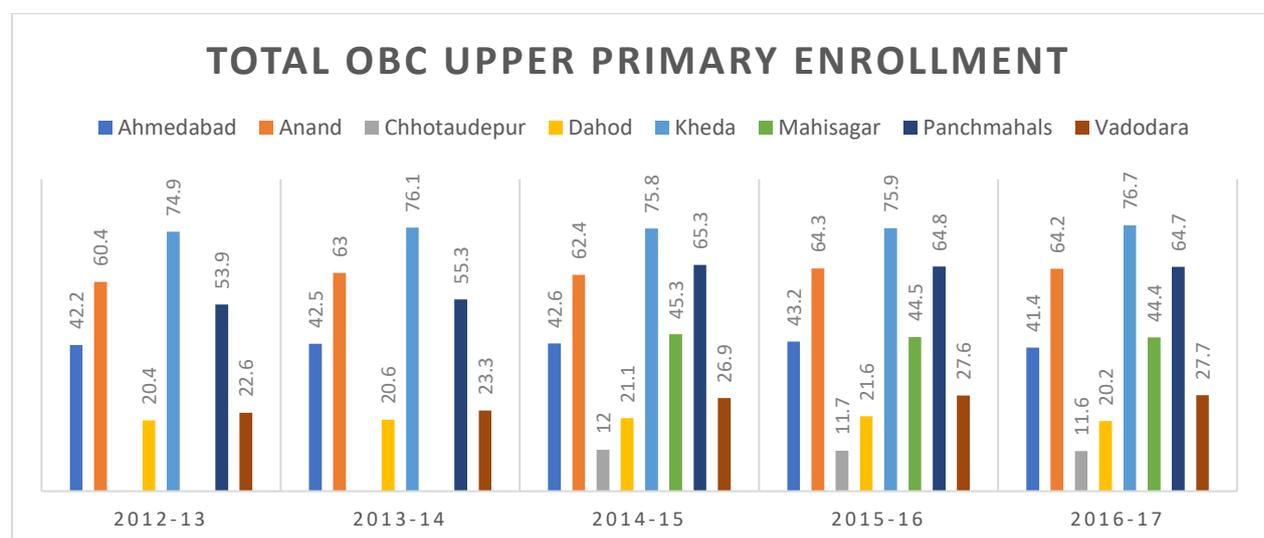
Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher’s Observation:

Fig 2.21 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the Central Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand, Chhotaudepur,

Dahod, Kheda, Mahisagar, Panchmahal and Vadodara. The above graph represents Ahmedabad at 45.6, Anand at 61.4, Dahod at 17.1, Kheda at 75.6, Panchmahal at 51.5 and Vadodara at 21.6 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 40, Anand has 62.2, Chotaudepur has 9.6, Dahod has 17.1, Kheda has 77.6, Mahisagar has 43.4, Panchmahal has 61.4, and Vadodara has 26.5 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 2.22 shows the OBC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained that the districts, including Ahmedabad, have 47, Anand has 46, Dahod has 47.6, Kheda has 46.8, Panchmahal has 47.7, and Vadodara has 46.9 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 47.3, Anand has 47.6, Chotaudepur has 47.8, Dahod has 47.5, Kheda has 47.6, Mahisagar has 48.5, Panchmahal has 48.5, and Vadodara has 47.8 of the total OBC Girls Enrolment. If we look at Fig 2.23, the average of both TER and OBC Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Ahmedabad at 43.16, Anand at 62.48, Chotaudepur at 9.43, Dahod at 17.46, Kheda at 77, Mahisagar at 43.13, Panchmahal at 57.94 and Vadodara with 24.74 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Anand, with an average of 62.48, has the highest Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Choteudepur has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17, with 9.43 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 41.9175. Again, the average of each district based on OBC Girls Enrolment, including Ahmedabad at 47.12, Anand at 46.8, Chotaudepur at 48.23, Dahod at 47.84, Kheda at 47.26, Mahisagar at 48.3, Panchmahal with 48.16 and Vadodara with 47.28 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Chotaudepur, with an average of 48.23, has the highest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Anand has the lowest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 46.8 average data. Lastly, the total OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 47.61125.

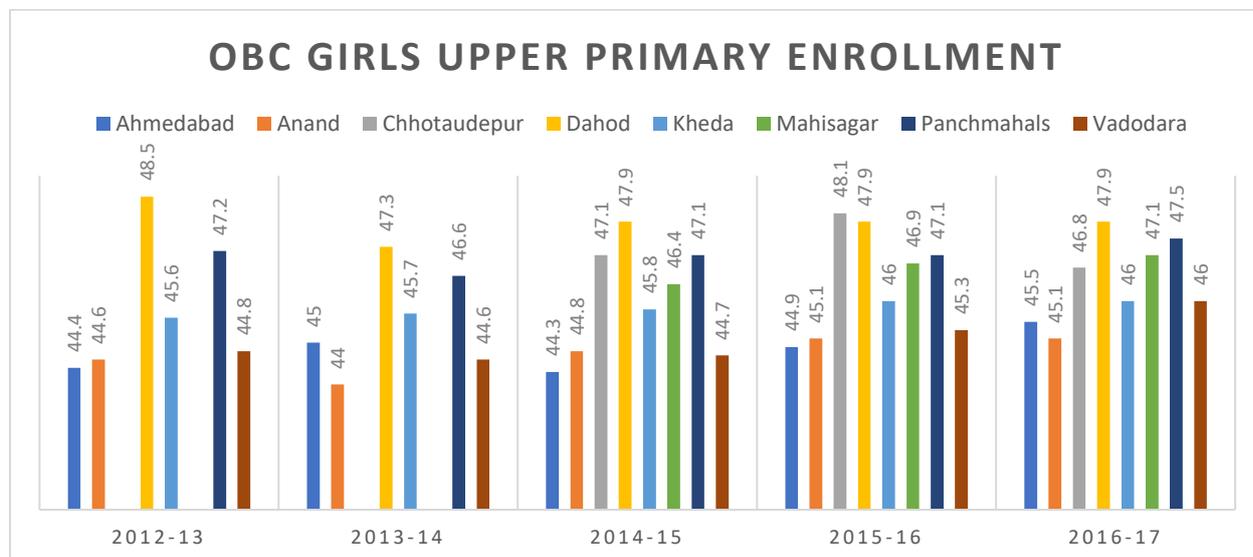
Figure 2.24 Central Gujarat OBC UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

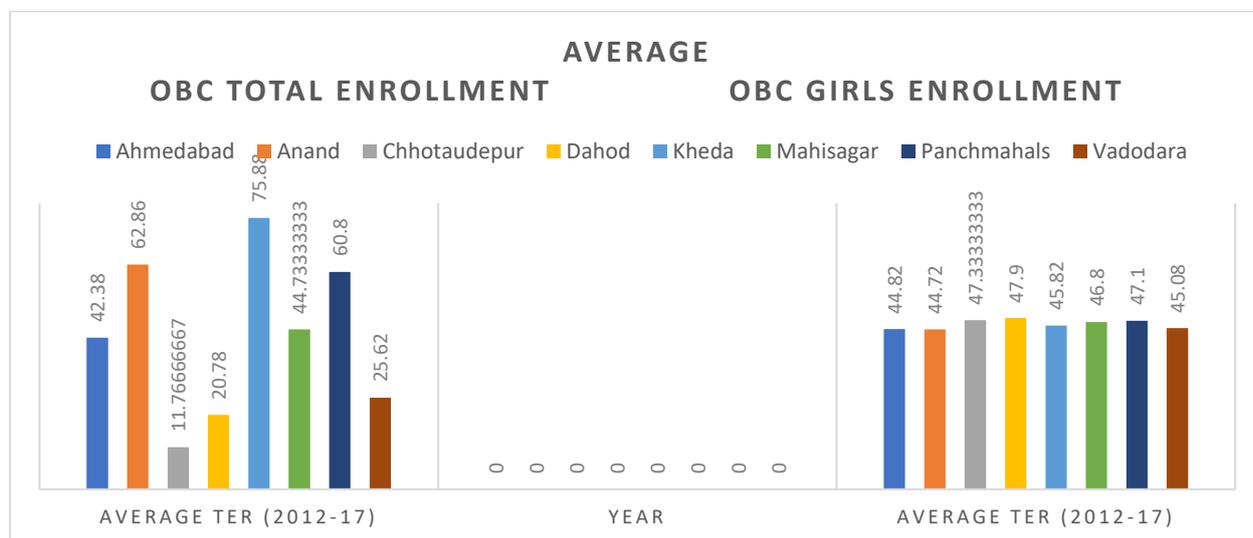
Figure 2.25 Central Gujarat OBC GIRLS UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure 2.26 Central Gujarat TER AND OBC GIRLS UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

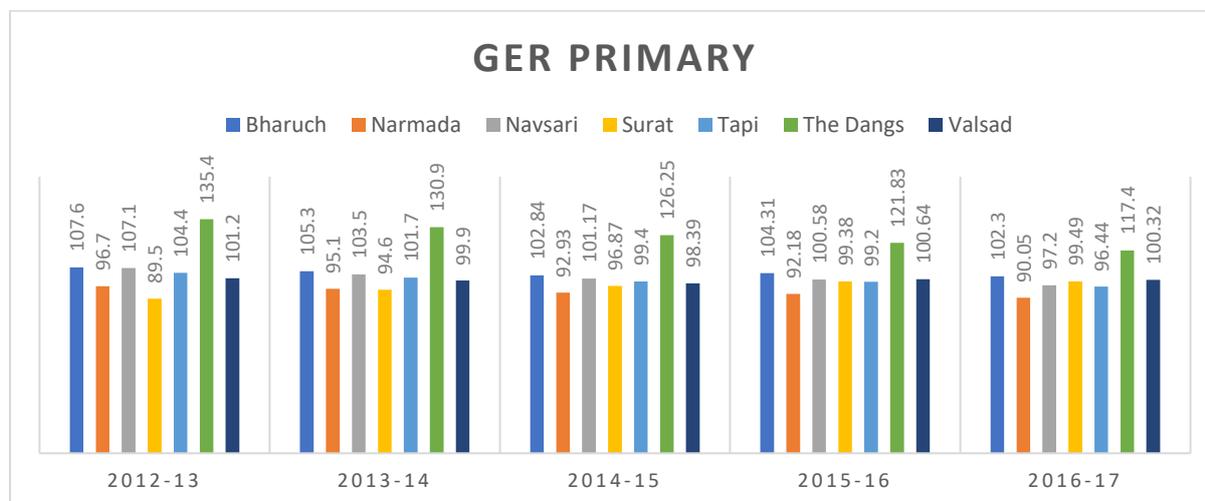
Researcher's Observation:

Fig 2.24 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the

above figure shows the TER of the Central Gujarat Belt, including Ahmedabad, Anand, Chotaudepur, Dahod, Kheda, Mahisagar, Panchmahal and Vadodara. The above graph represents Ahmedabad with 42.2, Anand with 60.4, Dahod with 20.4, Kheda with 74.9, Panchmahal with 53.9 and Vadodara with 22.6 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 41.4, Anand has 64.2, Chotaudepur has 11.6, Dahod has 20.2, Kheda has 76.7, Mahisagar has 44.4, Panchmahal has 64.7, and Vadodara has 27.7 of the total TER of Upper Primary. Also, figure 2.25 shows the OBC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained that the districts, including Ahmedabad, have 44.4, Anand has 44.6, Dahod has 48.5, Kheda, 45.6, Panchmahal has 47.2, and Vadodara has 44.8 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Ahmedabad has 45.5, Anand has 45.1, Chotaudepur has 46.8, Dahod has 47.9, Kheda has 46, Mahisagar has 47.1, Panchmahal has 47.5, and Vadodara has 46 of the total OBC Girls Enrolment. If we look at Fig 2.26, the average of both TER and OBC Girls can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Ahmedabad at 42.38, Anand at 62.86, Chotaudepur at 11.77, Dahod at 20.78, Kheda at 75.88, Mahisagar at 44.73, Panchmahal at 60.8 and Vadodara with 25.62 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Kheda, with an average of 75.88, has the highest Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Choteudepur has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 11.77 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 43.1025. Again, the average of each district based on OBC Girls Enrolment, including Ahmedabad at 44.82, Anand at 44.72, Chotaudepur at 47.33, Dahod at 47.9, Kheda at 45.82, Mahisagar at 46.8, Panchmahal with 47.1 and Vadodara with 45.08 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Chotaudepur, with an average of 47.33, has the highest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Anand has the lowest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 44.72 average data. Lastly, the total OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 46.19625.

6.4.3 SOUTH GUJARAT

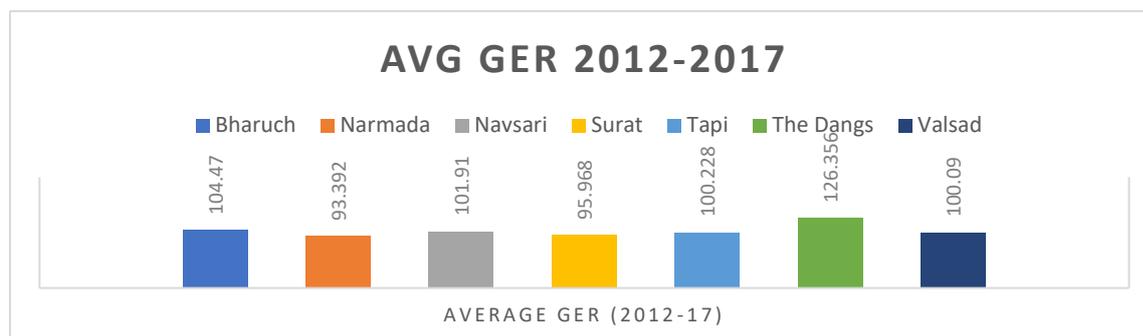
Figure 3.1 SOUTH GUJARAT GER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher 's Computation (Date from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 3.2 AVERAGE GER PRIMARY OF SOUTH GUJRAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's Computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

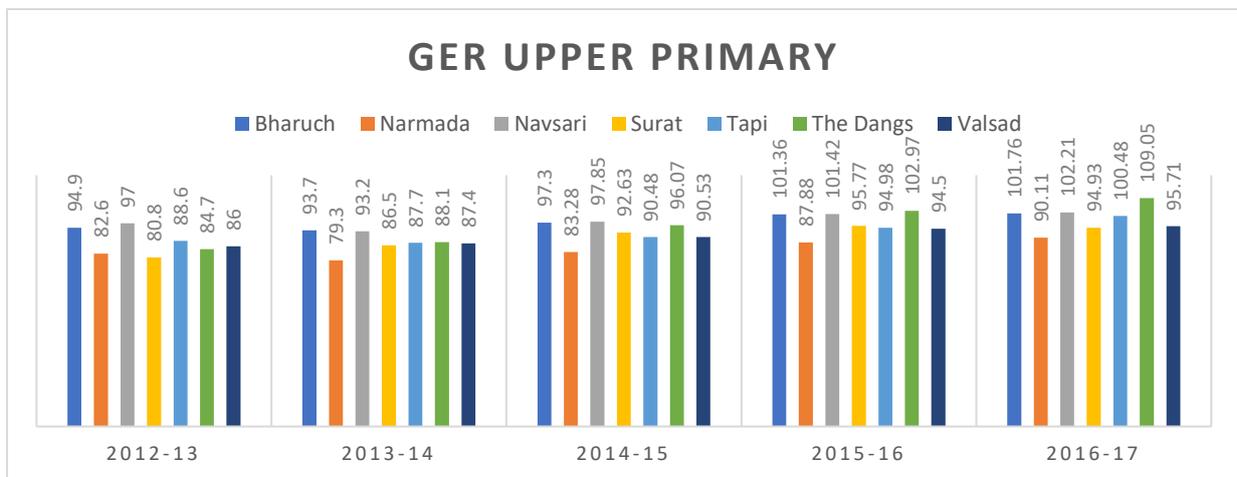
Note: All data is in Percentage

Researcher's Observation

Fig 3.1 presents the district-wise estimates of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the GER of the South Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch with 107.6, Narmada with 96.7, Navsari with 107.1, Surat with 89.5, Tapi with 104.4, The Dang with 135.4 and Valsad with 101.2 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, the graph shows Bharuch with 102.3, Narmada with 90.5, Navsari with 97.2, Surat with 99.49, Tapi with 96.44, The Dang with 117.4 and Valsad with 100.32 of the total GER of Primary. Now, if we look at Fig 3.2,

the average GER of the Upper Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as Bharuch with 104.47, Narmada with 93.39, Navasari with 101.91, Surat with 95.97, Tapi with 100.23, The Dang with 126.36 and Valsad with 100.09 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, the Dang, with an average of 126.36, has the highest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Narmada has the lowest Gross Enrolment Ratio from the year 2012 13 to 2016-17 with 93.39 average data. Lastly, the total Gross Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 103.20.

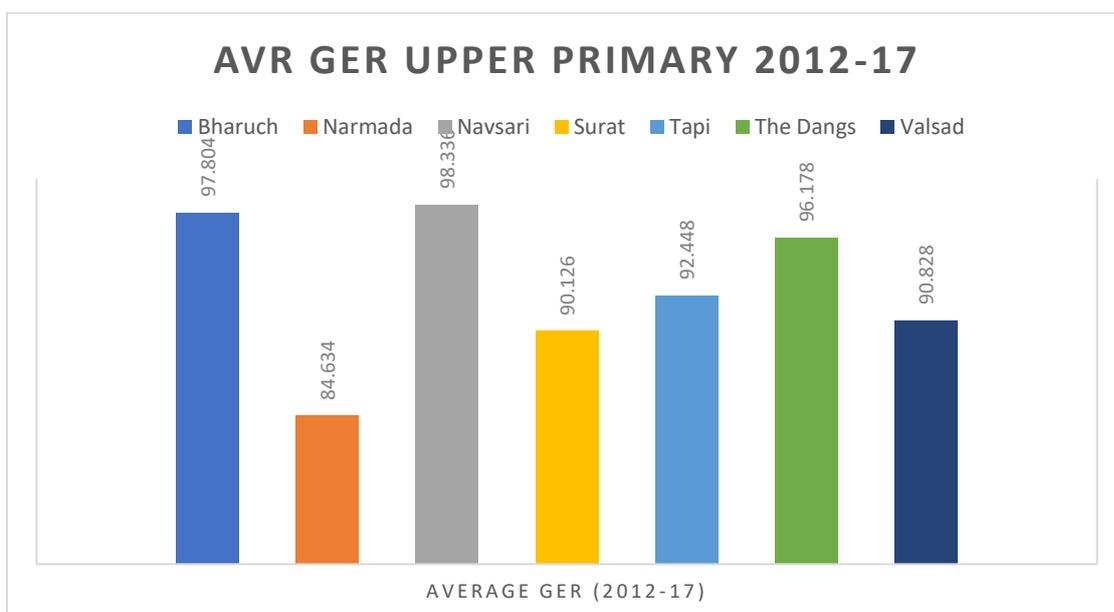
Figure3.3 South Gujarat GER UPPER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure3.4 AVERAGE GER UPPER PRIMARY of SOUTH GUJARAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



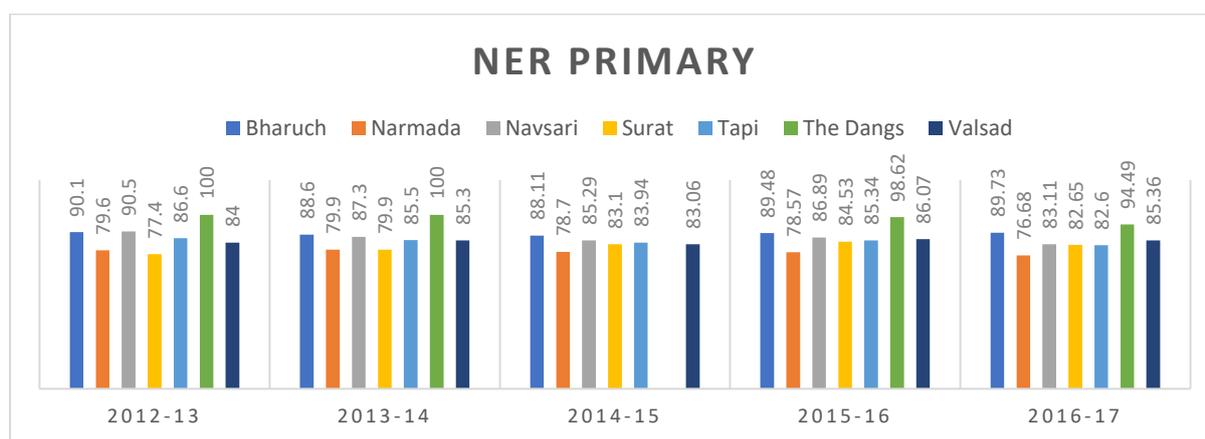
Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher's Observation

Fig 3.3 presents the district-wise estimates of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the GER of the South Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, The Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch at 94.9, Narmada at 82.6, Navasari at 97, Surat at 80.8, Tapi at 98.6, The Dang with 84.7 and Valsad with 86 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, the graph shows Bharuch with 101.76, Narmada with 90.11., Navasari with 102.21, Surat with 94.93, Tapi with 100.48, The Dang with 109.05 and Valsad with 95.71 of the total GER of Upper Primary. Now, if we look at the Fig3.4, the average GER of the Upper Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as Bharuch at 97.8, Narmada at 84.63, Navasari at 98.33, Surat at 90.12, Tapi at 92.42, The Dang at 96.17 and Valsad at 92.28 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Navasari, with an average of 98.33, has the highest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Narmada has the lowest Gross Enrolment Ratio from the year 2012 13 to 2016-17 with 84.63 average data. Lastly, the total Gross Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 92.91.

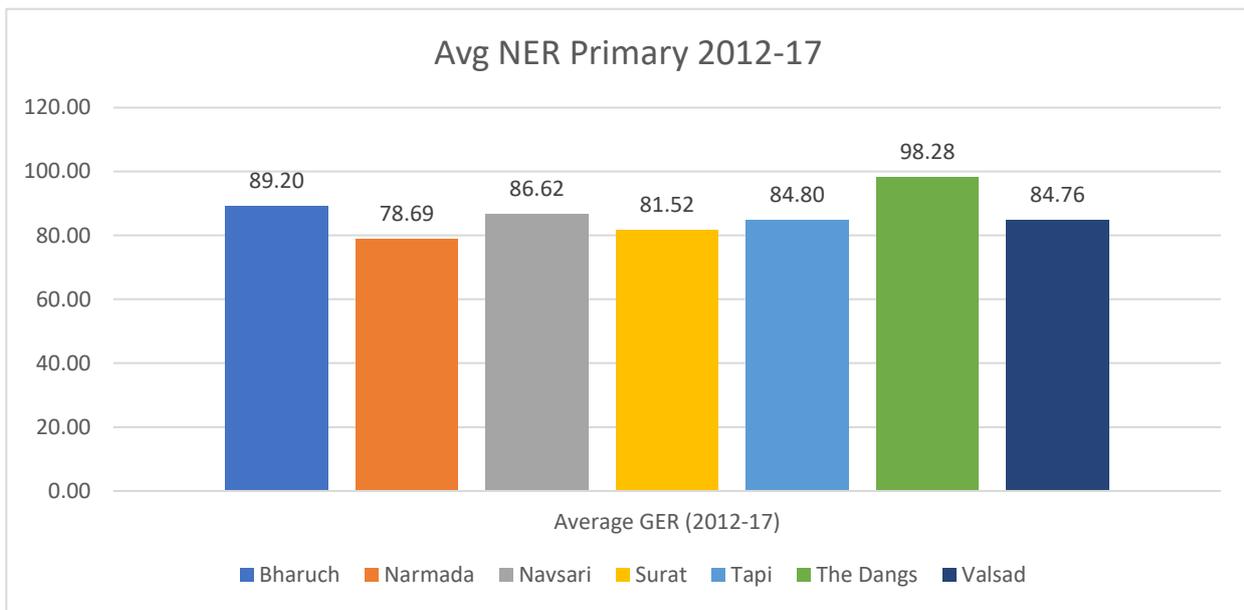
Figure 3.5 SOUTH GUJARAT NER PRIMARY, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's Computation (Date from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure: 3.6 Average NER Primary of South Gujarat Region, 2012-13 TO 2016



Source: Researcher's Computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in Percentage

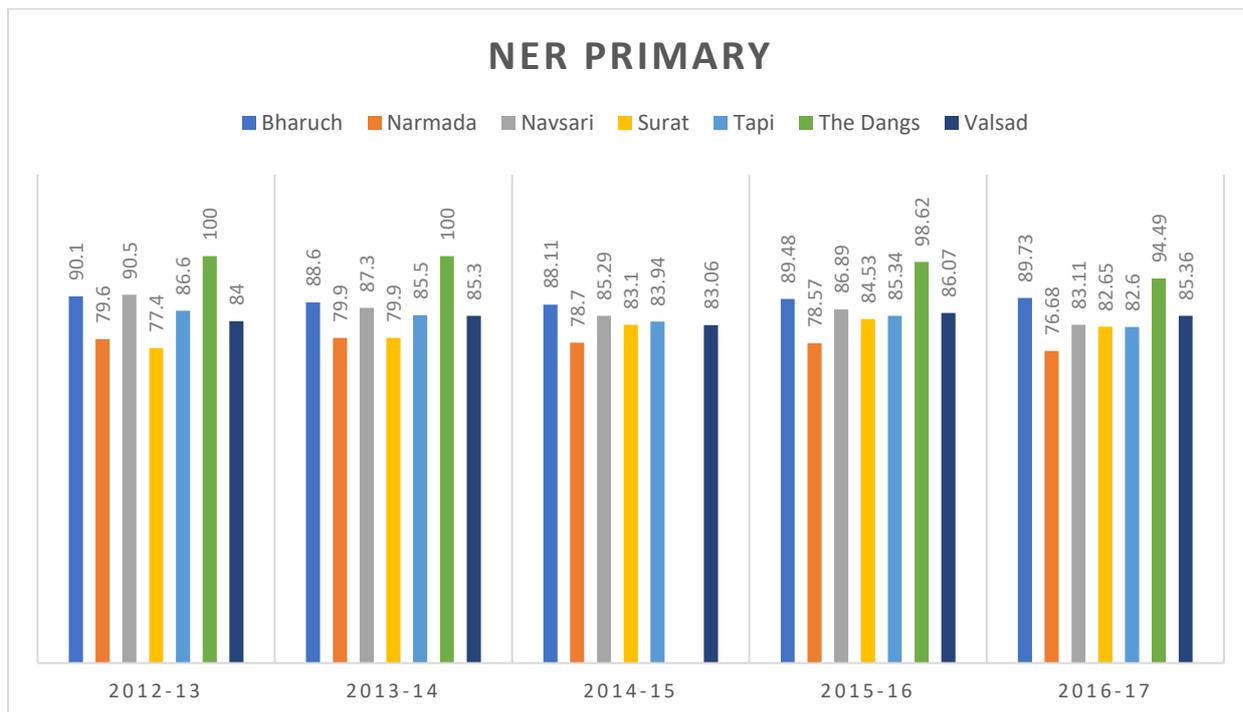
Researcher's Observation

Fig 3.5 presents the district-wise estimates of the National Enrollment Ratio (NER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the NER of the South Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, the Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch with 90.1, Narmada with 79.6,

Navasari with 90.5, Surat with 77.4, Tapi with 86.6, The Dang with 100

and Valsad with 84 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, the graph shows Bharuch with 89.73, Narmada with 76.68, Navasari with 83.11, Surat with 82.65, Tapi with 82.6, The Dang with 94.49 and Valsad with 85.36 of the total NER of Primary. Now, if we look at Fig 3.6, the average of the NER of the Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as Bharuch at 89.20, Narmada at 78.69, Navasari at 86.62, Surat at 81.52, Tapi at 84.80, The Dang at 98.28 and Valsad at 84.76 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, the Dang, with an average of 98.28, has the highest average Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Narmada has the lowest Gross Enrolment Ratio from the year 2012 13 to 2016-17 with 78.69 average data. Lastly, the total Net Enrollment Ratio for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 86.27.

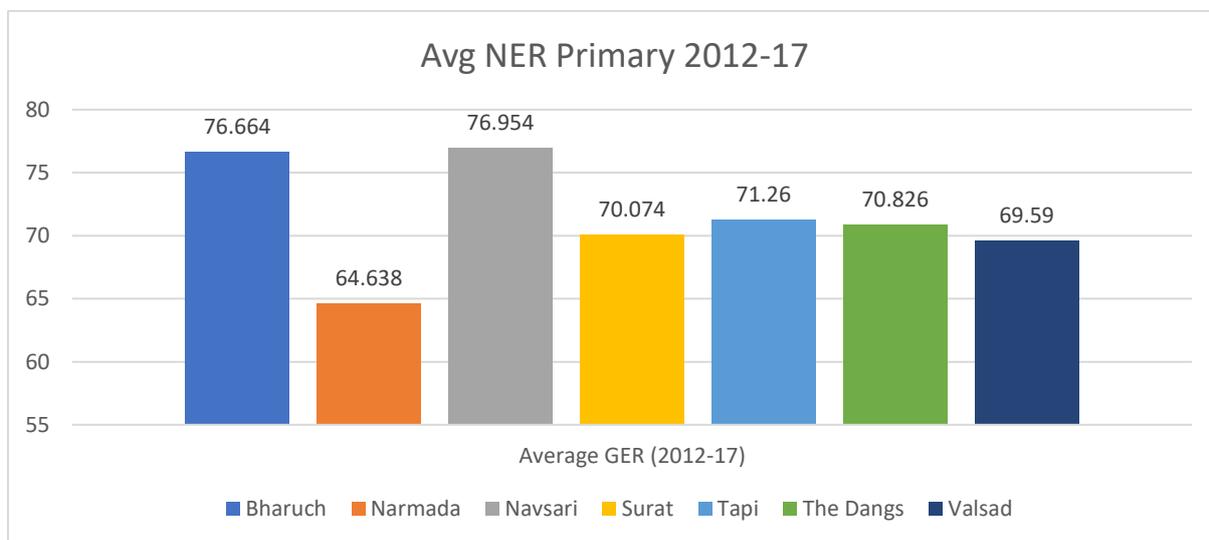
Figure 3.7 South Gujarat NER Primary, 2012-13 to 2016- 2017



Source: Researcher ‘s Computation (Date from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 3.8 AVERAGE NER PRIMARY OF SOUTH GUJARAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



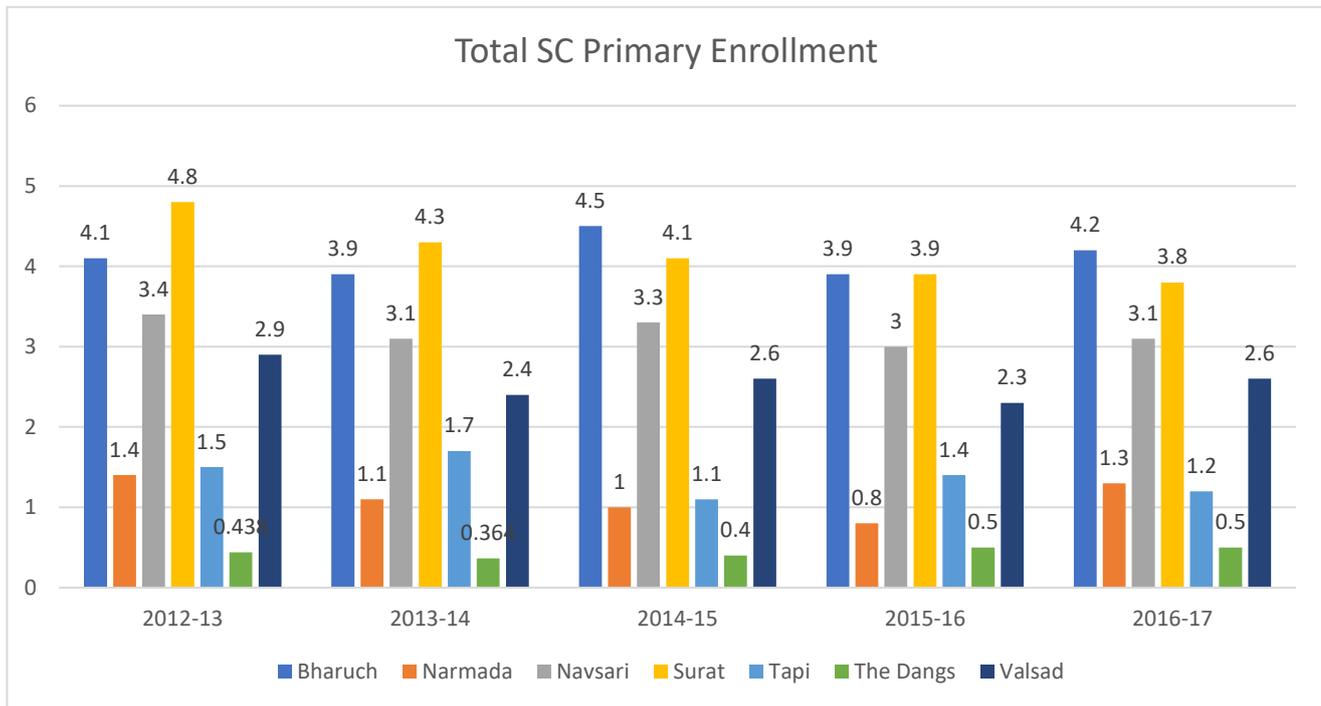
Source: Researcher 's Computation (Date from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation

Fig 3.7 presents the district-wise estimates of the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the NER of the South Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, the Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch at 73.4, Narmada at 63, Navsari at 76.3, Surat at 64.1, Tapi at 66.3, The Dang at 61.9 and Valsad at 65.9 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, the graph shows Bharuch with 82.14, Narmada with 69.65., Navsari with 80.46, Surat with 72.34, Tapi with 78.32, The Dang with 81,77 and Valsad with 73.66 of the total NER of Primary. In Fig 3.8, the average of the NER of the Upper Primary level can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as Bharuch with 76.66, Narmada with 64.64, Navsari with 76.95, Surat with 70.07, Tapi with 71.26 The Dangs with 70.83 and Valsad with 69.59 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Navsari, with an average of 76.95, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Narmada has the lowest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012 13 to 2016-17 with 64.64 average data. Lastly, the total Net Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 71. 43.

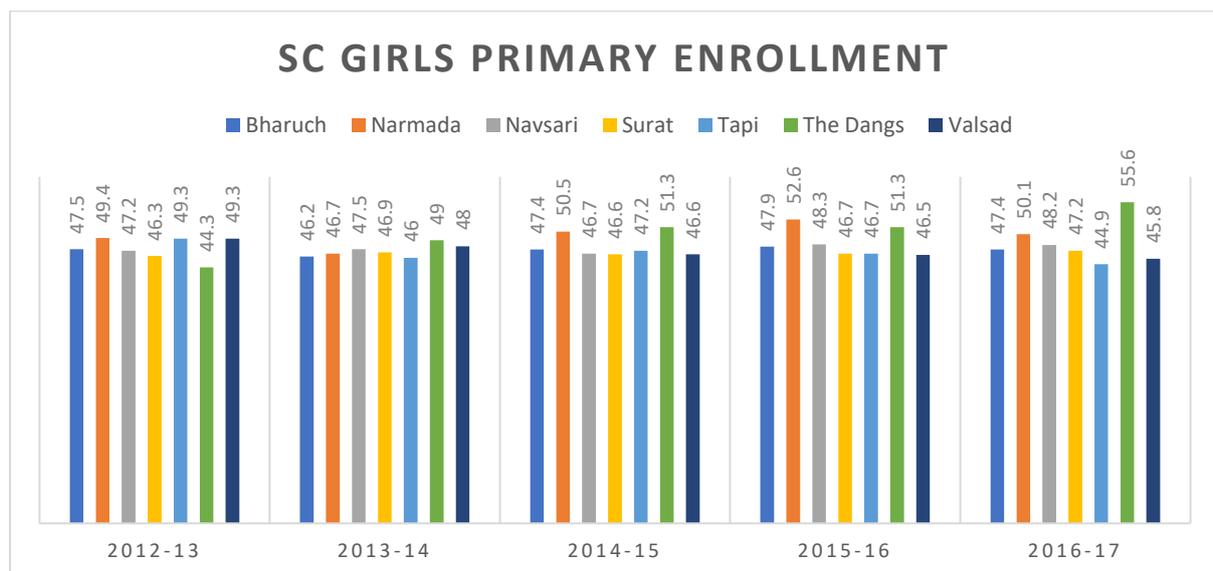
Figure 3.9 SOUTH GUJARAT TOTAL SC PRIMARY ENROLLMENT 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

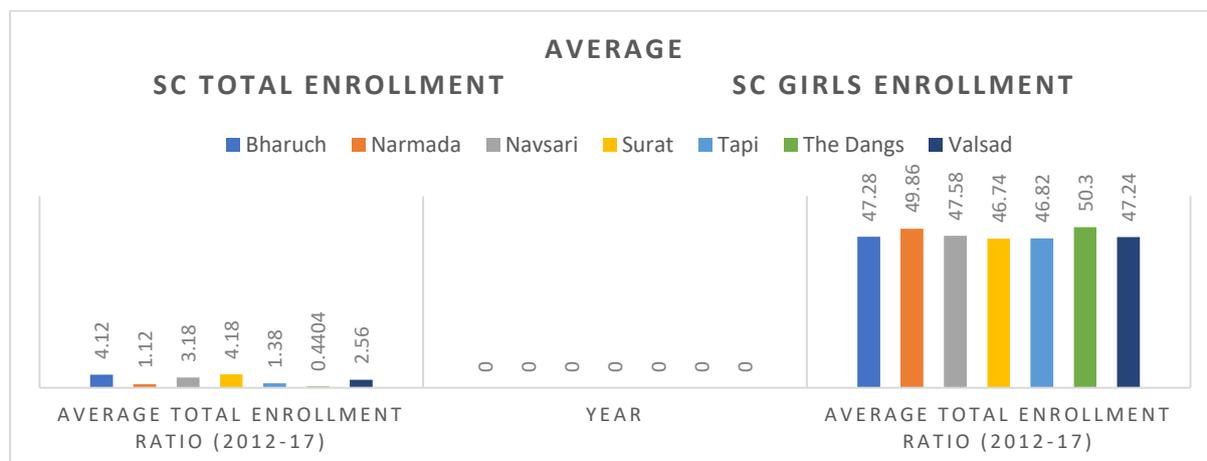
Figure 3.10 South Gujarat SC Girls Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 3.11 Average of both SC TER and SC Girls Primary of South GUJARAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

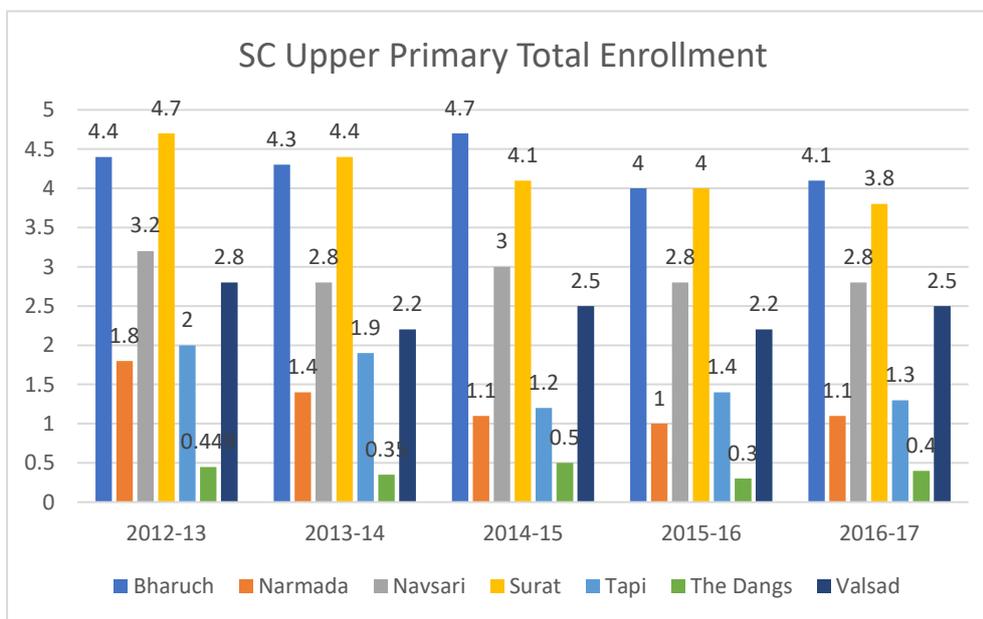
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig 3.9 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the South Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, The Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch with 4.1, Narmada with 1.4, Navsari with 3.4, Surat with 4.8, Tapi with 1.5, The Dangs with 0.43 and Valsad with 2.9 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 4.2, Narmada has 1.3, Navsari has 3.1, Surat has 3.8, Tapi has 1.2, The Dangs has 0.5, and Valsad has 2.6 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 3.10 shows the Enrollment Ratio of SC Girls. It explained the districts, including Bharuch with 47.5, Narmada with 49.4, Navsari with 47.2, Surat with 46.3, Tapi with 49.3, The Dang with 44.3 and Valsad with 49.3 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 47.4, Narmada has 50.1, Navsari has 48.2, Surat has 47.2, Tapi has 44.7, The Dang has 55.6, and Valsad has 45.8 of the total SC Girls Enrollment. Now, if we look at Fig 3.11, the average of both TER and SC Girls can be observed. Each district's average can be seen as follows; Bharuch has 4.12, Narmada has 1.12, Navsari has 3.18, Surat has 4.18, Tapi has 1.38, The Dang has 0.44, and Valsad has 2.56 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Surat, with an average of 4.18, has the highest SC Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, The Dang has the lowest Total SC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13

to 2016-17 with 0.44 average data. Here, the Total SC Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 2.42571428. Again, the average of each district based on OBC Girls Enrolment, including Bharuch at 47.28, Narmada at 49.86, Navsari at 47.58, Surat at 46.74, Tapi at 46.82, The Dang at 50.30 and Valsad with 47.24 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, The Dang, with an average of 50.30, has the highest SC Girls Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Surat has the lowest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 46.74 average data. Lastly, the total SC Girls' Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 47.97428571.

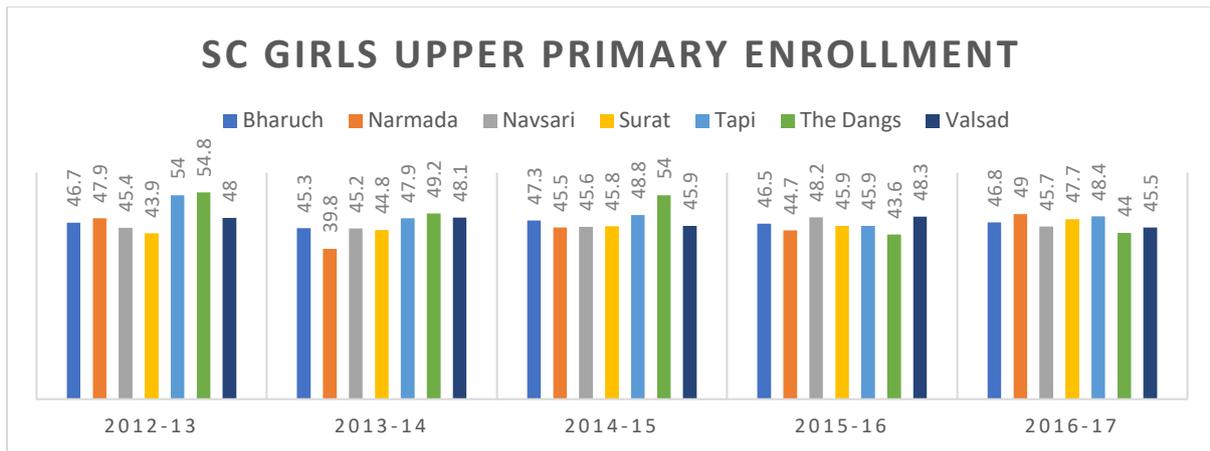
Figure: 3.12 SOUTH GUJARAT TOTAL SC UPPER PRIMARY ENROLLMENT, 2012-13 TO 2016-1



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

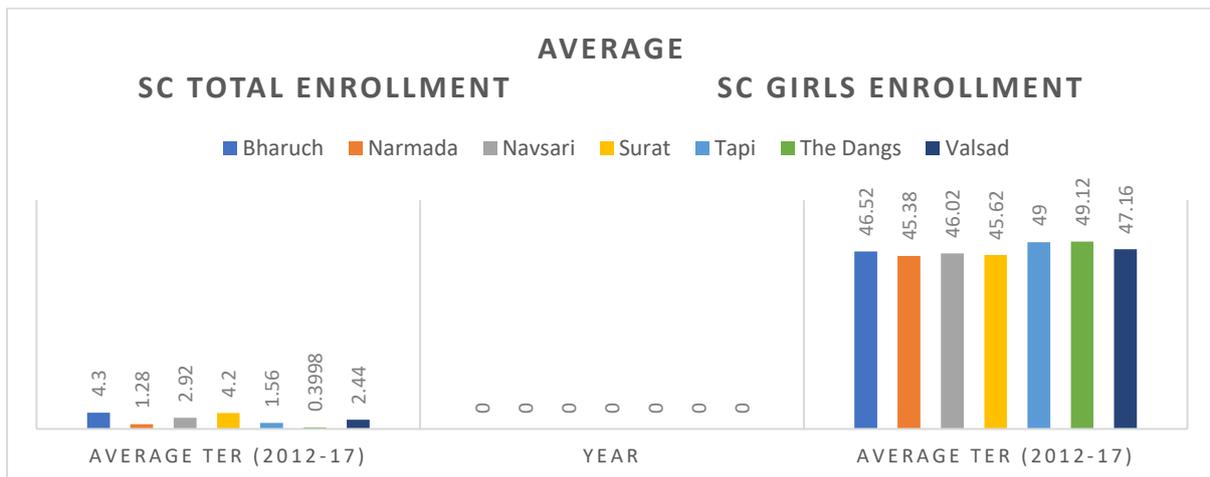
Figure 3.13 South Gujarat SC Girls Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 3.14 Average of both SC TER and SC Girls Upper Primary of South GUJARAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

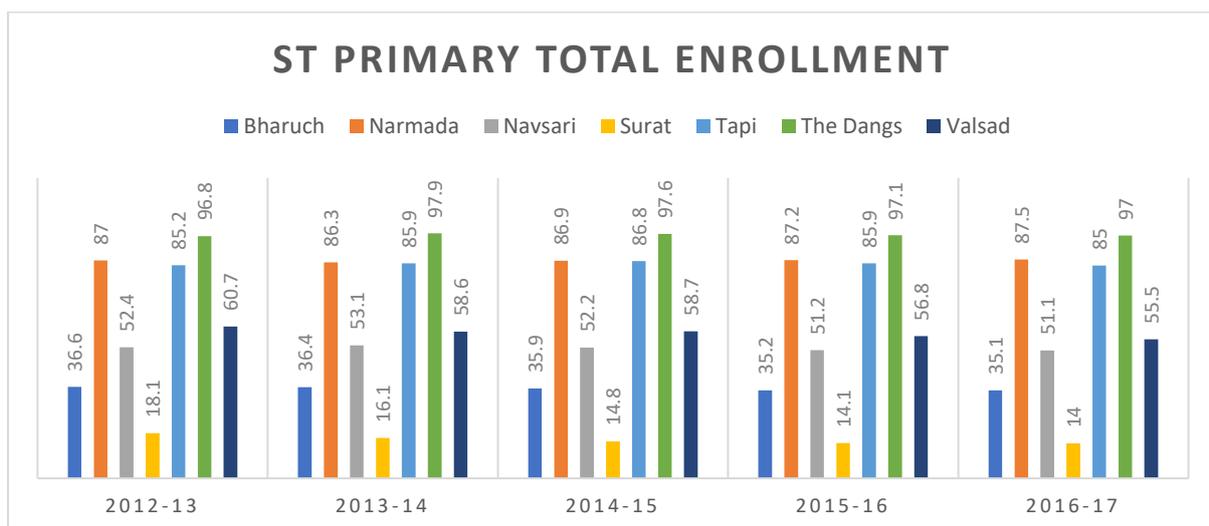
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig 3.12 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrollment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level (SC) for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER (SC) of the South Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, The Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch with 4.4, Narmada with 1.8, Navsari with 3.2, Surat with 4.7, Tapi with 2, The Dangs with 0.44 and Valsad with 2.8 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 4.1, Narmada has 1.1, Navsari has 2.8, Surat has 3.8, Tapi has 1.3, The Dangs has 0.4, and Valsad has 2.5 of the

total TER of upper Primary. Also, figure 3.13 shows the Enrollment Ratio of SC Girls. It explained the districts, including Bharuch with 46.7, Narmada with 47.9, Navsari with 45.4, Surat with 43.9, Tapi with 54, The Dangs with 54.8 and Valsad with 48 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 46.8, Narmada has 49, Navsari has 45.7, Surat has 47.7, Tapi has 48.4, The Dang has 44, and Valsad has 45.5 of the total SC Girls Enrollment. Now, if we look at Fig 3.14, the average of both TER and SC Girls can be observed. Each district's average can be seen as follows; Bharuch has 4.30, Narmada has 1.28, Navsari has 2.92, Surat has 4.20, Tapi has 1.56, The Dang has 0.40, and Valsad has 2.44 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Bharuch, with an average of 4.30, has the highest SC Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, The Dangs has the lowest Total SC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 0.40 average data. Here, the average Total SC Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 2.442857. Again, the average of each district based on SC Girls Enrollment, including Bharuch at 46.52, Narmada at 45.38, Navsari at 46.02, Surat at 45.62, Tapi at 49, The Dang at 49.12 and Valsad at 47.16 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, The Dang, with an average of 49.12, has the highest SC Girls Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Narmada has the lowest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 45.38 average data. Lastly, the total SC Girls Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 46.92.

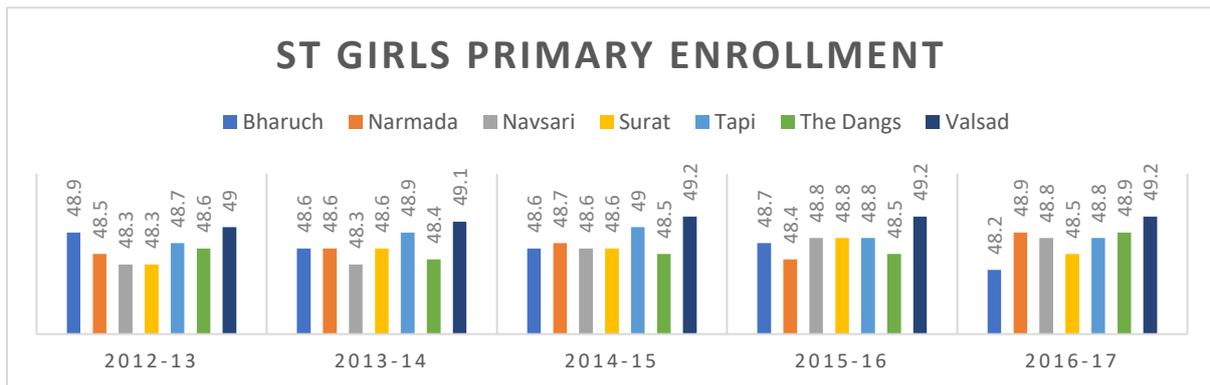
Figure 3.15 South Gujarat TOTAL ST PRIMARY ENROLLMENT, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

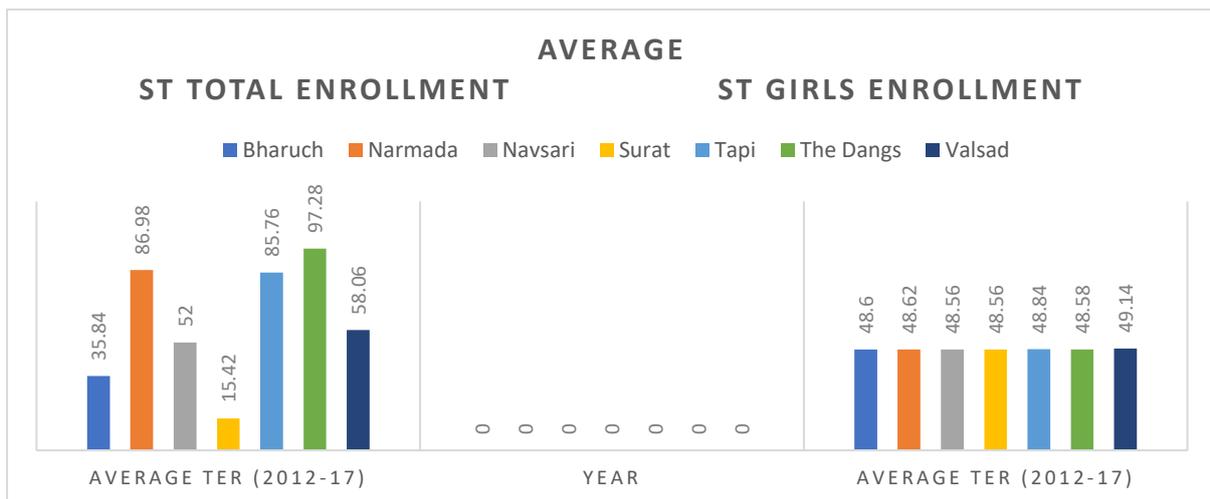
Figure 3.16 South Gujarat ST GIRLS PRIMARY ENROLLMENT, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 3.17 Average of both TER and ST Girls Primary of South GUJARAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

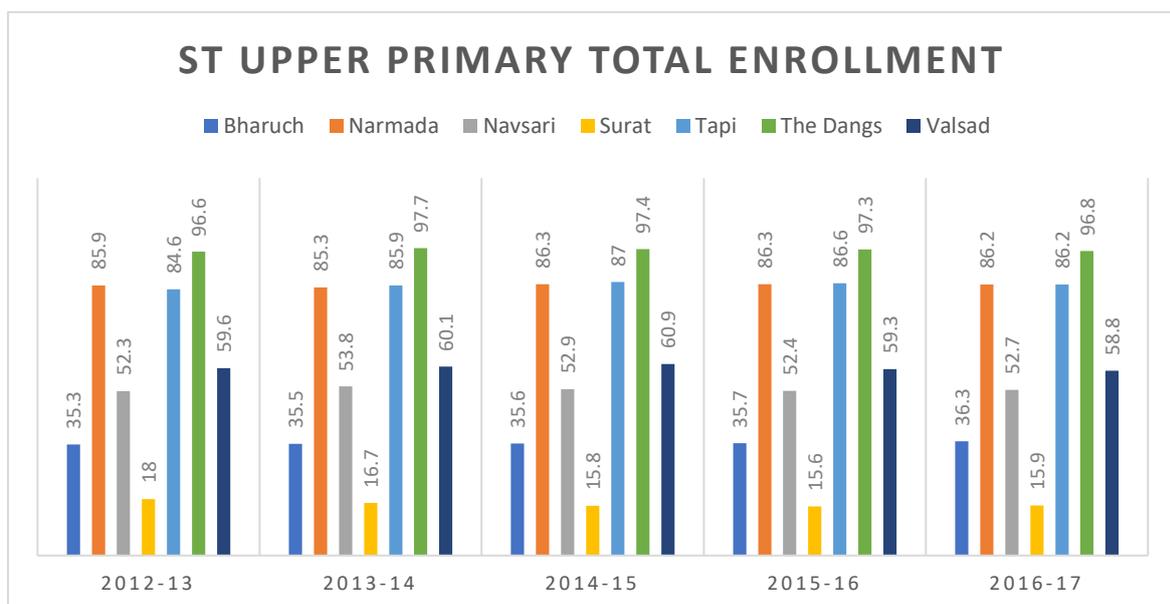
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation

Fig 3.15 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrollment Ratio (TER) of the primary level (ST) for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER (ST) of the South Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, The Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch at 36.6, Narmada at 87, Navsari at 52.4, Surat at 18.1, Tapi at 85.2, The Dangs at 96.8 and Valsad at 60.7 in the

year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 35.1, Narmada has 87.5, Navsari has 51.1, Surat has 14, Tapi has 85, The Dangs has 97, and Valsad has 55.5 of the total TER of primary. Also, figure 3.16 shows the Enrollment Ratio of ST Girls. It explained the districts, including Bharuch with 48.9, Narmada with 48.5, Navsari with 48.3, Surat with 48.3, Tapi with 48.7, The Dangs with 48.6 and Valsad with 49 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 48.2, Narmada has 48.9, Navsari has 48.8, Surat has 48.5, Tapi has 48.8, The Dang has 48.9, and Valsad has 49.2 of the total ST Girls Enrollment. Now, if we look at Fig 3.17, the average of both TER and ST Girls can be observed. Each district's average can be seen as follows; Bharuch has 35.84, Narmada has 86.98, Navsari, Surat has 15.42, Tapi has 85.76, The Dang has 97.28, and Valsad has 58.06 for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, The Dang, with an average of 97.28, has the highest ST Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Surat has the lowest Total ST Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17, with 15.42 average data. Here, the average Total ST Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 61.62. Again, the average of each district based on ST Girls Enrollment, including Bharuch at 48.6, Narmada at 48.62, Navsari at 48.56, Surat at 48.56, Tapi at 48.84, The Dang at 48.58 and Valsad with 49.14 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Valsad, with an average of 49.14, has the highest ST Girls Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Bharuch has the lowest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 48.6 average data. Lastly, the total ST Girls Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 48.7.

Figure. 3.18 South Gujarat Total ST Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 TO 2016-17

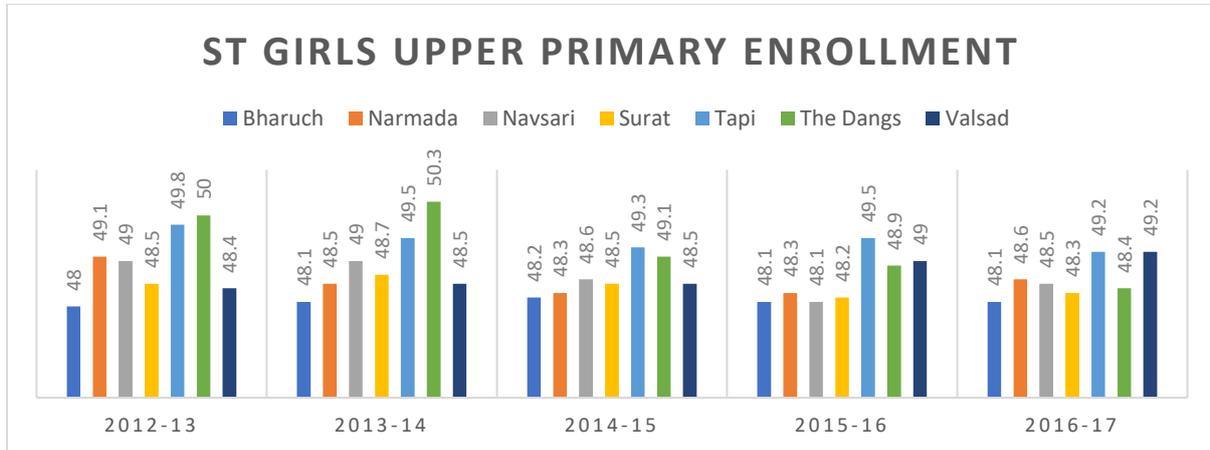


Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 3.19 TER Girls Upper Primary of South GUJARAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17

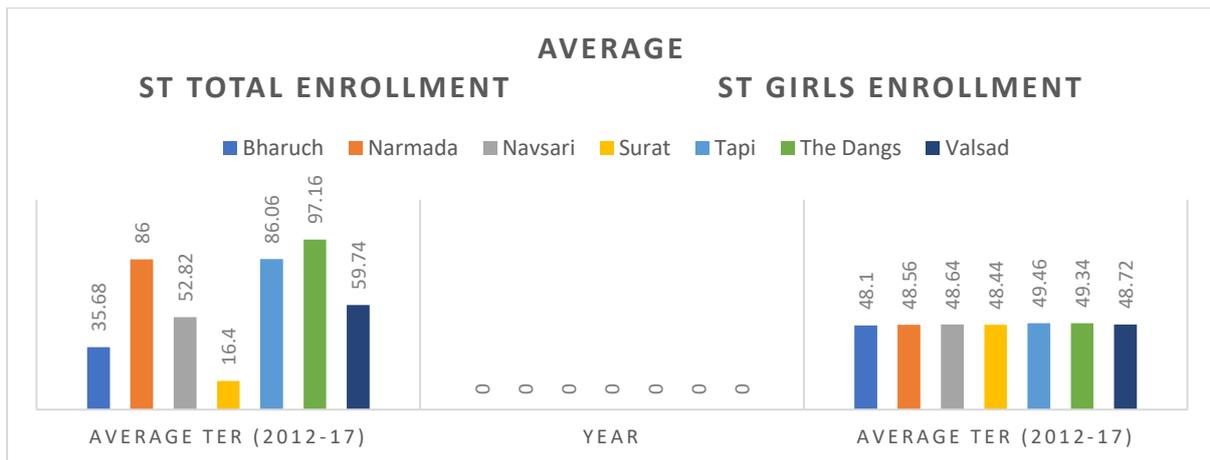
Source:



Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Fig. 3.20 Average of both TER and ST Girls Primary of South GUJARAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



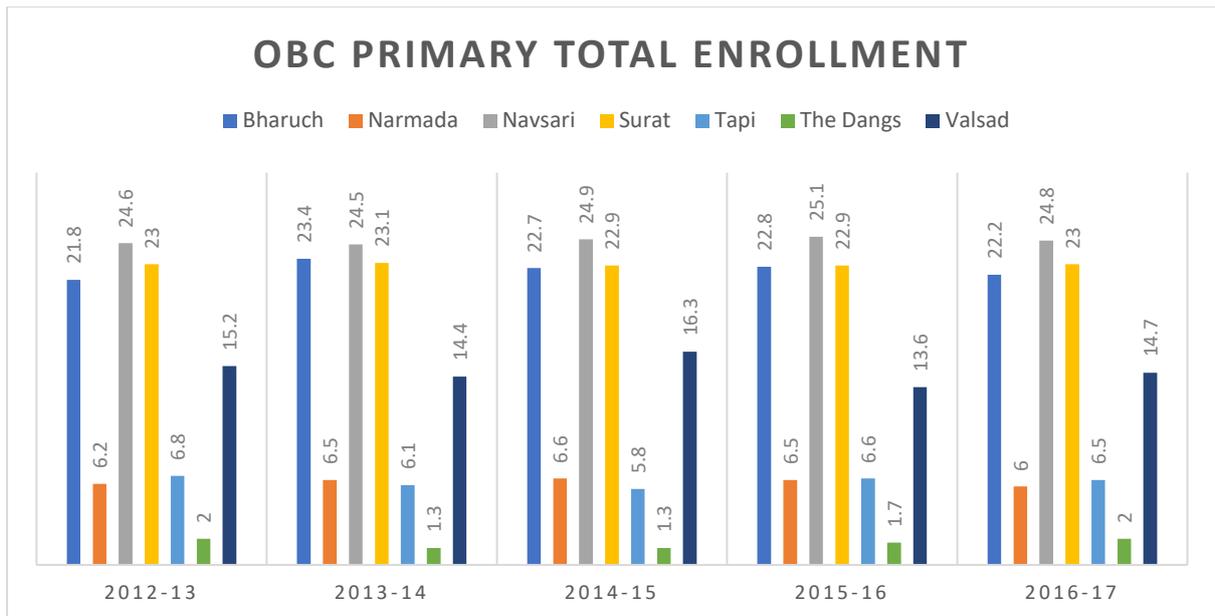
Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation

Fig 3.18 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrollment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level (ST) for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER (ST) of the South Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, The Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch at 36.3, Narmada at 85.9, Navsari at 52.3, Surat at 18, Tapi at 84.6, The Dangs at 96.6 and Valsad at 59.6 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 36.3, Narmada has 86.2, Navsari has 52.7, Surat has 15.9, Tapi has 86.2, The Dangs has 96.8, and Valsad has 58.8 of the total TER of Upper Primary. Also, figure 3.19 shows the Enrollment Ratio of ST Girls in Upper Primary. It explained the districts, including Bharuch with 48, Narmada with 49.1, Navsari with 49, Surat with 48.5, Tapi with 49.8, The Dangs with 50 and Valsad with 48.5 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 48.1, Narmada has 48.6, Navsari has 48.5, Surat has 48.3, Tapi has 49.2, The Dang has 48.4, and Valsad has 49.2 of the total ST Girls Enrollment. Now, if we look at Fig 3.20, the average of both TER and ST Girls of Upper Primary can be observed. Each district's average can be seen as follows; Bharuch has 35.68, Narmada has 86.00, Navsari has 52.8, Surat has 16.40, Tapi has 86.06, The Dang has 97.16, and Valsad has 59.74 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, The Dang, with an average of 97.16, has the highest ST Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Surat has the lowest Total ST Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17, with 16.40 average data. Here, the average Total ST Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 61.98. Again, the average of each district based on ST Girls Enrollment, including Bharuch at 48.10, Narmada at 48.56, Navsari at 48.64, Surat at 48.44, Tapi at 49.46, The Dang at 49.34 and Valsad at 48.72 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Tapi, with an average of 49.46, has the highest ST Girls Enrollment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Bharuch has the lowest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 48.10 average data. Lastly, the total ST Girls Enrollment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 48.75142857.

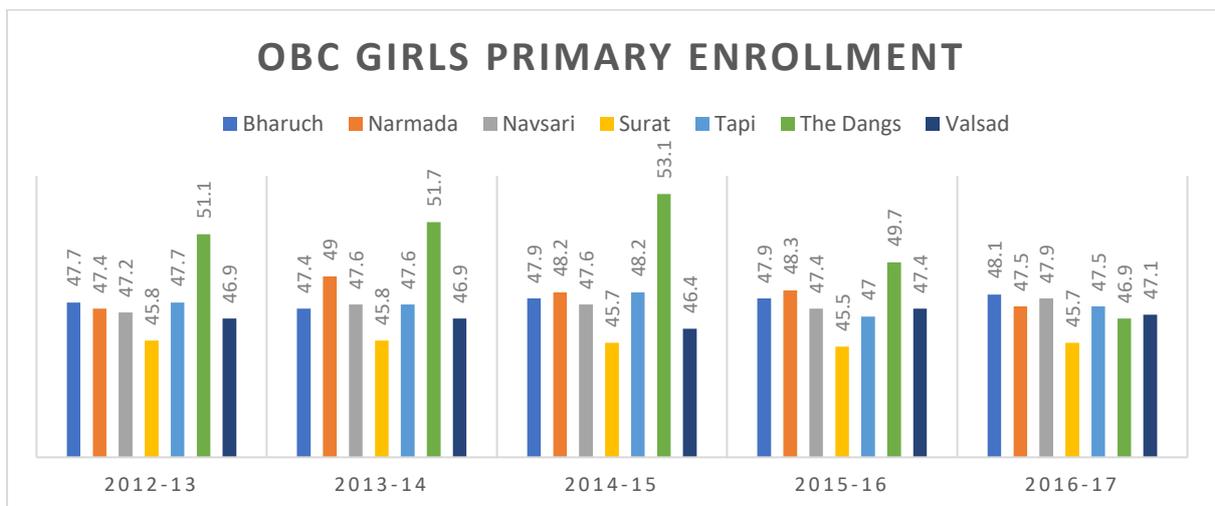
Figure 3.21 South Gujarat TOTAL OBC PRIMARY ENROLLMENT, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

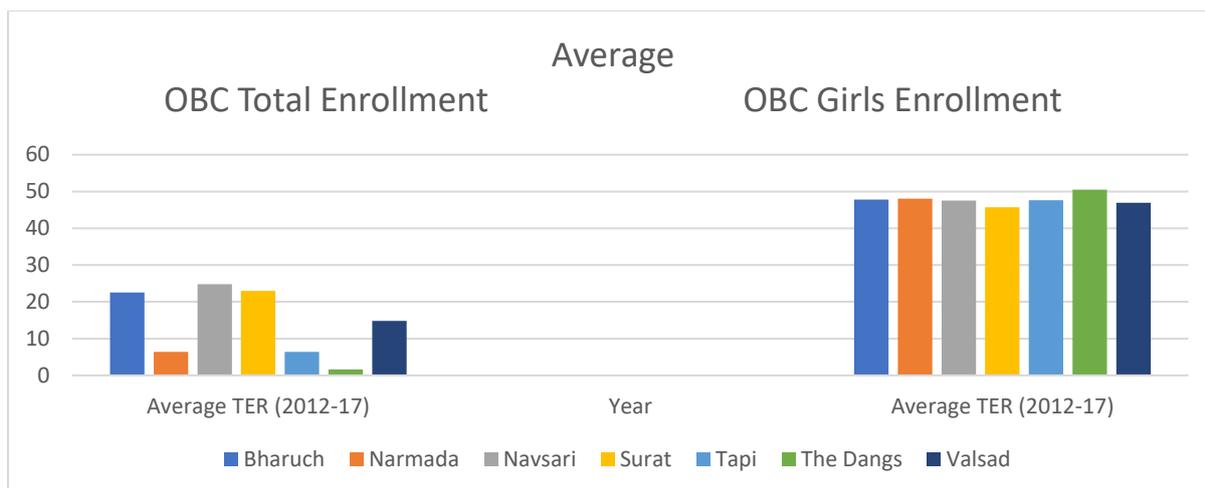
Figure 3.22 South Gujarat OBC GIRLS PRIMARY ENROLLMENT, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 3.23 Average of both TER and OBC Girls Primary of South Gujarat Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

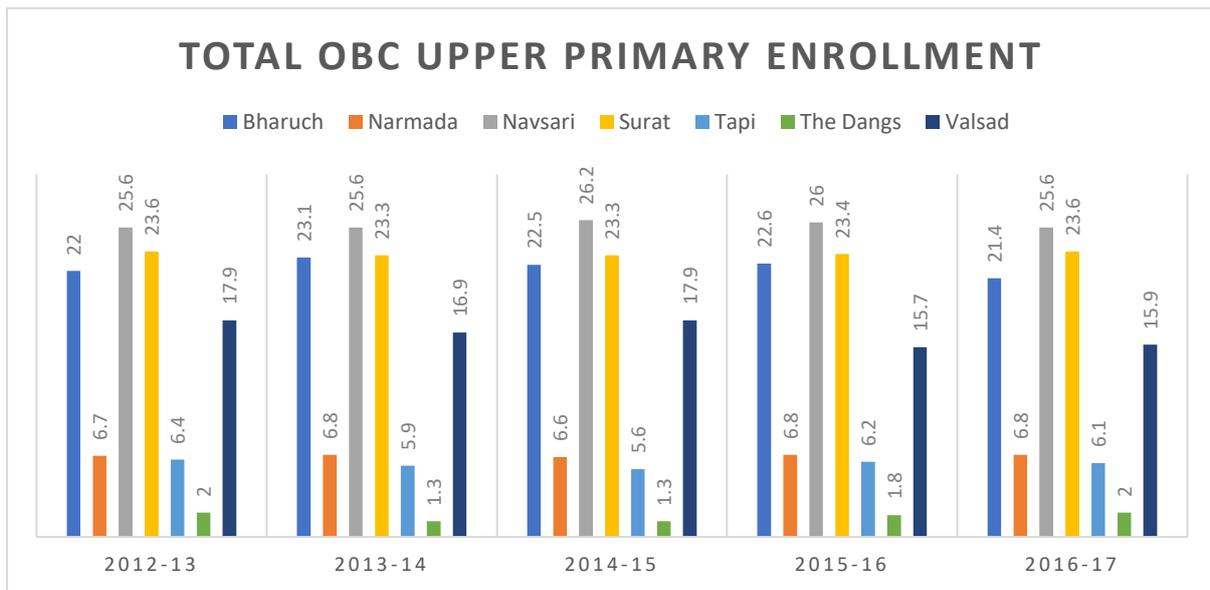
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Fig 3.21 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, The Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch with 21.8, Narmada with 6.2, Navsari with 24.6, Surat with 23, Tapi with 6.8, The Dang with 2 and Valsad with 15.2 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 22.2, Narmada has 6, Navsari has 24.8, Surat has 23, Tapi has 6.5, The Dang has 2, and Valsad has 14.7 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 3.22 shows the OBC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained the districts, including Bharuch with 47.7, Narmada with 47.4, Navsari with 47.2, Surat with 45.8, Tapi with 47.7, The Dang with 51.1 and Valsad with 46.9 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 48.1, Narmada has 47.5, Navsari has 47.9, Surat has 45.7, Tapi has 47.5, The Dang has 46.9, and Valsad has 47.1 of the total OBC Girls Enrolment. Now, if we look at Fig. 3.23, the average of both TER and OBC Girls can be observed. Each district's average can be seen as follows; Bharuch has 22.58, Narmada has 6.36, Navsari has 24.78, Surat has 22.98, Tapi has 6.36, The Dang has 1.66, and Valsad has 14.84 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Navsari, with an average of 24.78, has the highest OBC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, The Dang has the lowest Total OBC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 1.66 average data. Here, the Total OBC Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 14.22285714. Again, the average of each district

based on OBC Girls Enrolment, including Bharuch at 47.8, Narmada at 48.08, Navsari at 47.54, Surat at 45.7, Tapi at 47.6, The Dang at 50.5 and Valsad with 46.94 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, The Dang, with an average of 50.5, has the highest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Surat has the lowest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 45.7 average data. Lastly, the total OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 47.73714.

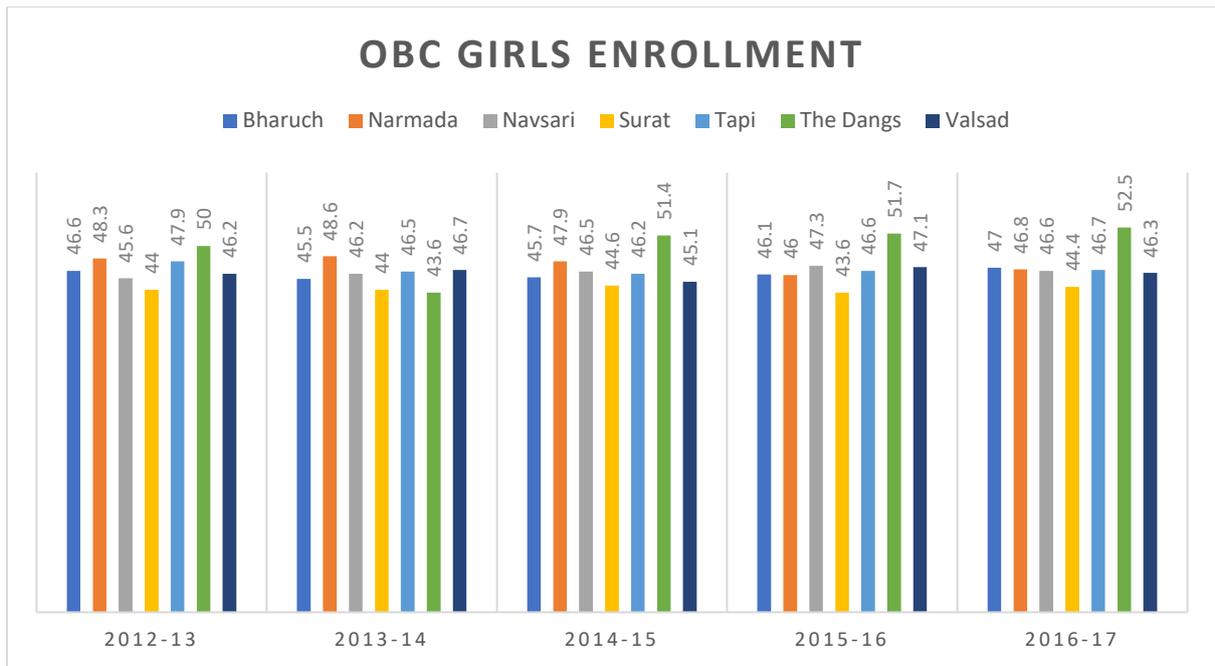
Figure 3.24 South Gujarat Total OBC Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

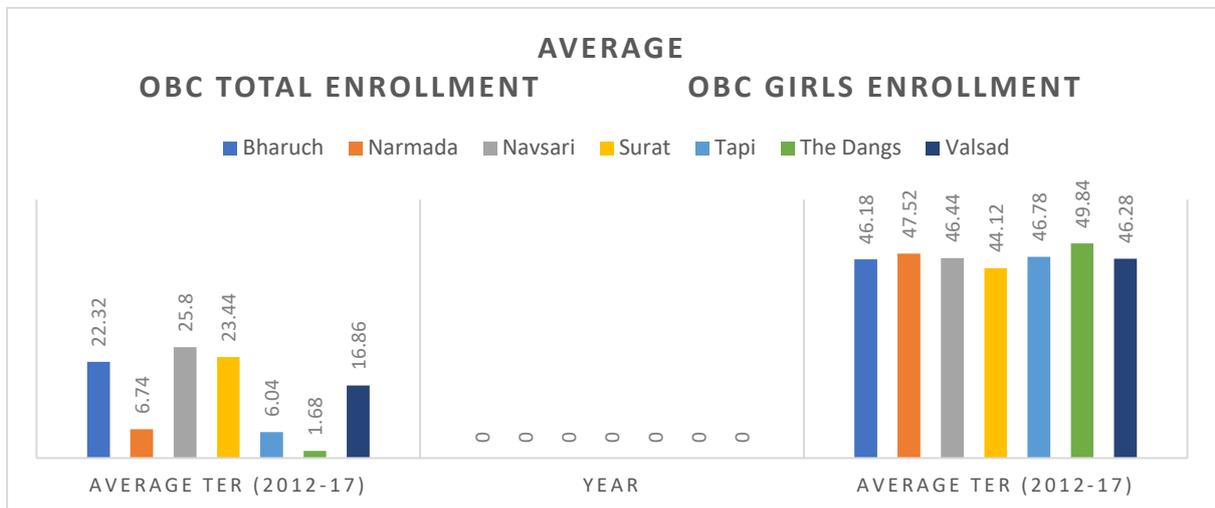
Figure 3.25 South Gujarat OBC GIRLS UPPER PRIMARY ENROLLMENT, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 3.26 Average of both TER and OBC Girls Upper Primary of South GUJARAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

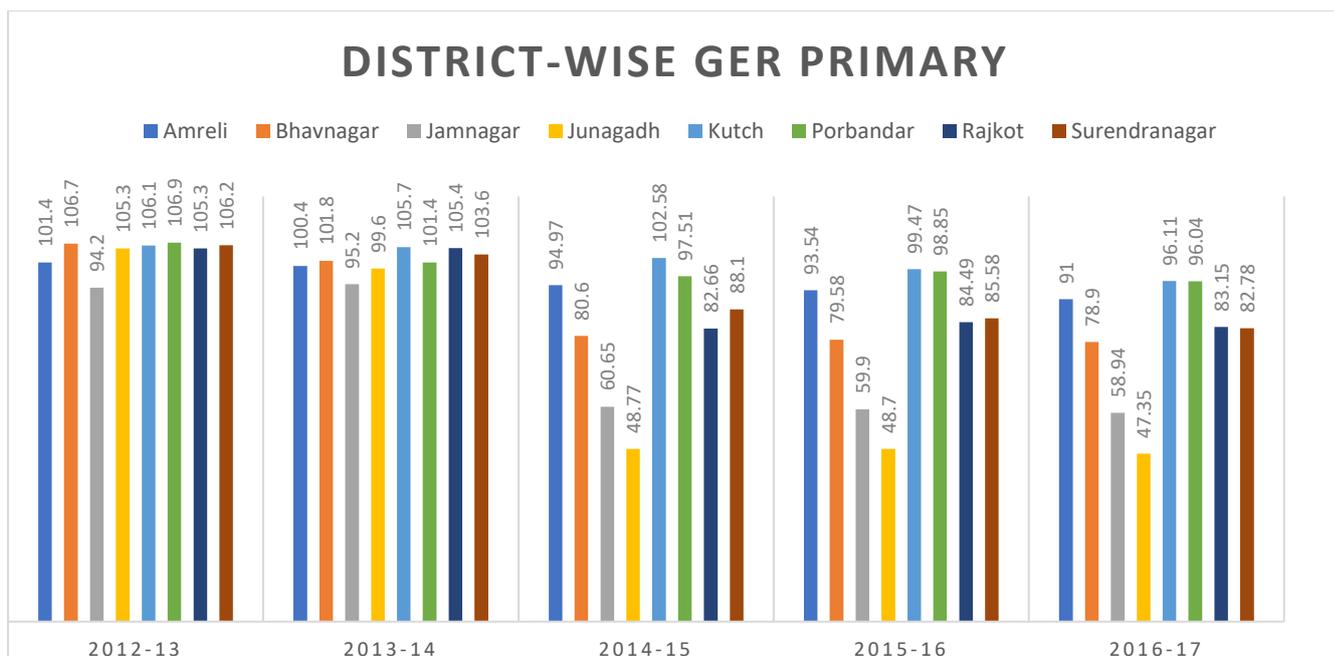
Researcher's Observation:

Fig 3.24 presents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the

above figure shows the TER of the North Gujarat Belt, including Bharuch, Narmada, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, The Dang and Valsad. The above graph represents Bharuch with 22, Narmada with 6.7, Navsari with 25.6, Surat with 23.6, Tapi with 6.4, The Dang with 2 and Valsad with 17.9 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 21.4, Narmada has 6.8, Navsari has 25.6, Surat has 23.6, Tapi has 6.1, The Dang has 2, and Valsad has 15.9 of the total TER of Primary. Also, figure 3.25 shows the OBC Enrolment Ratio of Girls. It explained the districts, including Bharuch at 46.6, Narmada at 48.3, Navsari at 45.6, Surat at 44, Tapi at 47.9, The Dang at 50 and Valsad at 46.2 in the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Bharuch has 47, Narmada has 46.8, Navsari has 46.6, Surat has 44.4, Tapi has 46.7, The Dang has 52.5, and Valsad has 46.3 of the total OBC Girls Enrolment. Now, if we look at Fig 3.26, the average of both TER and OBC Girls can be observed. Each district's average can be seen as follows; Bharuch has 22.32, Narmada has 6.74, Navsari has 25.8, Surat has 23.44, Tapi has 6.04, The Dang has 1.68, and Valsad has 16.86 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Navsari, with an average of 25.8, has the highest OBC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, The Dang has the lowest Total OBC Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 1.68 average data. Here, the Total OBC Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 14.697142. Again, the average of each district based on OBC Girls Enrolment, including Bharuch at 46.18, Narmada at 47.52, Navsari at 46.44, Surat at 44.12, Tapi at 46.78, The Dang at 49.84 and Valsad with 46.28 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, The Dang, with an average of 49.84, has the highest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Surat has the lowest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 44.12 average data. Lastly, the total OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 46.737142.

6.4.4 SAURASHTRA-KUTCH REGION

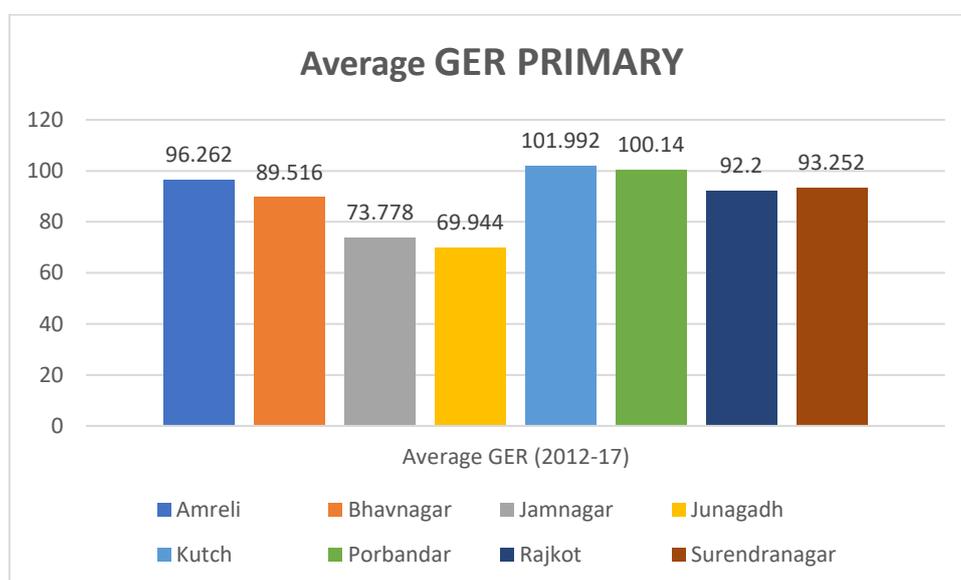
Figure: 4.1: Saurashtra – Kutch Region GER PRIMARY, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data Source- U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure: 4.2: Average GER Primary of Saurashtra – Kutch Region, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data Source- U-DISE, GOI)

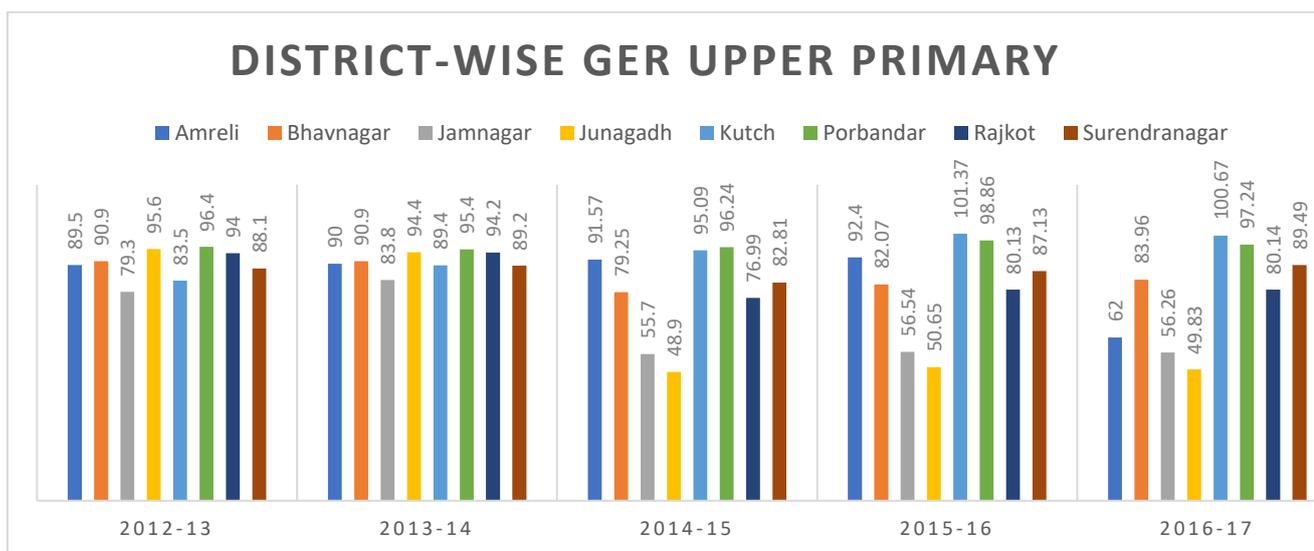
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher’s Observation:

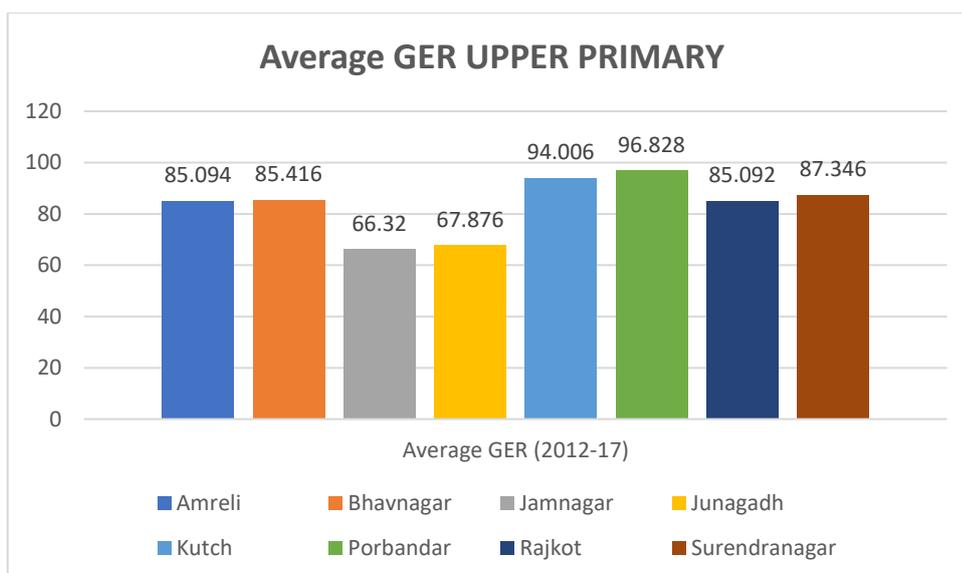
Figure 4.1 presents the district-wise estimates of the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) of the primary section for the reference years of 2012-13 to 2016-17 in Kutch & Saurashtra region. Here it can be observed that the above figure presents districts such as Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Porbandar, Rajkot and Surendranagar.

Figure 4.2 presents the average GER of the primary section for the reference years of 2012-13 to 2016-17 in Saurashtra & Kutch regions.

- According to analysis, the Jamnagar district in the Saurashtra & Kutch region has the highest GER from 2012–2013 to 2016–2017, with a 101.99% average rate.
- In contrast, Junagadh district has the lowest GER from 2012–2013 to 2016–2017, with a 69.94% average rate.
- **Figure: 4.3:** Saurashtra – Kutch Region GER UPPER PRIMAY, 2012-13 to 2016-17



- Source: Researcher’s computation (Data Source- U-DISE, GOI)
- Note: All data is in percentage
- **Figure: 4.4:** Average GER Upper Primary of Saurashtra – Kutch Region, 2012-13 to 2016-17



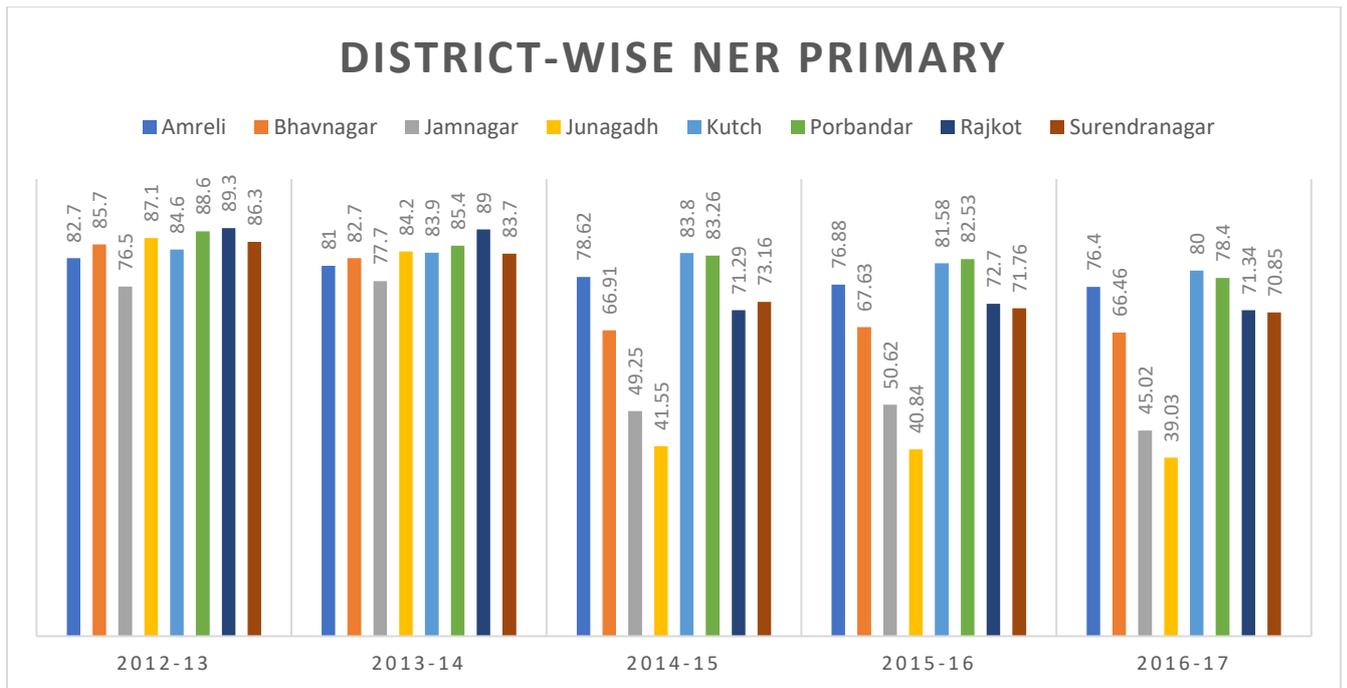
- Source: Researcher's computation (Data Source- U-DISE, GOI)
- Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Figure 4.3: Represents district-wise estimates of the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) of the Upper Primary section for the reference years of 2012-13 to 2016-17 in Saurashtra & Kutch region covering districts like Amreli with 89.5, Bhavnagar with 90.9, Jamnagar with 79.3, Junagadh with 95.6, Kutch with 83.5, Porbandar with 96.4, Rajkot with 94 and Surendranagar with 88.1 for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Amreli has 62, Bhavnagar has 83.96, Jamnagar has 56.26, Junagadh has 49.83, Kutch 100.67, Porbandar has 97.24, Rajkot has 80.14, and Surendranagar has 89.49 of the total GER Upper Primary.

If we look at **Figure 4.4**, the average GER of the Upper Primary section can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Amreli at 85.09, Bhavnagar at 85.41, Jamnagar at 66.32, Junagadh at 67.87, Kutch at 94, Porbandar at 96.82, Rajkot at 85.09 and Surendranagar with 87.34 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Porbandar, with an average of 96.82, has the highest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Jamnagar has the lowest Gross Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 66.32 average data. Lastly, the total Gross Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 83.50.

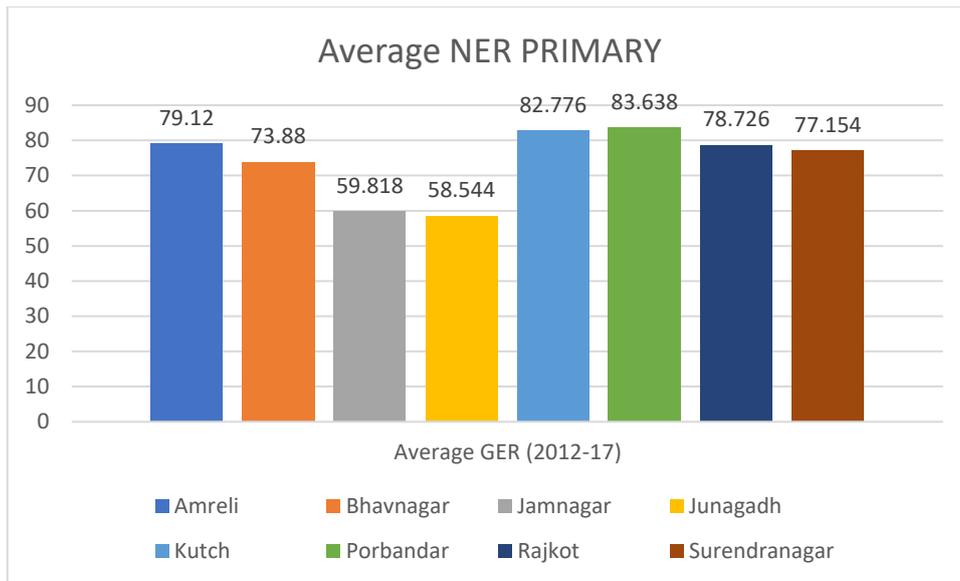
Figure: 4.5: Saurashtra – Kutch Region NER PRIMAY, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data Source- U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 4.6: Average NER Primary of Saurashtra – Kutch Region, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data Source- U-DISE, GOI)

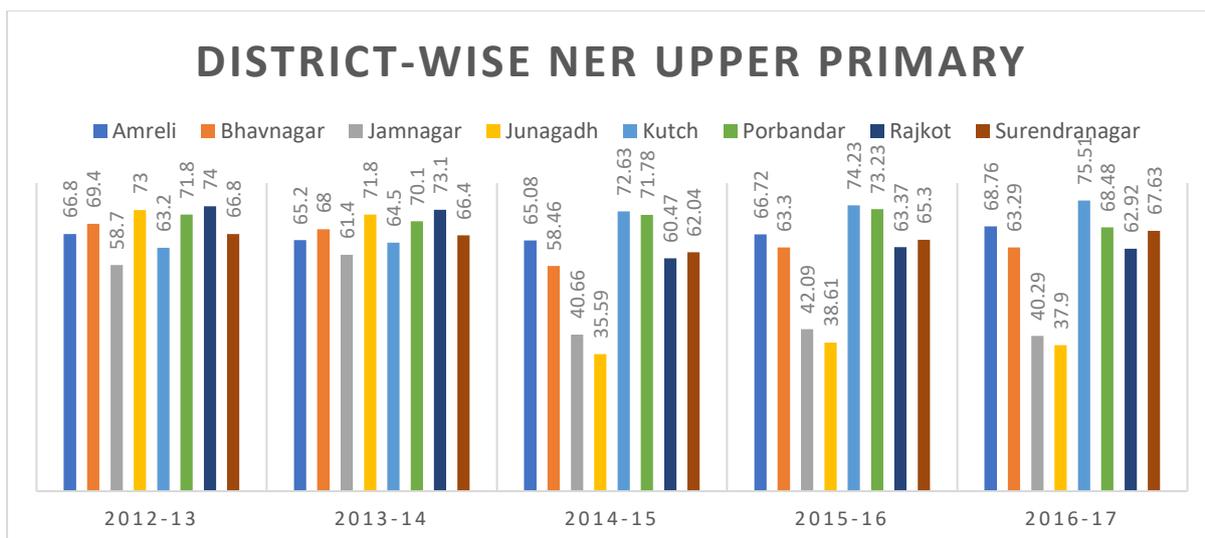
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Figure 4.5: Represents district-wise estimates of Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of the Primary section for the reference years of 2012-13 to 2016-17 in Saurashtra & Kutch region covering districts like Amreli with 82.70, Bhavnagar with 85.70, Jamnagar with 76.50, Junagadh with 87.10, Kutch with 84.60, Porbandar with 88.60, Rajkot with 89.30 and Surendranagar with 86.30 for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Amreli has 76.40, Bhavnagar has 66.46, Jamnagar has 45.02, Junagadh has 39.03, Kutch 80, Porbandar has 78.40, Rajkot has 71.34, and Surendranagar has 70.85 of the total NER Primary.

If we look at Figure 4.6, the average NER of the Primary section can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Amreli at 79.12, Bhavnagar at 73.88, Jamnagar at 59.81, Junagadh at 58.54, Kutch at 82.77, Porbandar at 83.63, Rajkot at 78.72 and Surendranagar with 77.15 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Porbandar, with an average of 83.63, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Junagadh has the lowest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 58.54 average data. Lastly, the total Net Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 74.21.

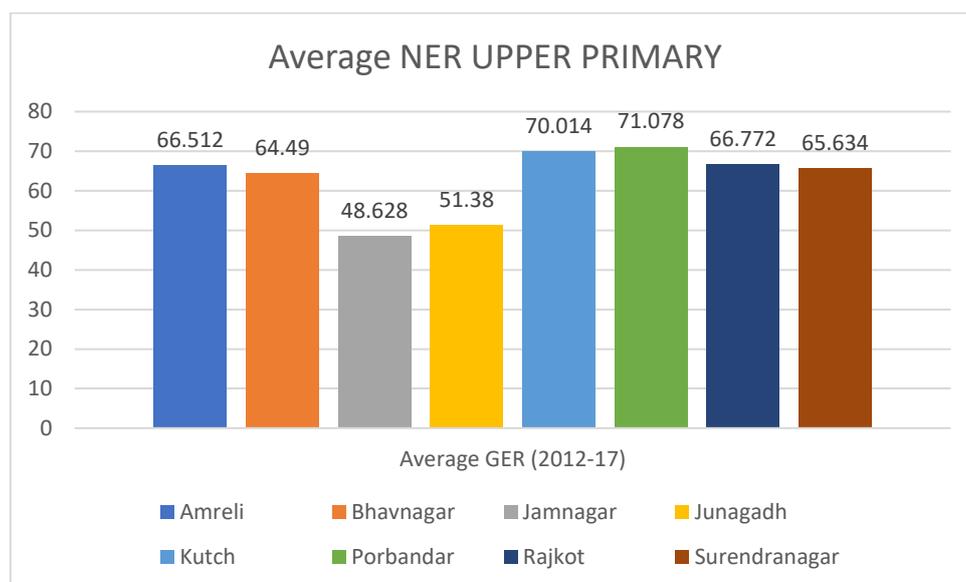
Figure: 4.7: Saurashtra – Kutch Region NER Upper Primary, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data Source- U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure: 4.8: Average NER Upper Primary of Saurashtra – Kutch Region, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data Source- U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

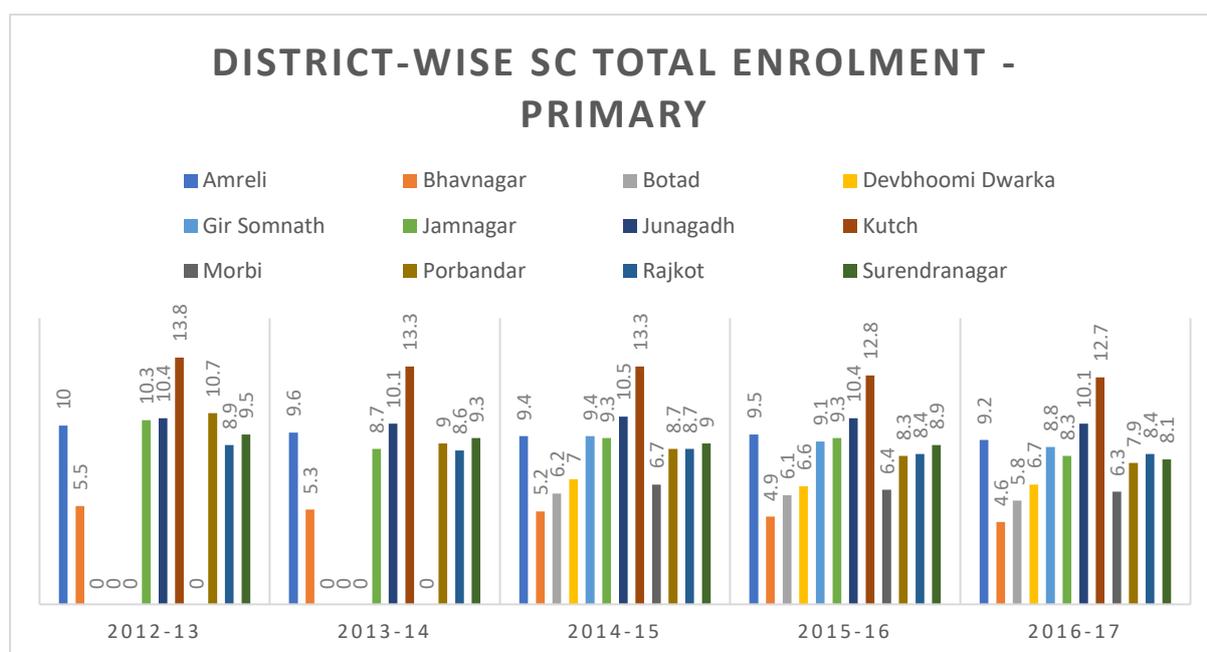
Researcher’s Observation:

Figure 4.7: Represents district-wise estimates of the Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of the Upper Primary section for the reference years of 2012-13 to 2016-17 in Saurashtra & Kutch region covering districts like Amreli with 66.80, Bhavnagar with 69.40, Jamnagar with 58.70, Junagadh with 73, Kutch with 63.20, Porbandar with 71.80, Rajkot with 74 and Surendranagar

with 66.80 for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for 2016-17, Amreli has 68.76, Bhavnagar has 63.29, Jamnagar has 40.29, Junagadh has 37.90, Kutch 75.51, Porbandar has 68.48, Rajkot has 62.92, and Surendranagar has 67.63 of the total NER Upper Primary.

If we look at **Figure 4.8**, the average NER of the Upper Primary section can be observed. The average of each district can be seen as; Amreli at 66.51, Bhavnagar at 64.49, Jamnagar at 48.62, Junagadh at 51.38, Kutch at 70.01, Porbandar at 71.07, Rajkot at 66.77 and Surendranagar with 65.63 for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Porbandar, with an average of 71.07, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Jamnagar has the lowest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 48.62 average data. Lastly, the total Net Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 63.06.

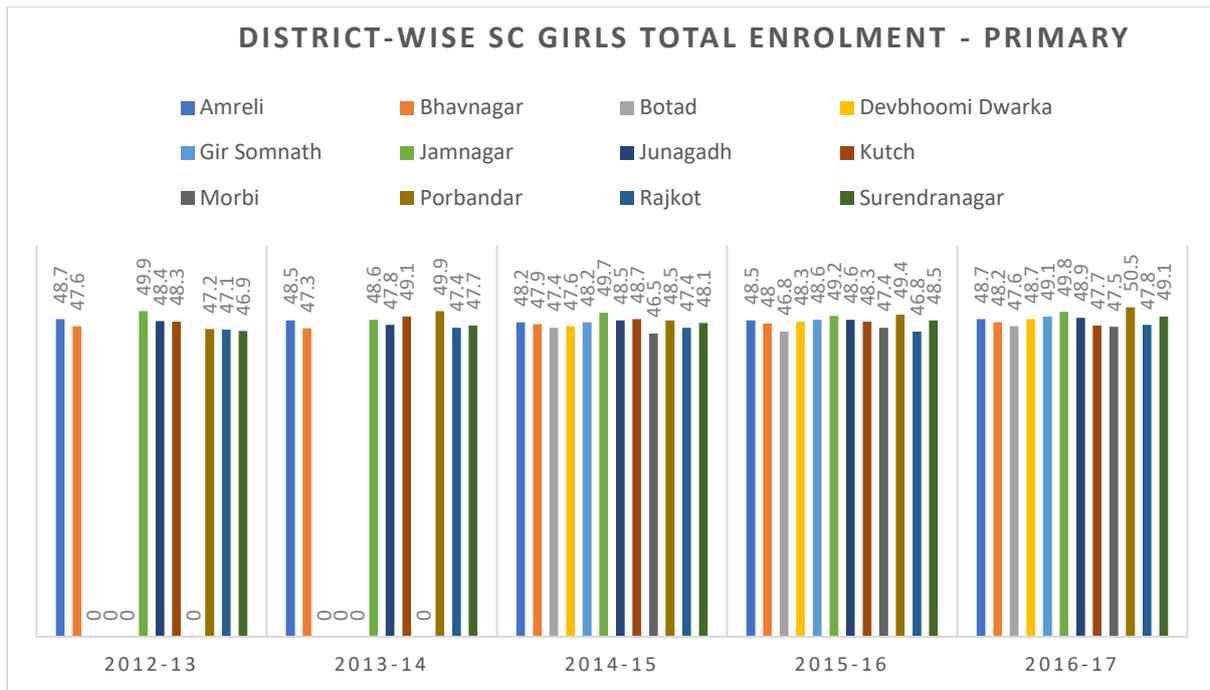
Figure: 4.9: Saurashtra – Kutch Region SC Total Enrolment (TER) Primary, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

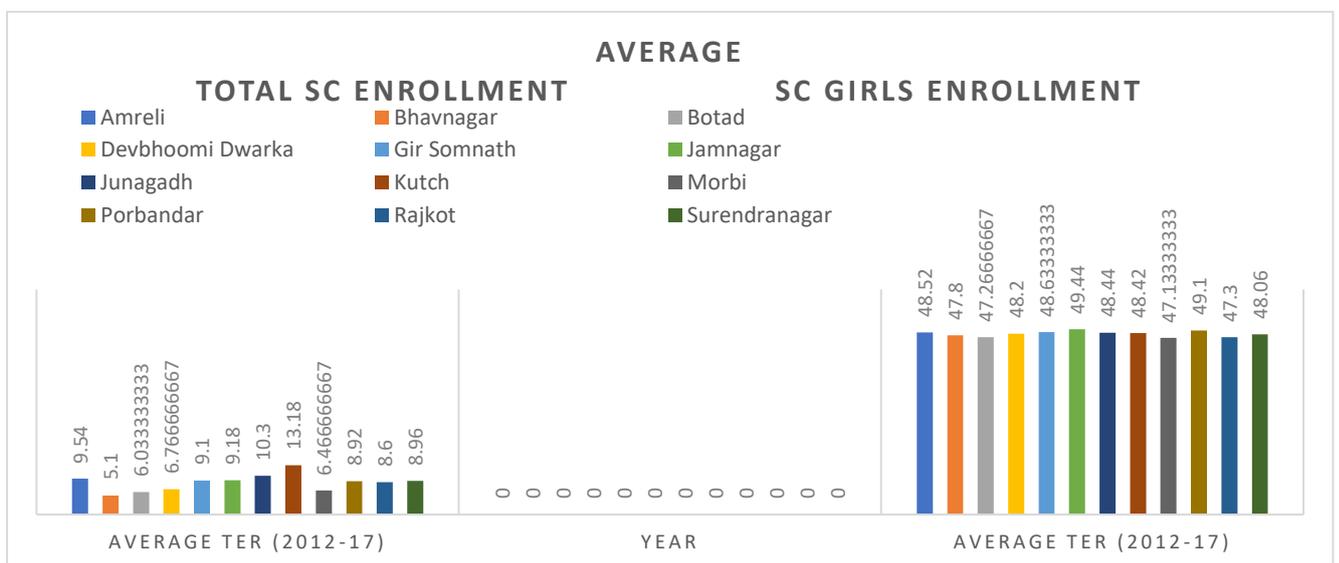
Figure: 4.10: Saurashtra – Kutch Region SC Girls Primary Enrolment, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Figure: 4.11: Saurashtra – Kutch Region Average of both TER and SC Girls Primary of NORTH GUJARAT REGION, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage.

Researcher’s Observation:

Figure 4.9: represents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of SC students at the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of Saurashtra – Kutch Region covering districts like Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Morbi, Porbandar, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The above graph represents Amreli has 10, Bhavnagar at 5.5, Jamnagar has 10.30, Junagadh has 10.40, Kutch has 13.80, Porbandar has 10.70, Rajkot has 8.90, and Surendranagar has 9.50, as total enrolment of SC students in the primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 9.20, Bhavnagar has 4.60, Botad has 5.80, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 6.70, Gir Somnath has 8.80, Jamnagar has 8.30, Junagadh has 10.10, Kutch has 12.70, Morbi has 6.30, Porbandar has 7.90, Rajkot has 8.40, and Surendranagar has 8.10, of the total TER of SC students in the primary section.

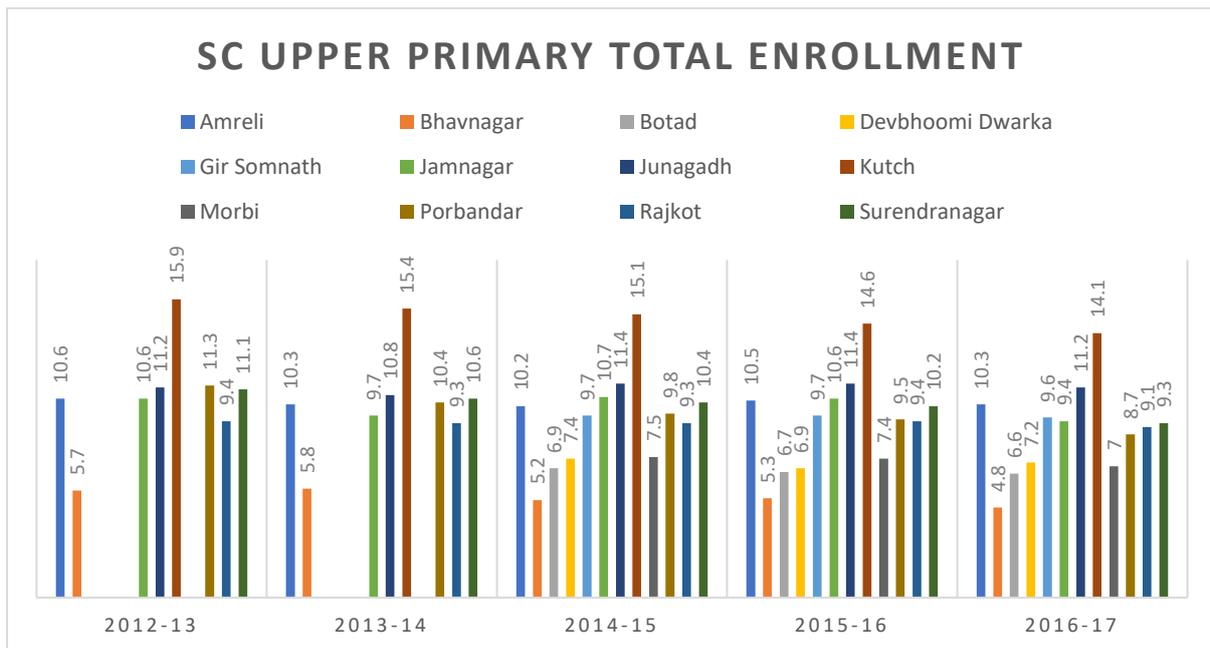
Figure 4.10: shows the district-wise Enrolment Ratio of SC Girl students in the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. The above graph represents Amreli at 48.70, Bhavnagar at 47.60, Jamnagar at 49.90, Junagadh at 48.40, Kutch at 48.30, Porbandar at 47.20, Rajkot at 47.10 and Surendranagar with 46.90, as enrolment ratio of SC girls in the primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 48.7, Bhavnagar with 48.20, Botad has 47.6, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 48.7, Gir Somnath has 49.1, Jamnagar with 49.80, Junagadh with 48.90, Kutch with 47.70, Morbi has 47.5, Porbandar with 50.50, Rajkot with 47.80 and Surendranagar with 49.10, as enrolment ratio of SC girls in the primary section.

We look at **Figure 4.11**, which shows an average of both TER total SC students and SC Girls students in the primary section. The average of each district can be seen as follows; Amreli has 9.5, Bhavnagar with 5.1, Botad has 6.03, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 6.7, Gir Somnath has 9.1, Jamnagar with 9.1, Junagadh with 10.3, Kutch with 13.1, Morbi has 6.4, Porbandar with 8.9, Rajkot with 8.6 and Surendranagar with 8.9, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, the Kutch region, with an average of 13.18, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Bhavnagar has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 5.1 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 8.5. Again, the average of each district based on SC Girls Enrolment, including Amreli, has 48.5, Bhavnagar 47.8, Botad 47.2, Devbhoomi Dwarka 48.2, Gir Somnath 48.6, Jamnagar with 49.4, Junagadh with 48.4, Kutch with 48.4, Morbi has 47.1, Porbandar with 49.1, Rajkot with 47.3 and Surendranagar with 48.06, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Jamnagar, with an average of 49.4, has the highest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Morbi has the lowest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio

from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 47.1 average data. Lastly, the total SC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 48.19.

Note: The data for districts of Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir-Somnath, and Morbi are available only for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The above analysis is done based on it.

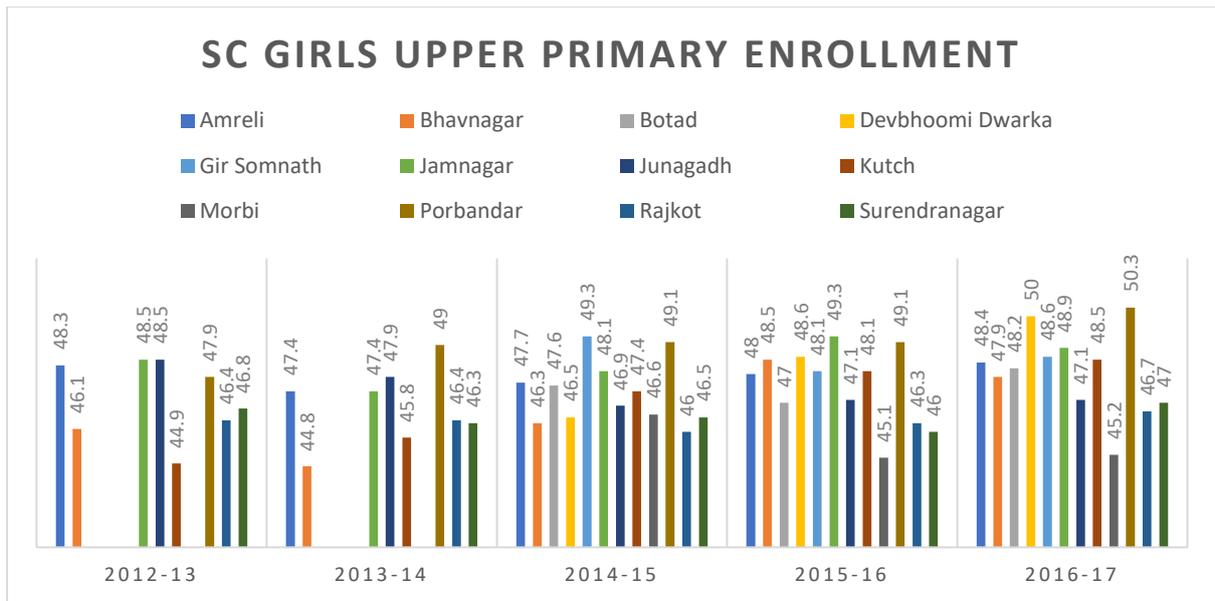
Figure: 4.12 Saurashtra-Kutch SC Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

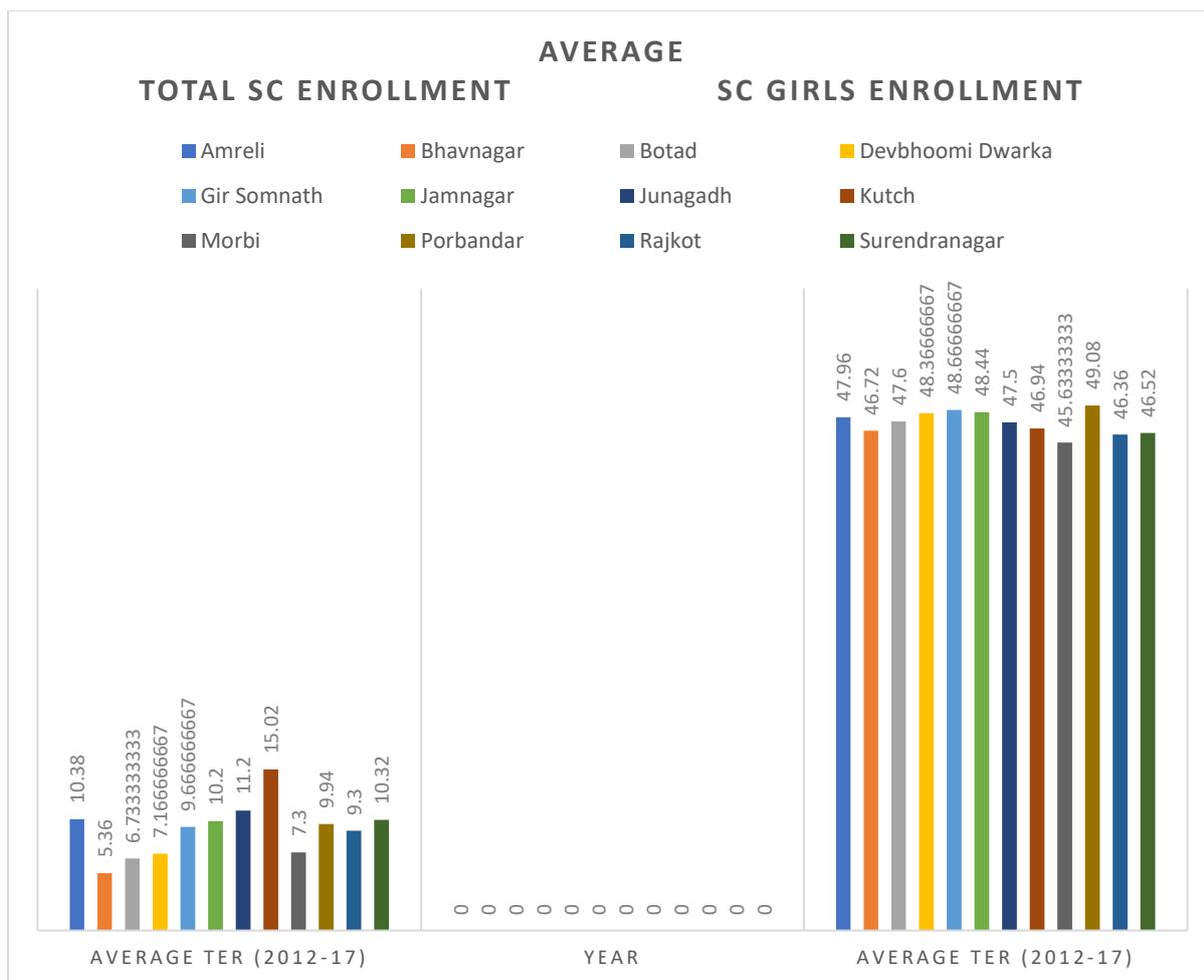
Figure 4.13 Saurashtra-Kutch SC Girls Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 4.14 Average of both SC TER and SC Girls Upper Primary of Saurashtra-Kutch Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Figure 4.12: represents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of SC students in the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of Saurashtra – Kutch Region covering districts like Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Morbi, Porbandar, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The above graph represents Amreli has 10.6, Bhavnagar has 5.7, Jamnagar has 10.6, Junagadh has 11.2, Kutch has 15.9, Porbandar has 11.3, Rajkot has 9.4, Surendranagar has 11.1, as total enrolment of SC students in the upper primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 10.3, Bhavnagar has 4.8, Botad has 6.6, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 7.2, Gir Somnath has 9.6, Jamnagar has 9.4, Junagadh has 11.2, Kutch has 14.1, Morbi has 7, Porbandar has 8.7, Rajkot

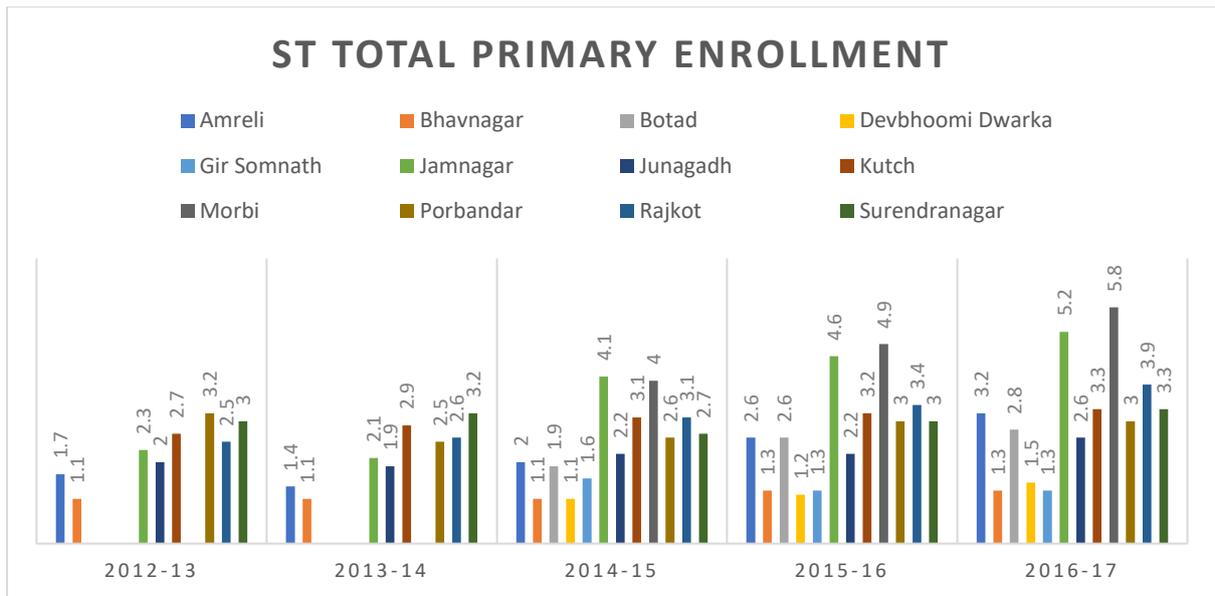
has 9.1, and Surendranagar has 9.3, of the total TER of SC students in the upper primary section.

Figure 4.13: shows the district-wise Enrolment Ratio of SC Girl students in the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. The above graph represents Amreli at 48.3, Bhavnagar at 46.1, Jamnagar at 48.5, Junagadh at 48.5, Kutch at 44.9, Porbandar at 47.9, Rajkot at 46.4 and Surendranagar with 46.8, as enrolment ratio of SC girls in the upper primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 48.4, Bhavnagar with 47.9, Botad has 48.2, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 50, Gir Somnath has 48.6, Jamnagar with 48.9, Junagadh with 47.1, Kutch with 48.5, Morbi has 45.2, Porbandar with 50.3, Rajkot with 46.7 and Surendranagar with 47, as enrolment ratio of SC girls in the upper primary section.

Now, if we look at **Figure 4.14**, it shows an average of both TER total SC students and SC Girls students in the upper primary section. The average of each district can be seen as follows; Amreli has 9.5, Bhavnagar with 5.1, Botad has 6.03, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 6.7, Gir Somnath has 9.1, Jamnagar with 9.1, Junagadh with 10.3, Kutch with 13.1, Morbi has 6.4, Porbandar with 8.9, Rajkot with 8.6 and Surendranagar with 8.9, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, the Kutch region, with an average of 13.18, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Bhavnagar has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 5.1 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 8.5. Again, the average of each district based on SC Girls Enrolment, including Amreli, has 48.5, Bhavnagar 47.8, Botad has 47.2, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 48.2, Gir Somnath has 48.6, Jamnagar with 49.4, Junagadh with 48.4, Kutch with 48.4, Morbi has 47.1, Porbandar with 49.1, Rajkot with 47.3 and Surendranagar with 48.06, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Jamnagar, with an average of 49.4, has the highest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Morbi has the lowest SC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 47.1 average data. Lastly, the total SC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 48.19.

Note: The data for districts of Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir-Somnath, and Morbi are available only for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The above analysis is done based on it.

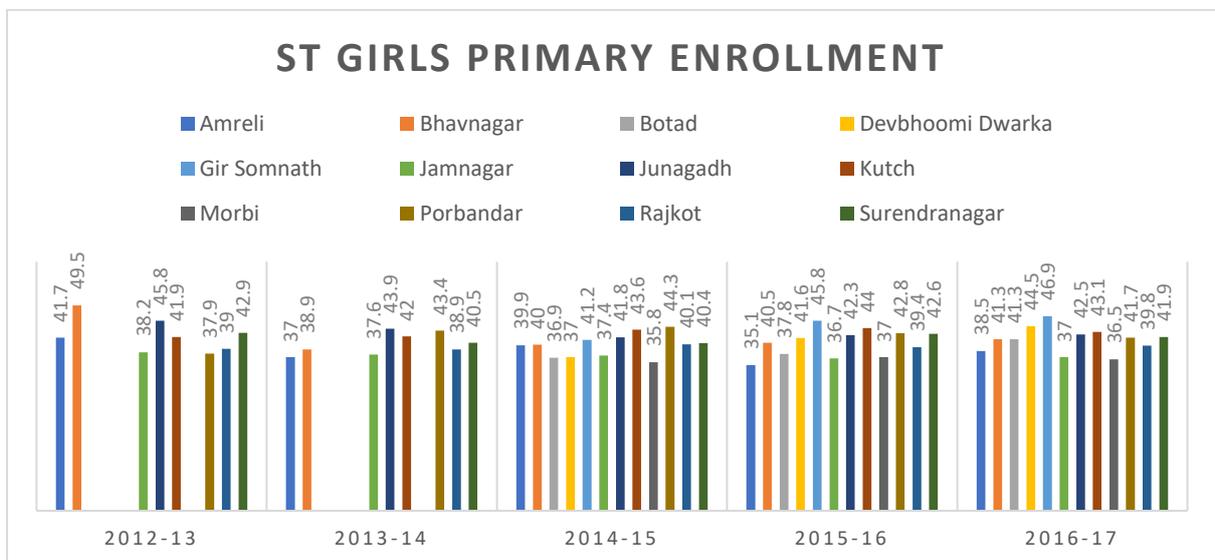
Figure: 4.15 Saurashtra-Kutch ST Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

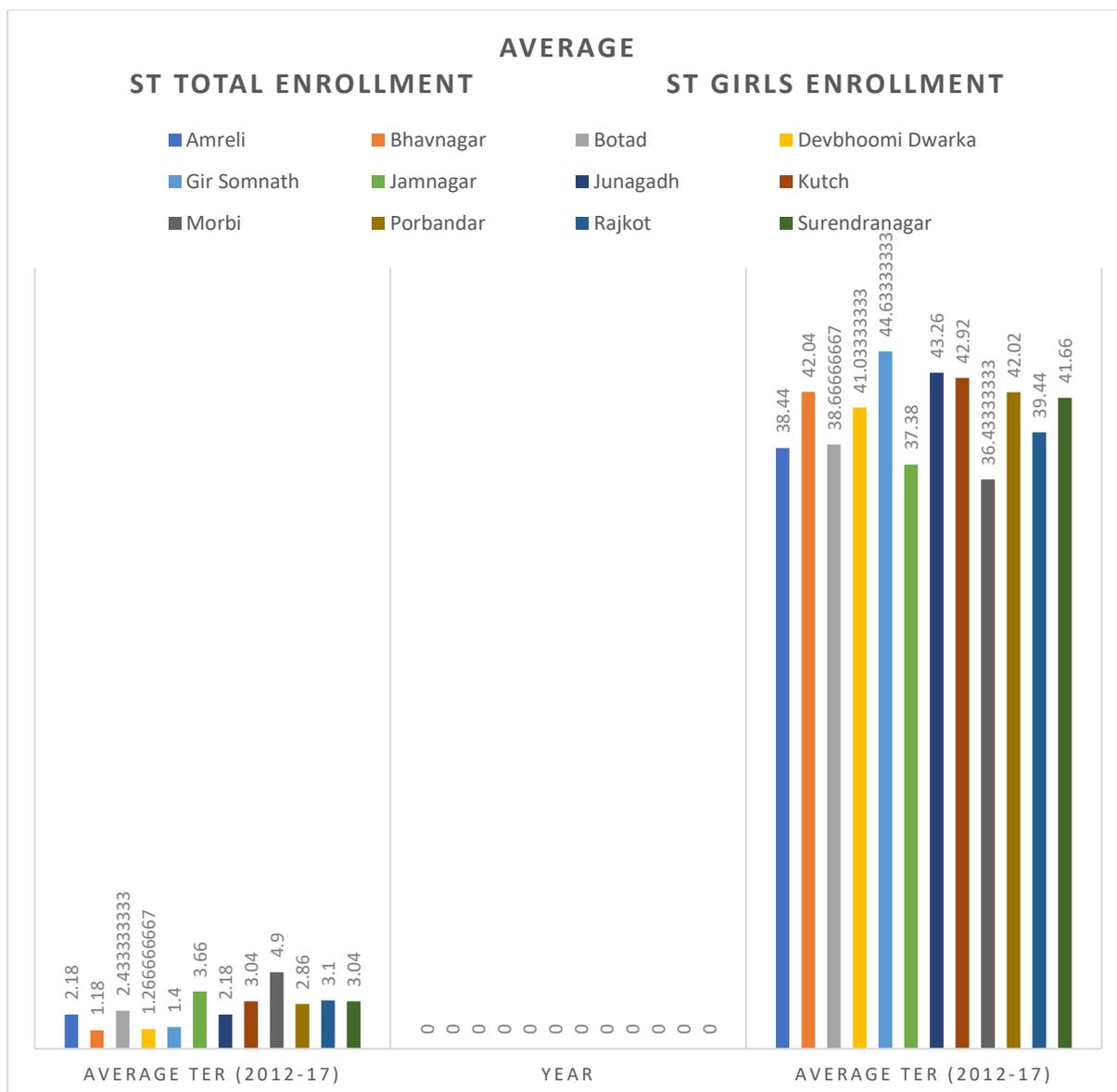
Figure 4.16 Saurashtra-Kutch ST Girls Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 4.17 Average of both ST TER and SC Girls Upper Primary of Saurashtra-Kutch Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher’s Observation:

Figure 4.15: represents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of ST students at the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of Saurashtra – Kutch Region covering districts like Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Morbi, Porbandar, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The above graph represents Amreli has 1.7, Bhavnagar has 1.1, Jamnagar has 2.3, Junagadh has 2, Kutch has 2.7, Porbandar has 3.2, Rajkot has 2.5, and Surendranagar has 3, as total enrolment of ST students in the primary

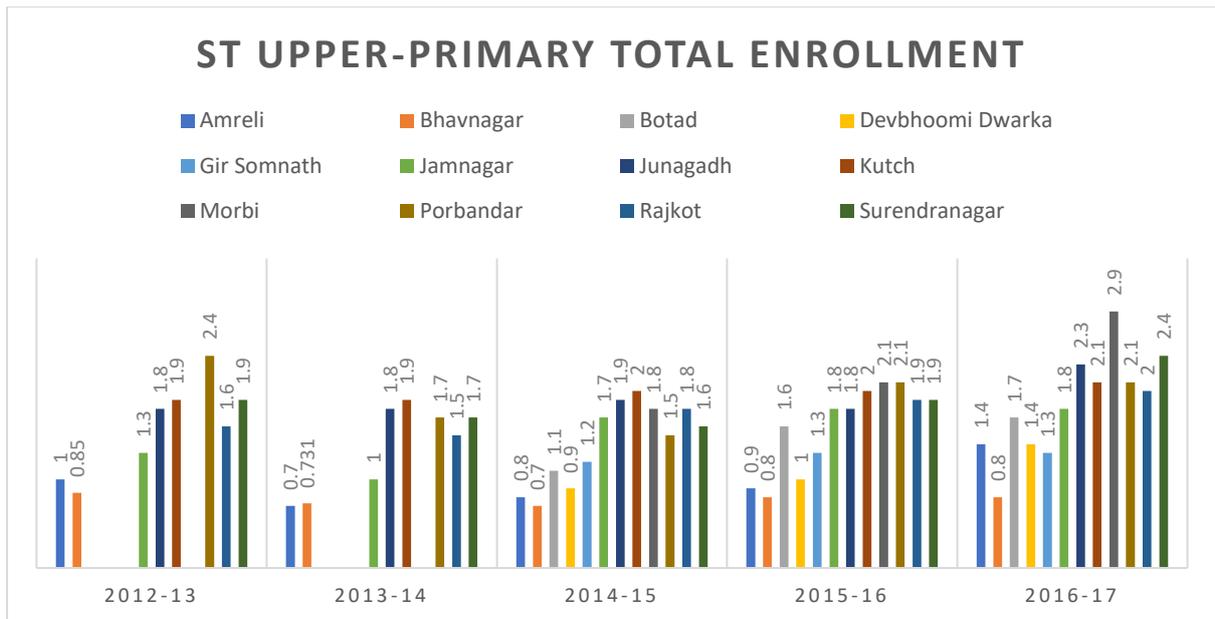
section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 3.2, Bhavnagar has 1.3, Botad has 2.8, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 1.5, Gir Somnath has 1.3, Jamnagar has 5.2, Junagadh has 2.6, Kutch has 3.3, Morbi has 5.8, Porbandar has 3, Rajkot has 3.9, and Surendranagar has 3.3, of the total TER of ST students in primary section.

Figure 4.16: shows the district-wise Enrolment Ratio of ST Girl students in the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. The above graph represents Amreli with 41.7, Bhavnagar with 49.5, Jamnagar with 38.2, Junagadh with 45.8, Kutch with 41.9, Porbandar with 37.9, Rajkot with 39 and Surendranagar with 42.9, as enrolment ratio of ST girls in the primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 38.5, Bhavnagar with 41.3, Botad has 41.3, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 44.5, Gir Somnath has 46.9, Jamnagar with 37, Junagadh with 42.5, Kutch with 43.1, Morbi has 36.5, Porbandar with 41.7, Rajkot with 39.8 and Surendranagar with 41, as enrolment ratio of ST girls in the primary section.

Now, if we look at **Figure 4.17**, it shows an average of both TER total ST students and ST Girls students in the primary section. The average of each district can be seen as follows; Amreli has 2.18, Bhavnagar with 1.18, Botad has 2.43, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 1.27, Gir Somnath has 1.4, Jamnagar with 3.66, Junagadh with 2.18, Kutch with 3.04, Morbi has 4.9, Porbandar with 2.86, Rajkot with 3.1 and Surendranagar with 3.04, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Morbi, with an average of 4.9, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Bhavnagar has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 1.18 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 2.6. Again, the average of each district based on ST Girls Enrolment, including Amreli, has 38.44, Bhavnagar with 42.04, Botad has 38.67, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 41.03, Gir Somnath has 44.63, Jamnagar with 37.38, Junagadh with 43.26, Kutch with 42.92, Morbi has 36.43, Porbandar with 42.02, Rajkot with 39.44 and Surendranagar with 48.06, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Gir Somnath, with an average of 44.63, has the highest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Morbi has the lowest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 36.43 average data. Lastly, the total ST Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 40.66.

Note: The data for districts of Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir-Somnath, and Morbi are available only for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The above analysis is done based on it.

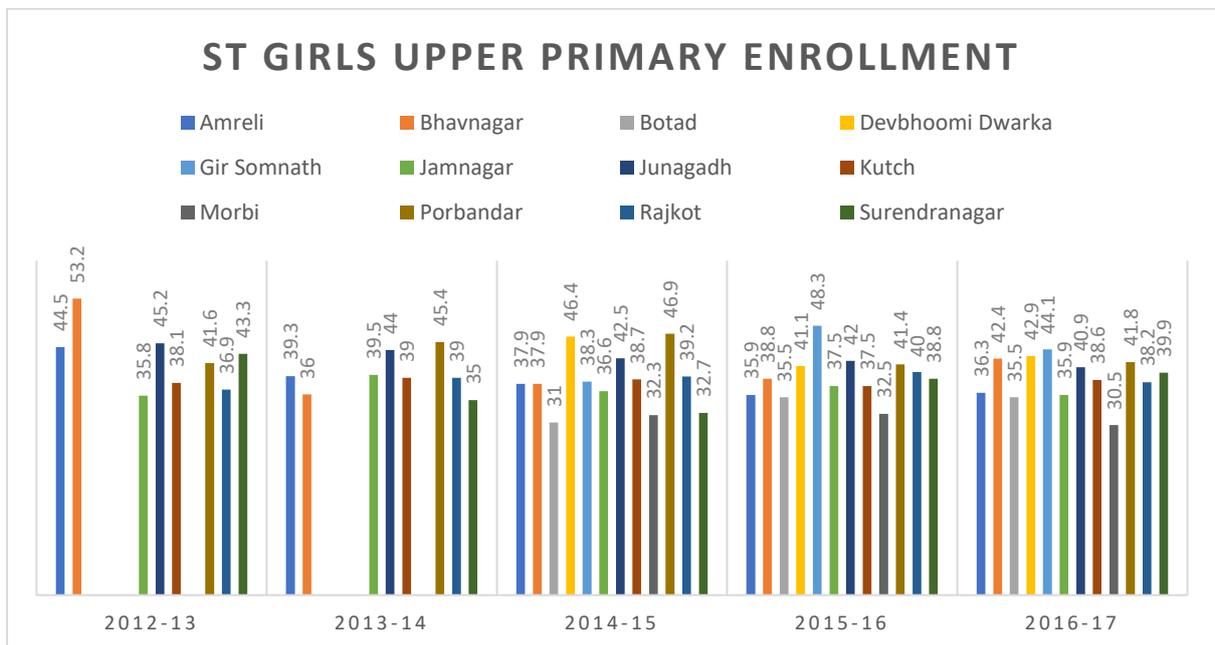
Figure: 4.18 Saurashtra-Kutch ST Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

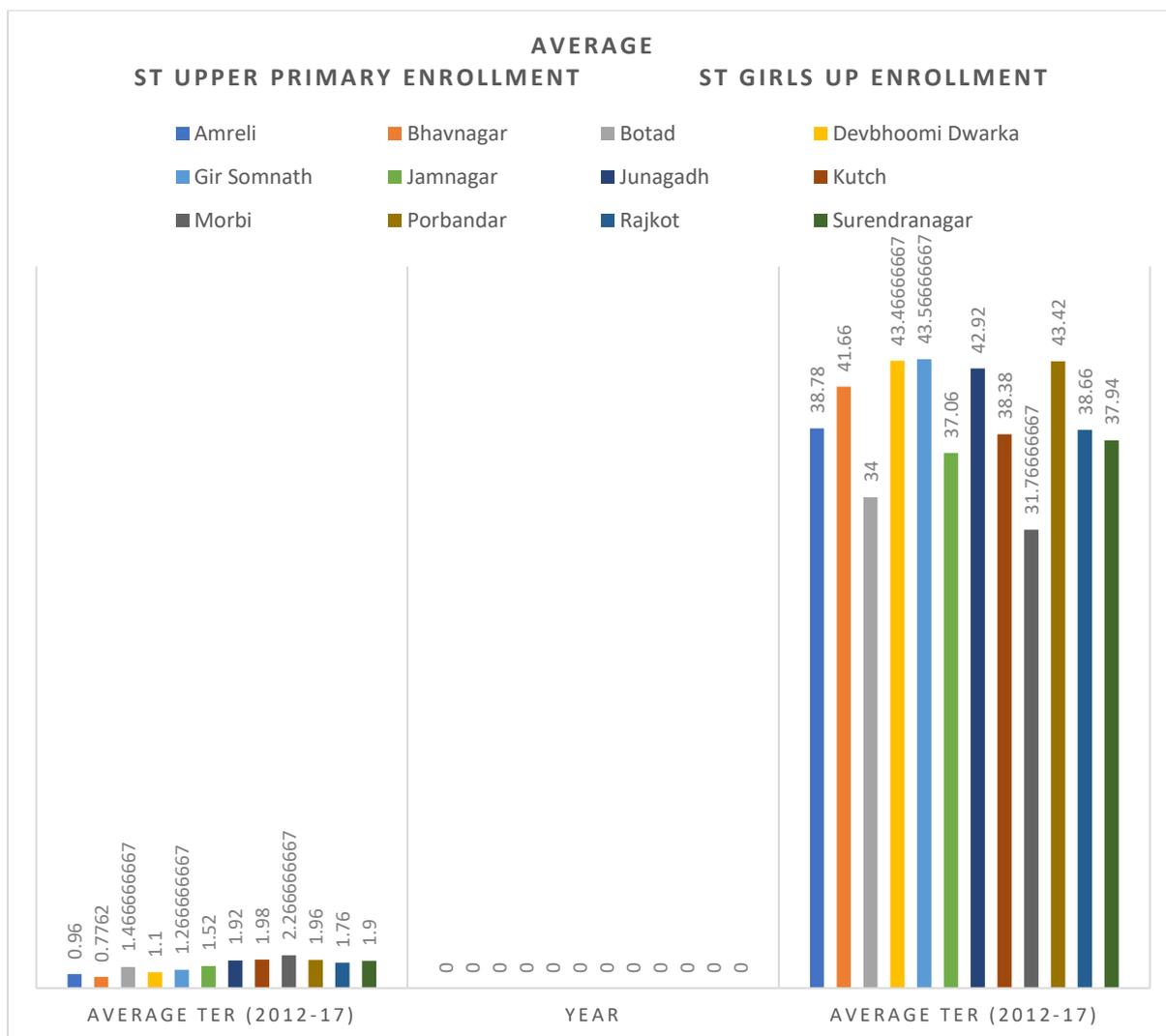
Figure 4.19 Saurashtra-Kutch ST Girls Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 4.20 Average of both ST TER and SC Girls Upper Primary of Saurashtra-Kutch Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Figure 4.18: represents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of ST students in the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of Saurashtra – Kutch Region covering districts like Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Morbi, Porbandar, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The above graph represents Amreli has 1, Bhavnagar has 0.85, Jamnagar has 1.3, Junagadh has 1.8, Kutch has 1.9, Porbandar has 2.4, Rajkot has 1.6, and Surendranagar has 1.9, as total enrolment of ST students in the upper primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 1.4, Bhavnagar has 0.8, Botad has 1.7, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 1.4, Gir Somnath has 1.3,

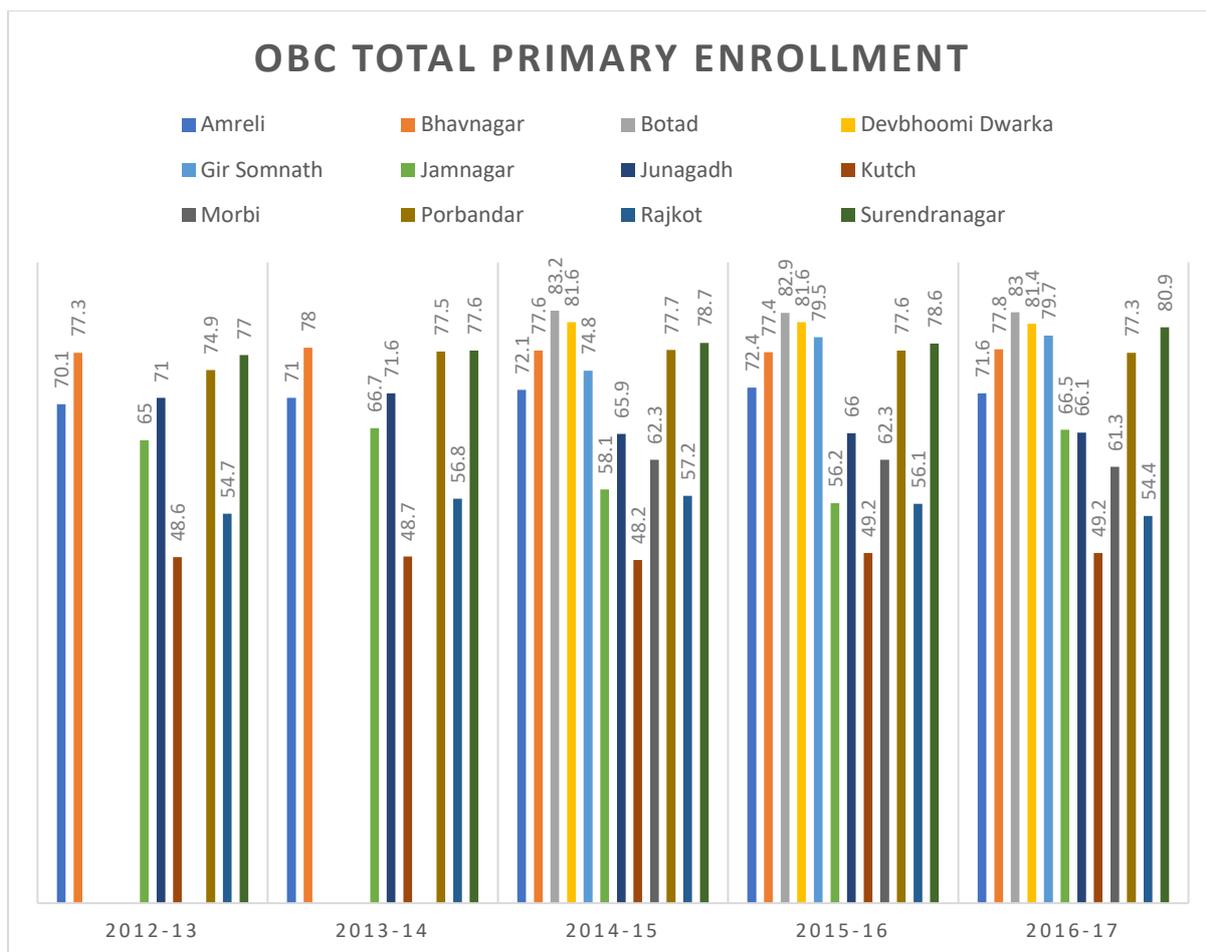
Jamnagar has 1.3, Junagadh has 2.3, Kutch has 2.1, Morbi has 2.9, Porbandar has 2.1, Rajkot has 2, and Surendranagar has 2.4, of the total TER of ST students in upper primary section.

Figure 4.19: shows the district-wise Enrolment Ratio of ST Girl students in the Upper Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. The above graph represents Amreli with 44.5, Bhavnagar with 53.2, Jamnagar with 35.8, Junagadh with 45.2, Kutch with 38.1, Porbandar with 41.6, Rajkot with 36.9 and Surendranagar with 43.3, as enrolment ratio of SC girls in the primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 36.3, Bhavnagar with 42.4, Botad has 35.5, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 42.9, Gir Somnath has 44.1, Jamnagar with 35.9, Junagadh with 40.9, Kutch with 38.6, Morbi has 30.5, Porbandar with 41.8, Rajkot with 38.2 and Surendranagar with 39.9, as enrolment ratio of ST girls in the upper primary section.

Now, if we look at **Figure 4.20**, it shows an average of both TER total ST students and ST Girls students in the upper primary section. The average of each district can be seen as; Amreli has 0.96, Bhavnagar with 0.78, Botad has 1.47, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 1.1, Gir Somnath has 1.27, Jamnagar with 1.52, Junagadh with 1.92, Kutch with 1.98, Morbi has 2.27, Porbandar with 1.96, Rajkot with 1.76 and Surendranagar with 1.9, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Morbi, with an average of 2.27, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Bhavnagar has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 0.78 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 1.57. Again, the average of each district based on ST Girls Enrolment including Amreli has 38.78, Bhavnagar with 41.66, Botad has 34, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 43.47, Gir Somnath has 43.57, Jamnagar with 37.06, Junagadh with 42.92, Kutch with 38.38, Morbi has 31.77, Porbandar with 43.42, Rajkot with 38.66 and Surendranagar with 37.94, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Gir Somnath, with an average of 43.57, has the highest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Morbi has the lowest ST Girls Enrolment Ratio from the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 31.77 average data. Lastly, the total ST Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 39.30.

Note: The data for districts of Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir-Somnath, and Morbi are available only for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The above analysis is done based on it.

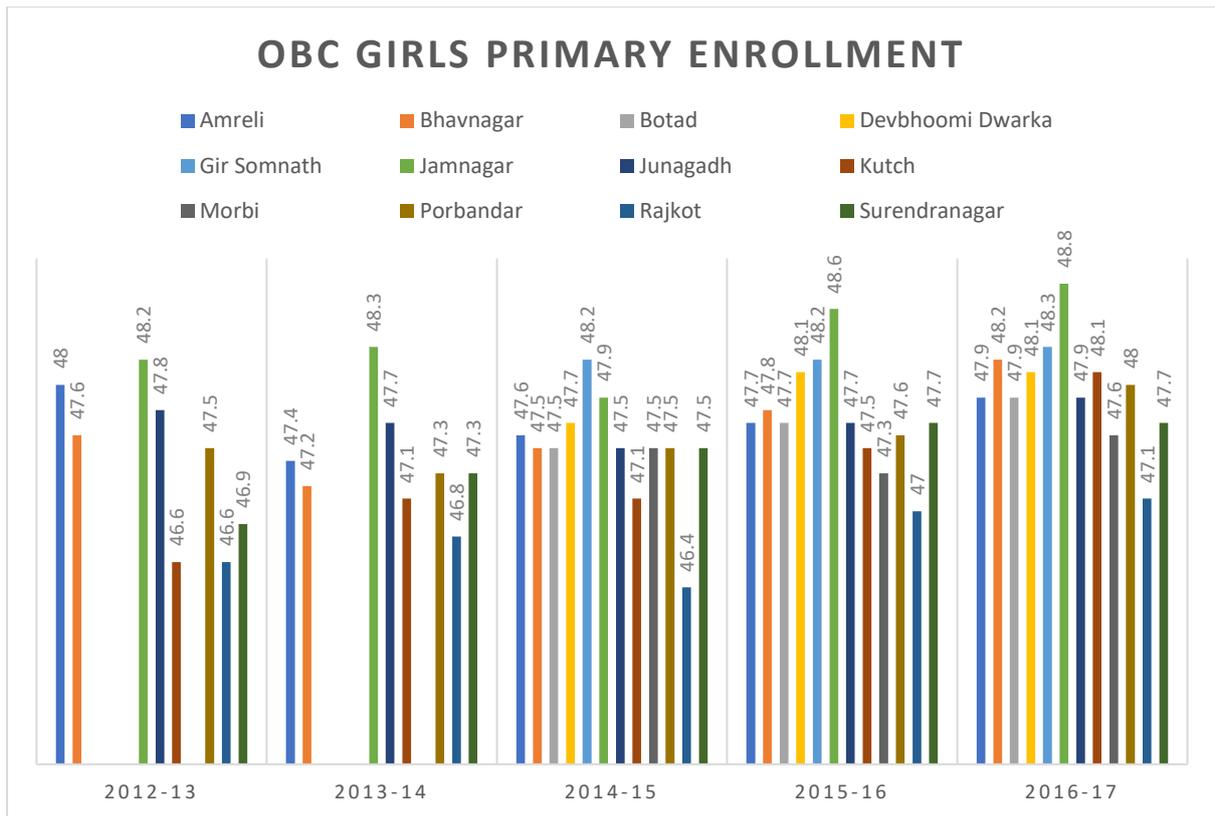
Figure: 4.21 Saurashtra-Kutch OBC Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

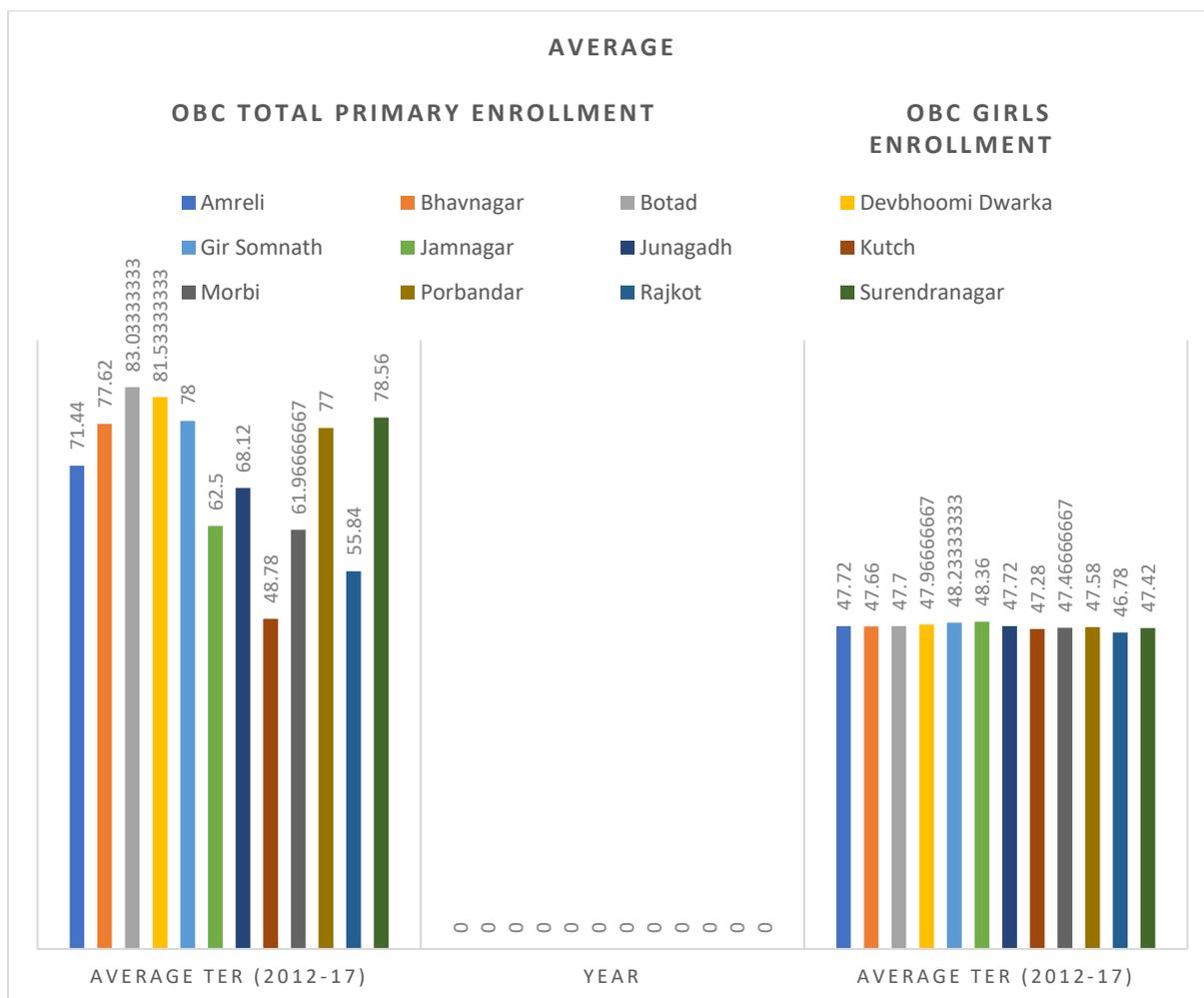
Figure 4.22 Saurashtra-Kutch OBC Girls Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 4.23 Average of both OBC TER and OBC Girls Primary of Saurashtra-Kutch Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Figure 4.21: represents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of OBC students at the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of Saurashtra – Kutch Region covering districts like Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Morbi, Porbandar, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The above graph represents Amreli has 70.1, Bhavnagar has 77.3, Jamnagar has 65, Junagadh has 71, Kutch has 48.6, Porbandar has 74.9, Rajkot has 54.7, Surendranagar has 77, as total enrolment of OBC students in the upper primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 71.6, Bhavnagar has 77.8, Botad has 83, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 81.4, Gir Somnath has 79.7, Jamnagar has 66.5, Junagadh has 66.1, Kutch has 49.2, Morbi has 61.3, Porbandar has 77.3,

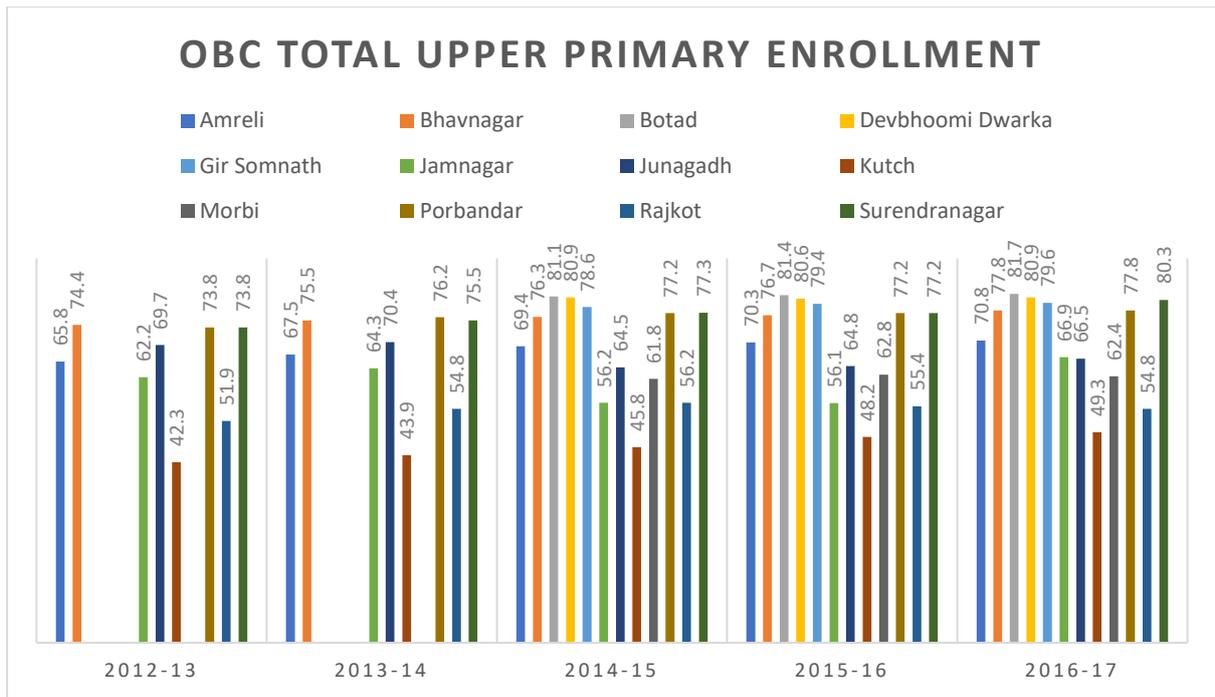
Rajkot has 54.4, and Surendranagar has 80.9, of the total TER of OBC students in the primary section.

Figure 4.22 shows the district-wise Enrolment Ratio of OBC Girl students in the Primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. The above graph represents Amreli with 48, Bhavnagar with 47.6, Jamnagar with 48.2, Junagadh with 47.8, Kutch with 46.6, Porbandar with 47.5, Rajkot with 46.6 and Surendranagar with 46.9, as enrolment ratio of OBC girls in the primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 47.9, Bhavnagar with 48.2, Botad has 47.9, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 48.1, Gir Somnath has 48.3, Jamnagar with 48.8, Junagadh with 47.9, Kutch with 48.1, Morbi has 47.6, Porbandar with 48, Rajkot with 47.1 and Surendranagar with 47.7, as enrolment ratio of OBC girls in the primary section.

Now, we look at **Figure 4.23**, which shows an average of both TER total OBC students and OBC Girls students in the primary section. The average of each district can be seen as follows; Amreli has 71.44, Bhavnagar with 77.62, Botad has 83.3, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 81.53, Gir Somnath has 78, Jamnagar with 62.5, Junagadh with 68.12, Kutch with 48.78, Morbi has 61.97, Porbandar with 77, Rajkot with 55.84 and Surendranagar with 78.56, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Botad, with an average of 83.3, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Rajkot has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17, with 55.84 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 70.36. Again, the average of each district based on OBC Girls Enrolment, including Amreli, has 47.72, Bhavnagar with 47.66, Botad has 47.7, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 47.97, Gir Somnath has 48.23, Jamnagar with 48.36, Junagadh with 47.72, Kutch with 47.28, Morbi has 47.47, Porbandar with 47.58, Rajkot with 46.78 and Surendranagar with 47.42, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Jamnagar, with an average of 48.36, has the highest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Rajkot has the lowest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 46.78 average data. Lastly, the total OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio for 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 47.65.

Note: The data for districts of Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir-Somnath, and Morbi are available only for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The above analysis is done based on it.

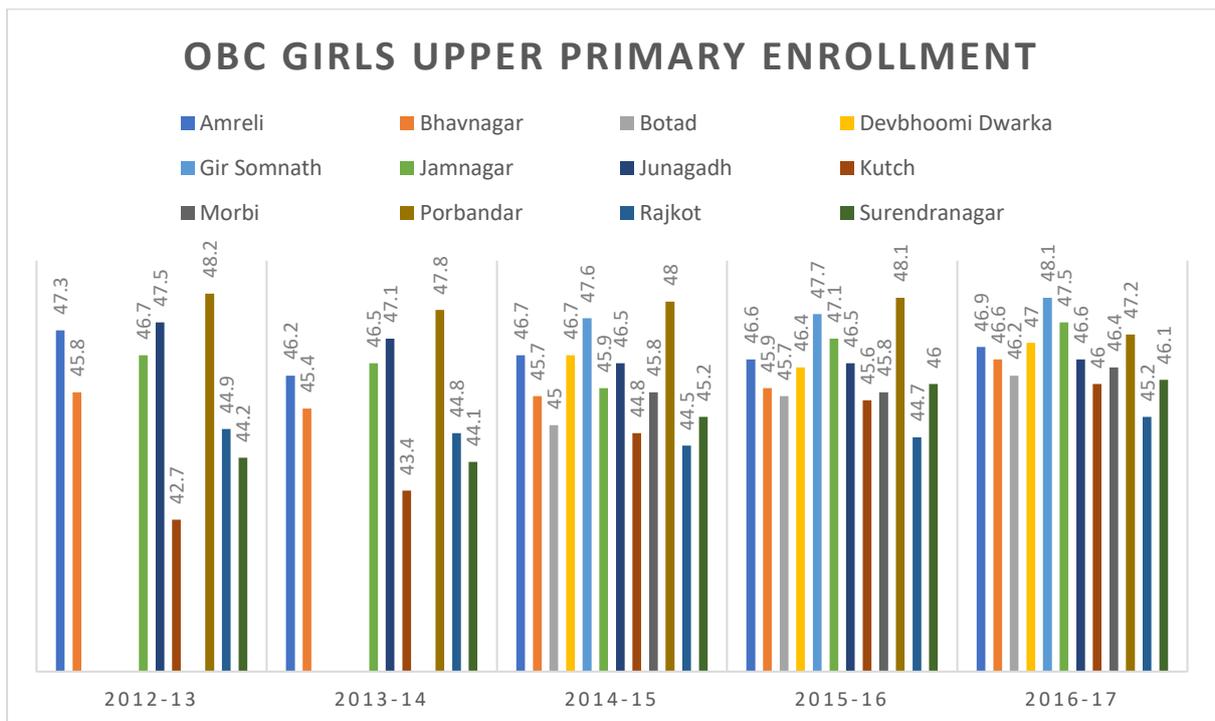
Figure 4.24 Saurashtra-Kutch OBC Total Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

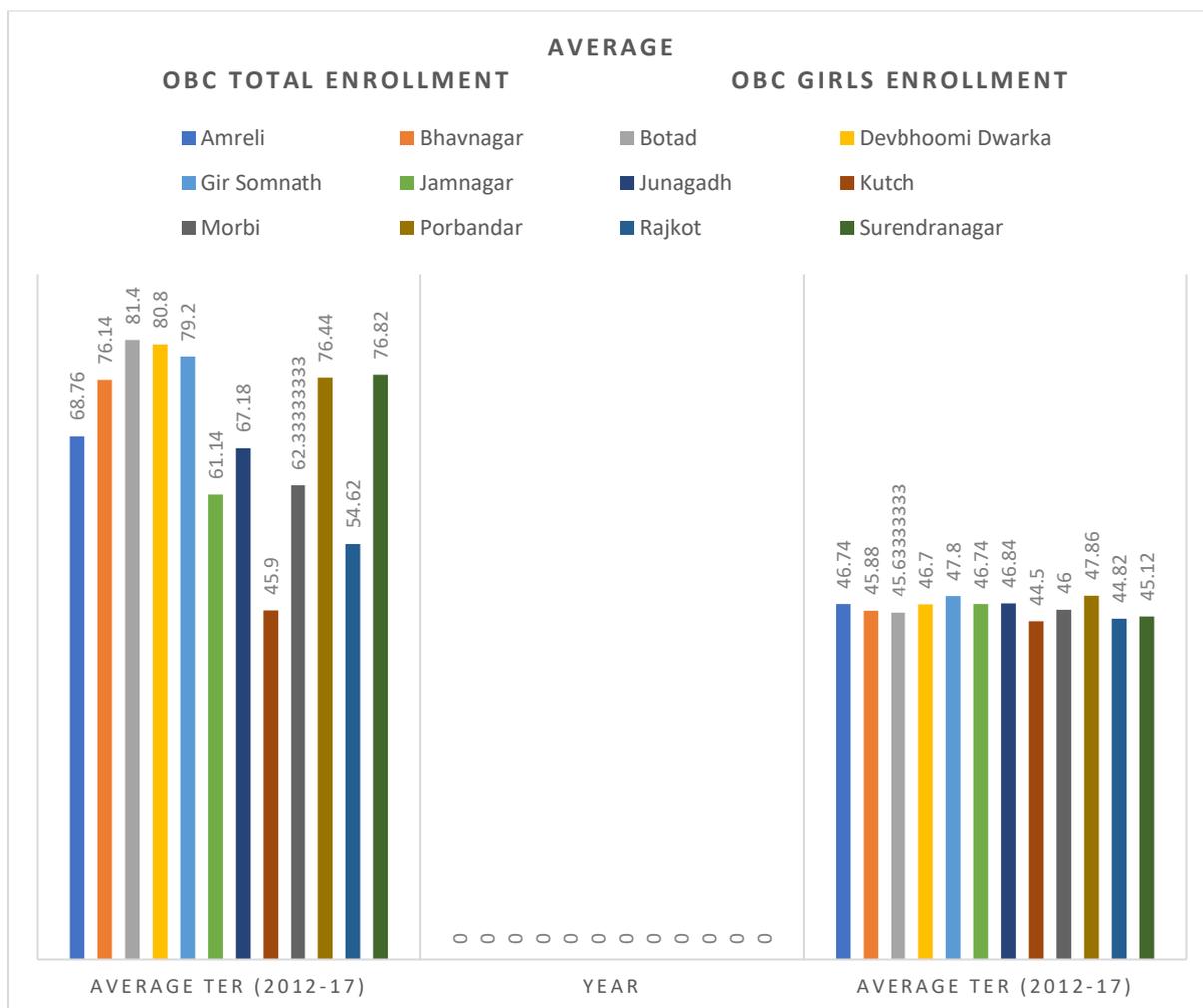
Figure 4.25 Saurashtra-Kutch OBC Girls Upper Primary Enrollment, 2012-13 to 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 4.25 Average of both OBC TER and OBC Girls Upper Primary of Saurashtra-Kutch Region, 2012-13 TO 2016-17



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's Observation:

Figure 4.24: represents the district-wise estimates of the Total Enrolment Ratio (TER) of OBC students in the upper primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the above figure shows the TER of Saurashtra – Kutch Region covering districts like Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Morbi, Porbandar, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The above graph represents Amreli has 65.8, Bhavnagar has 74.4, Jamnagar has 62.2, Junagadh has 69.7, Kutch has 42.3, Porbandar has 73.8, Rajkot has 51.9, and Surendranagar has 73.8, as total enrolment of OBC students in the upper primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for the year 2016-17, Amreli has 70.8, Bhavnagar has 77.8, Botad has 81.7, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 80.9, Gir Somnath has 79.6, Jamnagar has 66.9, Junagadh has 66.5, Kutch has 49.3, Morbi has 62.4,

Porbandar has 77.8, Rajkot has 54.8, and Surendranagar has 80.3, of the total TER of OBC students in the upper primary section.

Figure 4.25 shows the district-wise Enrolment Ratio of OBC Girl students in the upper primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. The above graph represents Amreli with 47.3, Bhavnagar with 45.8, Jamnagar with 46.7, Junagadh with 47.5, Kutch with 42.7, Porbandar with 48.2, Rajkot with 44.9 and Surendranagar with 44.2, as enrolment ratio of OBC girls in primary section for the year 2012-13. Similarly, for year 2016-17, Amreli has 46.9, Bhavnagar with 46.6, Botad has 46.2, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 47, Gir Somnath has 48.1, Jamnagar with 47.5, Junagadh with 46.6, Kutch with 46, Morbi has 46.4, Porbandar with 47.2, Rajkot with 45.2 and Surendranagar with 46.1, as enrolment ratio of OBC girls in upper primary section.

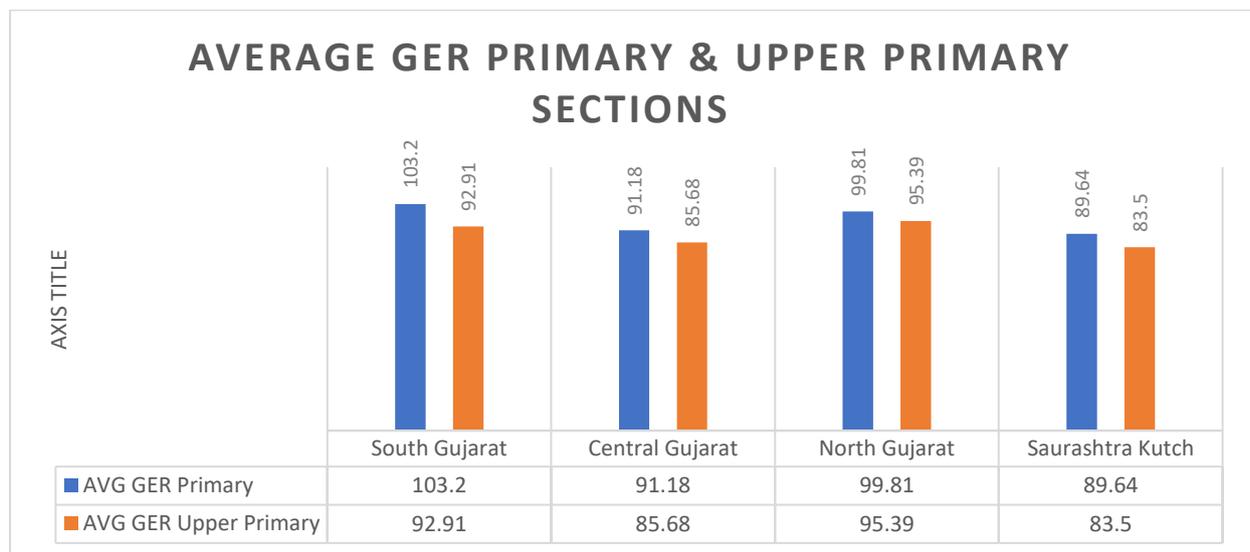
Figure 4.26 shows an average of both TER total OBC students and OBC Girls students in the upper primary section. The average of each district can be seen as; Amreli has 68.76, Bhavnagar with 76.14, Botad has 81.4, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 80.08, Gir Somnath has 79.2, Jamnagar with 61.14, Junagadh with 67.18, Kutch with 45.9, Morbi has 62.33, Porbandar with 76.44, Rajkot with 54.62 and Surendranagar with 76.82, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Here, out of these districts, Botad, with an average of 81.4, has the highest Net Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Kutch has the lowest Total Enrolment Ratio from the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 45.9 average data. Here, the Total Enrolment Ratio for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 69.22. Again, the average of each district based on OBC Girls Enrolment, including Amreli has 46.74, Bhavnagar with 45.88, Botad has 45.63, Devbhoomi Dwarka has 46.7, Gir Somnath has 47.8, Jamnagar with 46.74, Junagadh with 46.84, Kutch with 44.5, Morbi has 46, Porbandar with 47.86, Rajkot with 44.82 and Surendranagar with 45.12, for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17. Out of these districts, Porbandar, with an average of 47.86, has the highest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from 2012-13 to 2016-17. On the other hand, Kutch has the lowest OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio from the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17 with 44.5 average data. Lastly, the total OBC Girls Enrolment Ratio for the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 46.21.

Note: The data for districts of Botad, Devbhumi Dwarka, Gir-Somnath, and Morbi are available only for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The above analysis is done based on it.

6.4.5 ZONE-WISE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

In the preceding sections, the researcher revealed Gujarat's enrolment rates in four zones (North Gujarat, Central Gujarat, South Gujarat, and Saurashtra-Kutch). This section will compare these four zones regarding GER, NER, and enrollment rates among SC, ST, and OBC.

Figure 4.1: GER in primary and upper primary sections



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

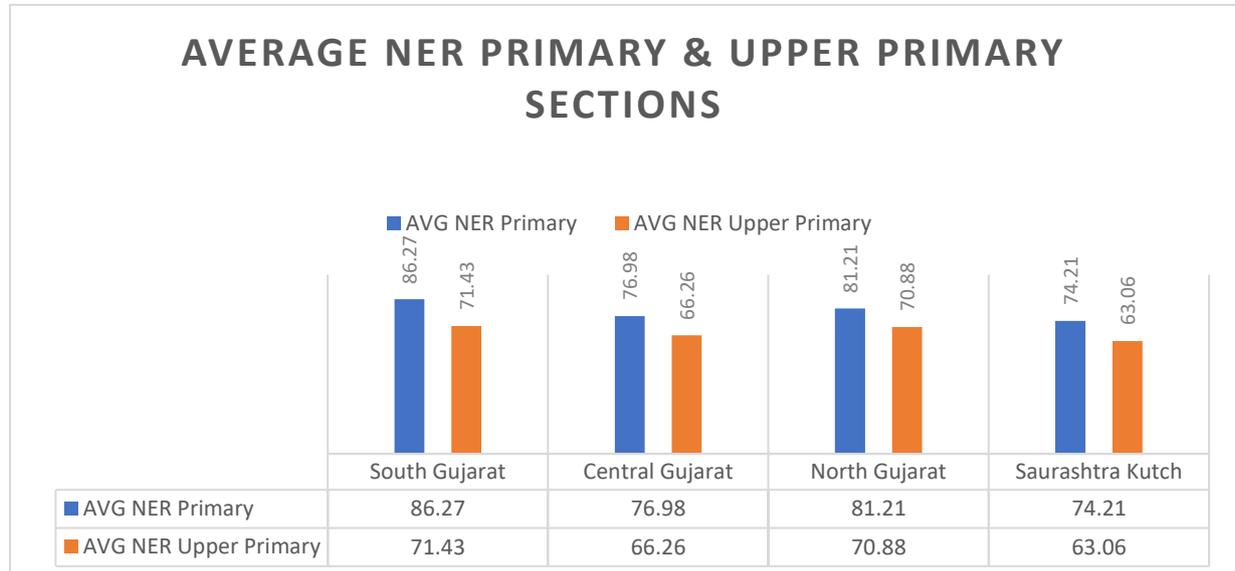
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's observations

Figure 4.1 represents the zone-wise average estimates of the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of students in the primary and upper primary levels for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the blue bars in the above figure show the average GER in primary sections for the years 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 103.2, Central Gujarat has 91.18, North Gujarat has 99.81, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 89.64, as gross enrollment rate students in the primary section. Similarly, the brown bars in the above figure show the average GER in upper primary sections for 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 92.91, Central Gujarat has 85.68, North Gujarat has 95.39, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 83.5, as gross enrollment rate students in the upper primary section. It can be observed that among all the four zones, the South Gujarat region has the highest GER of students in the primary section with 103.2, whereas Saurashtra-Kutch has

the lowest with 89.64. Similarly, at the upper primary level, North Gujarat has the highest GER with 95.39, and Saurashtra-Kutch has the lowest with 83.5.

Figure 4.2 NER in primary and upper primary sections



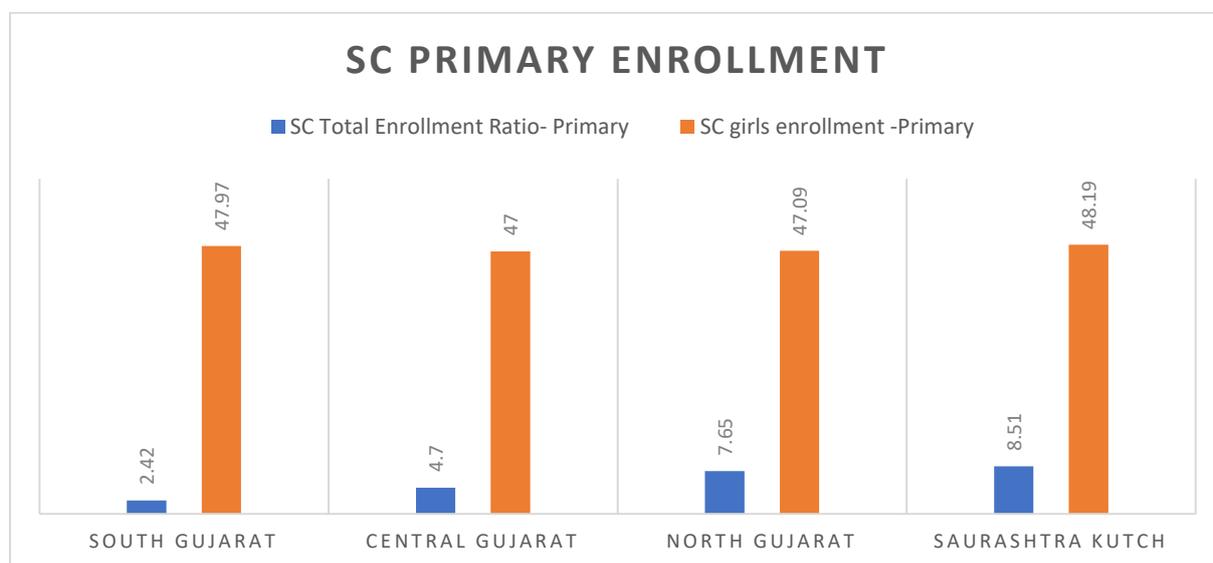
Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher’s observations

Figure 4.2 represents the zone-wise average estimates of the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) of students in the primary and upper primary levels for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the blue bars in the above figure show the average NER in primary sections for the years 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 86.27, Central Gujarat has 76.98, North Gujarat has 81.21, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 74.21, as net enrollment rate students in the primary section. Similarly, the brown bars in the above figure show the average NER in upper primary sections for 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 71.43, Central Gujarat has 66.26, North Gujarat has 70.88, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 63.06, as net enrollment rate students in the upper primary section. It can be observed that among all the four zones, the South Gujarat region has the highest NER of students in the primary section with 86.27, whereas Saurashtra-Kutch has the lowest with 74.21. Similarly, at the upper primary level, South Gujarat has the highest NER with 71.43, and Saurashtra-Kutch the lowest with 63.06.

Figure 4.3 Schedule Caste (SC) total enrollment and SC girls enrollment in 4 zones in Primary Section



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

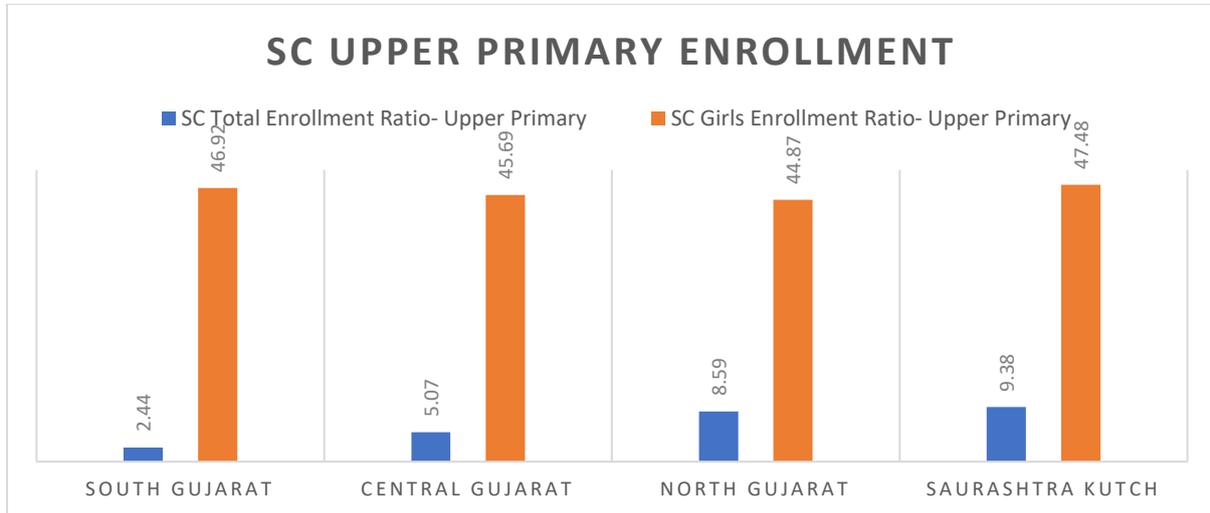
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher’s observations

Figure 4.3 represents the zone-wise average estimates of the total enrollment of SC students and SC girls in the primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the blue bars in the above figure show the average total enrollment of SC students in primary sections for the years 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 2.42, Central Gujarat has 4.7, North Gujarat has 7.65, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 8.51, as the total enrollment of SC students in the primary section. Similarly, the brown bars in the above figure show the enrollment of SC girls in primary sections from 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 47.97, Central Gujarat has 47, North Gujarat has 47.09, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 48.19, as the enrollment of SC girls in the primary section. It can be observed that among all the four zones, the Saurashtra-Kutch region has the highest total enrollment of SC students in the primary section with 8.51, whereas South Gujarat has the lowest with 2.42. Similarly, the Saurashtra-Kutch region has the highest enrollment of SC girls students in the primary section, with 48.19 of the total SC enrollment in

that region. In contrast, Central Gujarat has the lowest, with 47 of the total SC enrollment in that region.

Figure 4.4 Schedule Caste (SC) total enrollment and SC girls enrollment in 4 zones in Upper Primary section



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

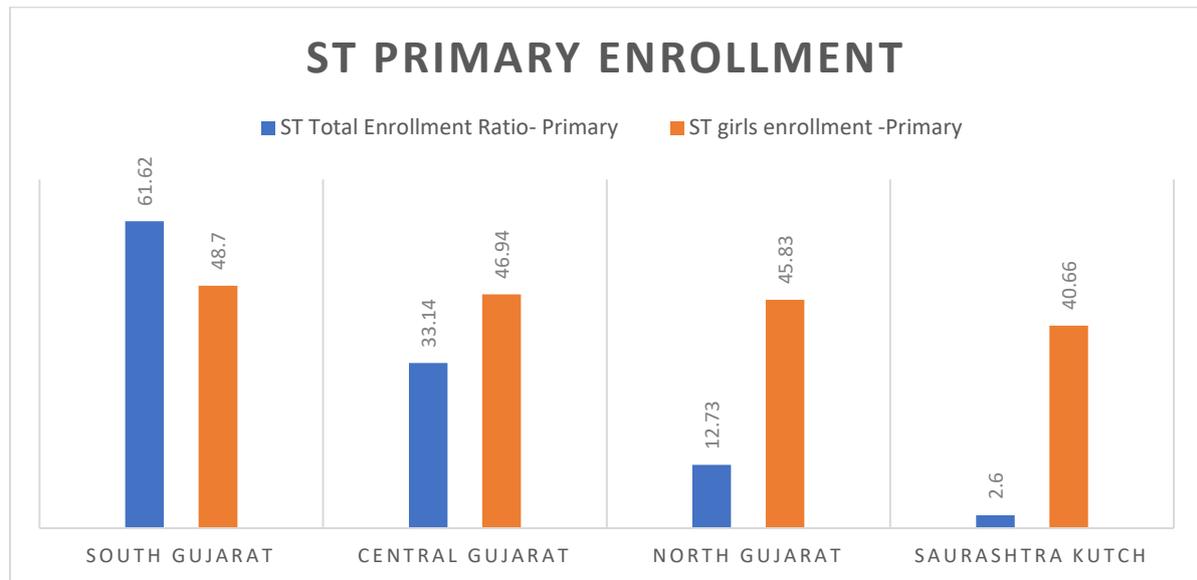
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher’s observations

Figure 4.4 represents the zone-wise average estimates of the total enrollment of SC students and SC girls in the upper primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the blue bars in the above figure show the average total enrollment of SC students in upper primary sections for the years of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 2.44, Central Gujarat has 5.07, North Gujarat has 8.59, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 9.38, as the total enrollment of SC students in the upper primary section. Similarly, the brown bars in the above figure show the enrollment of SC girls in upper primary sections for the years 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 46.92, Central Gujarat has 45.69, North Gujarat has 44.87, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 47.48, as the enrollment of SC girls in the upper primary section. It can be observed that among all the four zones, the Saurashtra-Kutch region has the highest total enrollment of SC students in the upper primary section with 9.38, whereas South Gujarat has the lowest with 2.44. Similarly,

the Saurashtra-Kutch region has the highest enrollment of SC girl students in the upper primary section, with 47.48 of the total SC enrollment in that region. In contrast, North Gujarat has the lowest, with 44.87 of the total SC enrollment in that region.

Figure 4.5 Schedule Tribe (ST) total enrollment and ST girls enrollment in 4 zones in Primary section



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

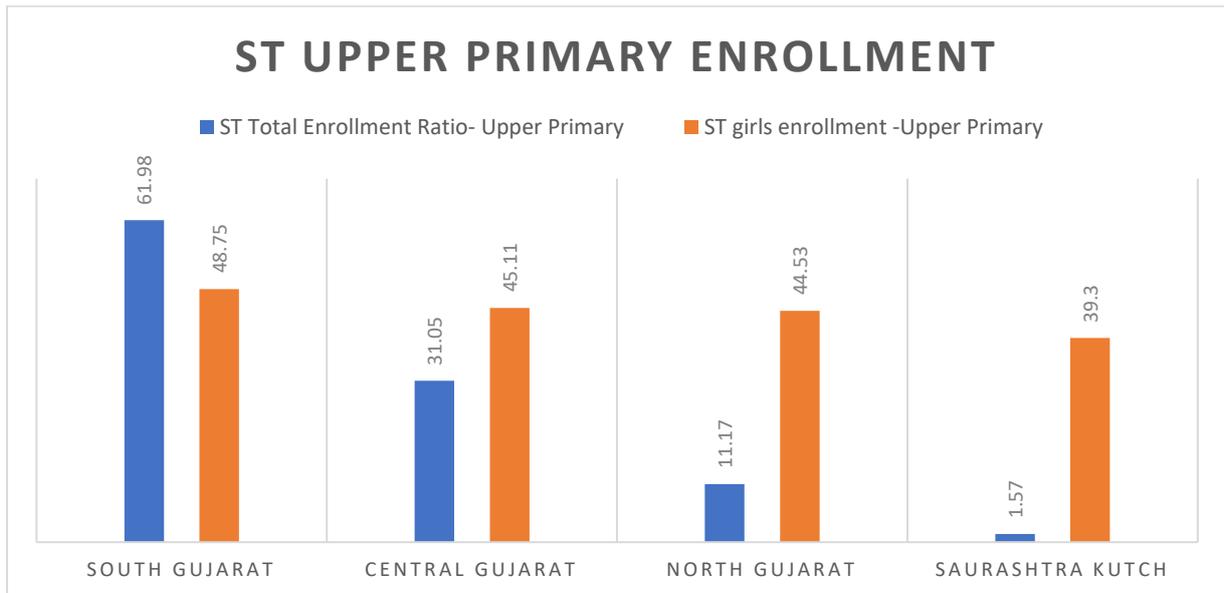
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher’s observations

Figure 4.5 represents the zone-wise average estimates of the total enrollment of ST students and ST girls in the primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the blue bars in the above figure show the average total enrollment of ST students in primary sections for the years 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 61.62, Central Gujarat has 33.14, North Gujarat has 12.73, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 2.6, as the total enrollment of ST students in the primary section. Similarly, the brown bars in the above figure show the enrollment of ST girls in primary sections from 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 48.7, Central Gujarat has 46.94, North Gujarat has 45.83, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 40.66, as the enrollment of ST girls in the primary section. It can be observed that among all the four zones, the South Gujarat region has the highest total enrollment of ST students in the primary section with 61.62,

whereas Saurashtra-Kutch has the lowest with 2.6. Similarly, the South Gujarat region has the highest enrollment of ST girls students in the primary section, with 48.7 of the total ST enrollment in that region, whereas the Saurashtra-Kutch region has the lowest, with 40.66 of the total ST enrollment in that region.

Figure 4.6 Schedule Tribe (ST) total enrollment and ST girls enrollment in 4 zones in Upper Primary section



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

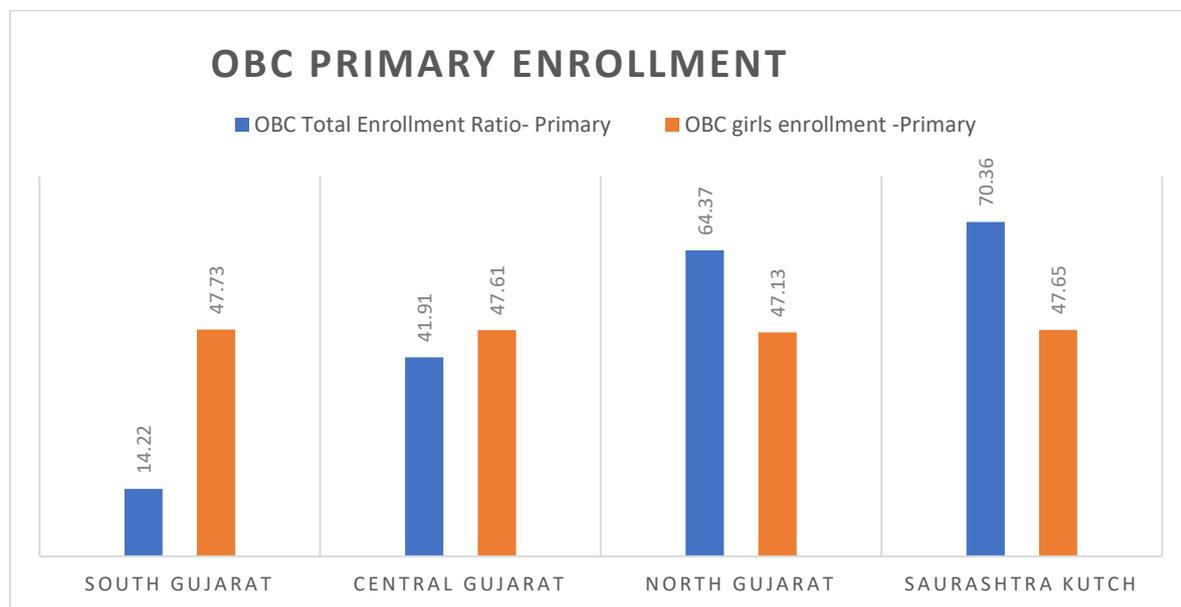
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher’s observations

Figure 4.6 represents the zone-wise average estimates of the total enrollment of ST students and ST girls in the upper primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the blue bars in the above figure show the average total enrollment of ST students in upper primary sections for the years of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 61.98, Central Gujarat has 31.05, North Gujarat has 11.17, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 1.57, as the total enrollment of ST students in the upper primary section. Similarly, the brown bars in the above figure show the enrollment of ST girls in upper primary sections from 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat

has 48.75, Central Gujarat has 45.11, North Gujarat has 44.53, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 30.3, as the enrollment of ST girls in the upper primary section. It can be observed that among all the four zones, the South Gujarat region has the highest total enrollment of ST students in the upper primary section with 61.98, whereas Saurashtra-Kutch has the lowest with 1.57. Similarly, the South Gujarat region has the highest enrollment of ST girls students in the upper primary section, with 48.75 of the total ST enrollment in that region. In contrast, the Saurashtra-Kutch region has the lowest, with 39.3 of the total ST enrollment in that region.

Figure 4.7 Other Backward Caste (OBC) total enrollment and OBC girls enrollment in 4 zones in Primary section



Source: Researcher’s computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

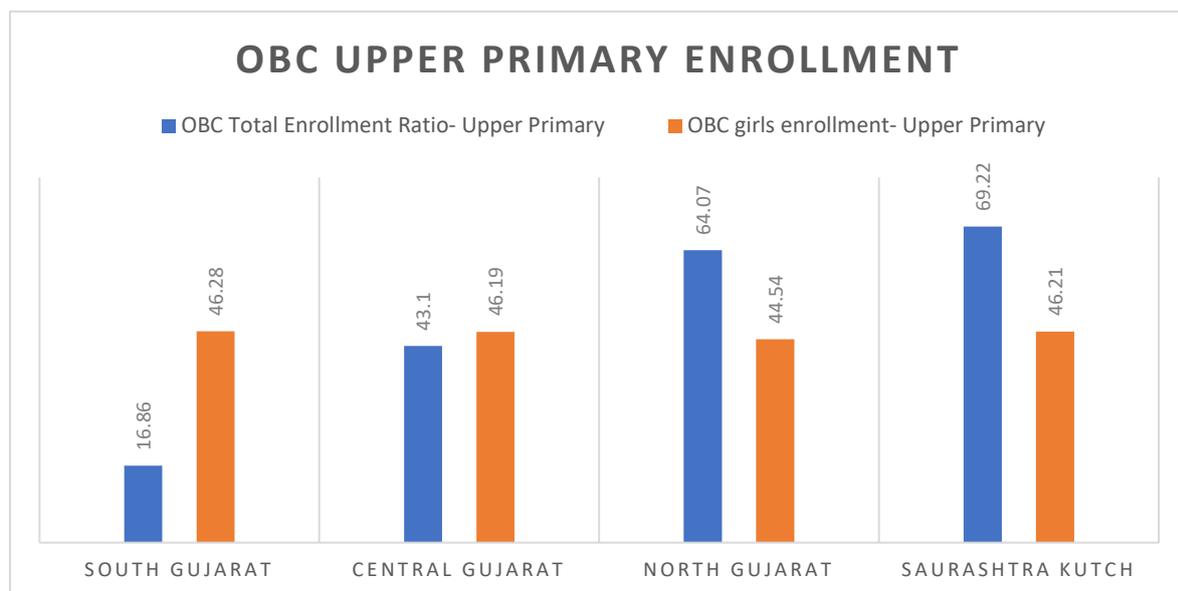
Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher’s observations

Figure 4.7 represents the zone-wise average estimates of the total enrollment of OBC students and OBC girls in the primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the blue bars in the above figure show the average total enrollment of OBC students in primary sections for the years of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 14.22, Central Gujarat has 41.91, North Gujarat has 64.37, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 70.36, as the total enrollment of OBC students in the primary section. Similarly, the brown bars in the above figure show the

enrollment of OBC girls in primary sections from 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 48.75, Central Gujarat has 47.61, North Gujarat has 47.13, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 47.65, as the enrollment of OBC girls in the primary section. It can be observed that among all the four zones, the Saurashtra-Kutch region has the highest total enrollment of OBC students in the primary section with 70.36, whereas South Gujarat has the lowest with 14.22. Similarly, the South Gujarat region has the highest enrollment of OBC girls students in the primary section, with 47.73 of the total OBC enrollment in that region, whereas the North Gujarat region has the lowest, with 47.13 of the total OBC enrollment in that region.

Figure 4.8 Other Backward Caste (OBC) total enrollment and OBC girls enrollment in 4 zones in Upper Primary section



Source: Researcher's computation (Data from U-DISE, GOI)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's observations

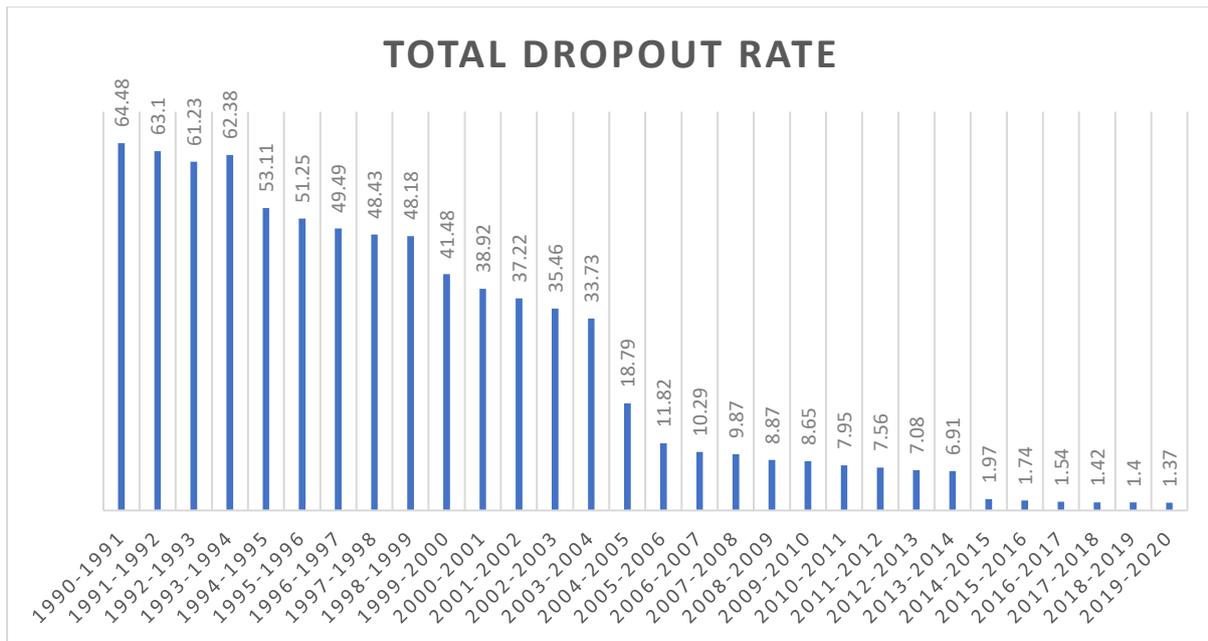
Figure 4.8 represents the zone-wise average estimates of the total enrollment of OBC students and OBC girls in the upper primary level for the reference of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. Here, it can be observed that the blue bars in the above figure show the average total enrollment of OBC students in upper primary sections for the years of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South

Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 16.86, Central Gujarat has 43.1, North Gujarat has 64.07, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 69.22, as the total OBC students in the upper primary section. Similarly, the brown bars in the above figure show the enrollment of OBC girls in upper primary sections for the years 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 of South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, North Gujarat and Saurashtra-Kutch regions. South Gujarat has 46.28, Central Gujarat has 46.19, North Gujarat has 44.54, and Saurashtra-Kutch has 46.21, as the enrollment of OBC girls in the upper primary section. It can be observed that among all the four zones, the Saurashtra-Kutch region has the highest total enrollment of OBC students in the upper primary section with 69.22, whereas South Gujarat has the lowest with 16.86. Similarly, the South Gujarat region has the highest enrollment of OBC girls students in the upper primary section, with 46.28 of the total OBC enrollment in that region, whereas the North Gujarat region has the lowest, with 44.54 of the total OBC enrollment in that region.

6.5 EFFECT OF RTE ACT 2009 ON DROPOUT RATE

The dropout rate is a crucial indicator of the RTE Act's successful implementation in addition to the enrollment rate. The dropout rate can be understood as the percentage of students enrolled in a particular grade during a given school year but did not continue their studies the following year. In other words, it refers to the extent to which students from a given grade drop out of school before completing is known as the dropout rate. Education as a right requires not only making education available, accessible, acceptable, and adaptive for children by enrolling them in school but also guaranteeing that children complete their education without dropping out in the middle. In this context, this section investigates the impact of the RTE Act 2009 on Gujarat's dropout rate.

Figure: 5.1 Total Dropout Rate (standard 1 to 8) in Gujarat from 1990 to 2020



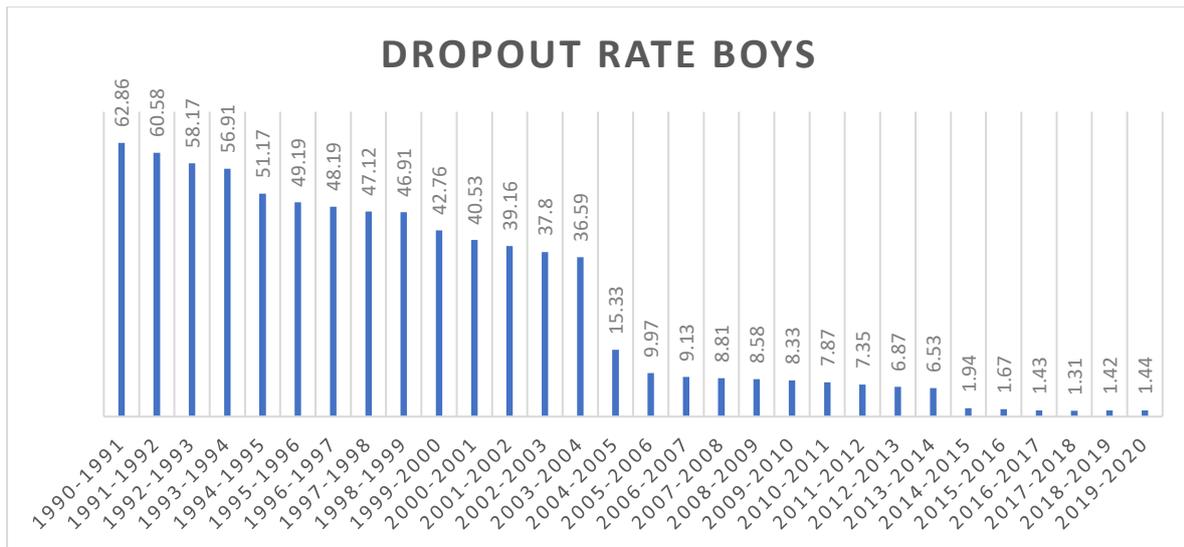
Source: Researcher's computation (Dept of Primary Education, Govt of Gujarat)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's observation:

The above table indicates that there has been a decline in the dropout rate of students after the implementation of the RTE Act 2009 in the state. If we look at the data from the early 1990s, the state's dropout rate at the elementary level was significantly high. In 1990-91, it was highest at 64.48 per cent. In 2000-01, the dropout rate had reduced to 38.92%. The immediate period before the implementation of the RTE Act 2009 had a dropout rate of 8.87% in 2008-09, which reduced to 8.65% in 2009-10, and 7.95% in 2010-11. The RTE Act 2009 was implemented in Gujarat in the year 2012. As the above figure suggests, the dropout rate in the first year of RTE, i.e., 2012-13, was 7.08 %, and in the second year, i.e., 2013-14, it was 6.91%. In the subsequent years, there was a significant decline in the dropout rate. In 2014-15, the dropout rate came down to 1.97%, which further declined to 1.37% in 2019-2020.

Figure 5.2 Dropout Rate among boys (Std 1 to 8) for year 1990-91 to 2019-20



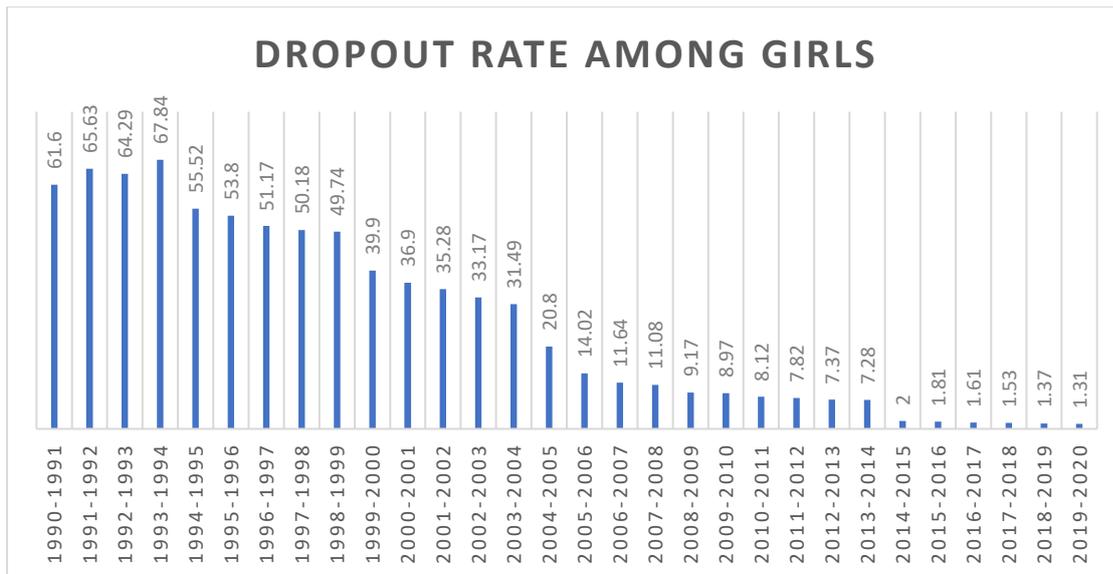
Source: Researcher's computation (Dept of Primary Education, Govt of Gujarat)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's observations:

The above table indicates that there has been a decline in the dropout rate of boys after the implementation of the RTE Act 2009 in the state. If we look at the data from the early 1990s, the dropout rate among boys in the state at the elementary level was significantly high. In 1990-91, it was highest at 62.86 per cent. In 2000-01, the dropout rate had reduced to 40.53%. The immediate period before the implementation of the RTE Act 2009 had a dropout rate of 8.58% in 2008-09, which reduced to 8.33% in 2009-10, and 7.87% in 2010-11. The RTE Act 2009 was implemented in Gujarat in the year 2012. As the above figure suggests, the dropout rate in the first year of RTE, i.e., 2012-13, was 6.87 %, and in the second year, i.e., 2013-14, it was 6.53%. In the subsequent years, there was a significant decline in the dropout rate. In 2014-15, the dropout rate came down to 1.94%, which further declined to 1.44% in 2019-20.

Figure 5.3 Dropout Rate among girls in Gujarat (Std 1 to 8) for year 1990-91 to 2019-20



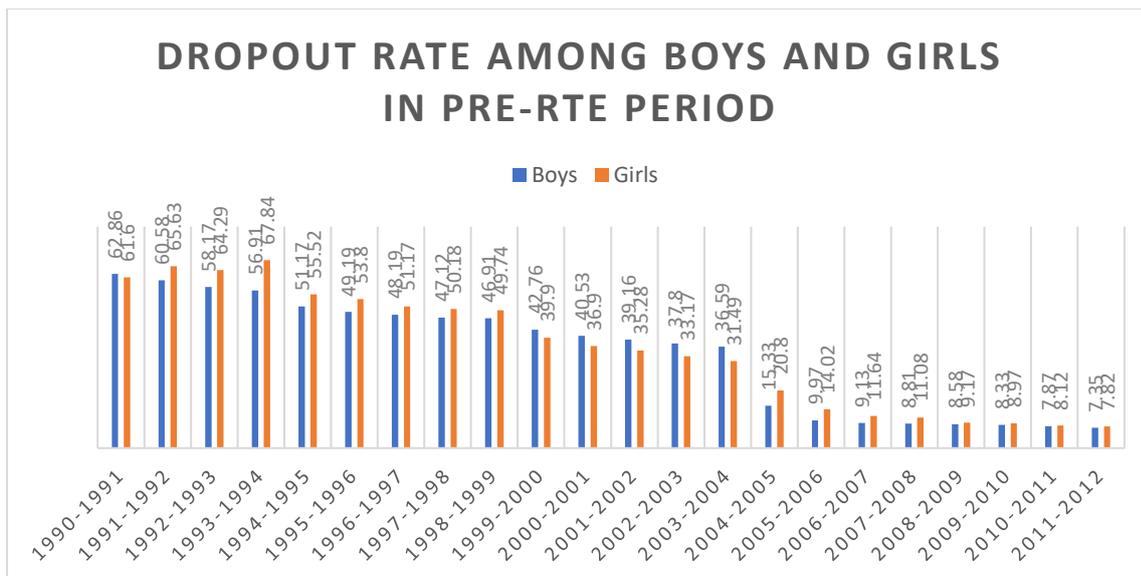
Source: Researcher's computation (Dept of Primary Education, Govt of Gujarat)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's observations:

The above table indicates that there has been a decline in the dropout rate of girls after the implementation of the RTE Act 2009 in the state. If we look at the data from the early 1990s, the dropout rate among girls in the state at the elementary level was significantly high. In 1990-91, it was highest at 61.6 per cent. In 2000-01, the dropout rate had reduced to 36.9%. The immediate period before the implementation of the RTE Act 2009 had a dropout rate of 9.17% in 2008-09, which reduced to 8.97% in 2009-10, and 8.12% in 2010-11. The RTE Act 2009 was implemented in Gujarat in the year 2012. As the above figure suggests, the dropout rate in the first year of RTE, i.e., 2012-13, was 7.37 %, and in the second year, i.e., 2013-14, it was 7.28%. In the subsequent years, there was a significant decline in the dropout rate. In 2014-15, the dropout rate decreased to 2%, which further declined to 1.31% in 2019-2020.

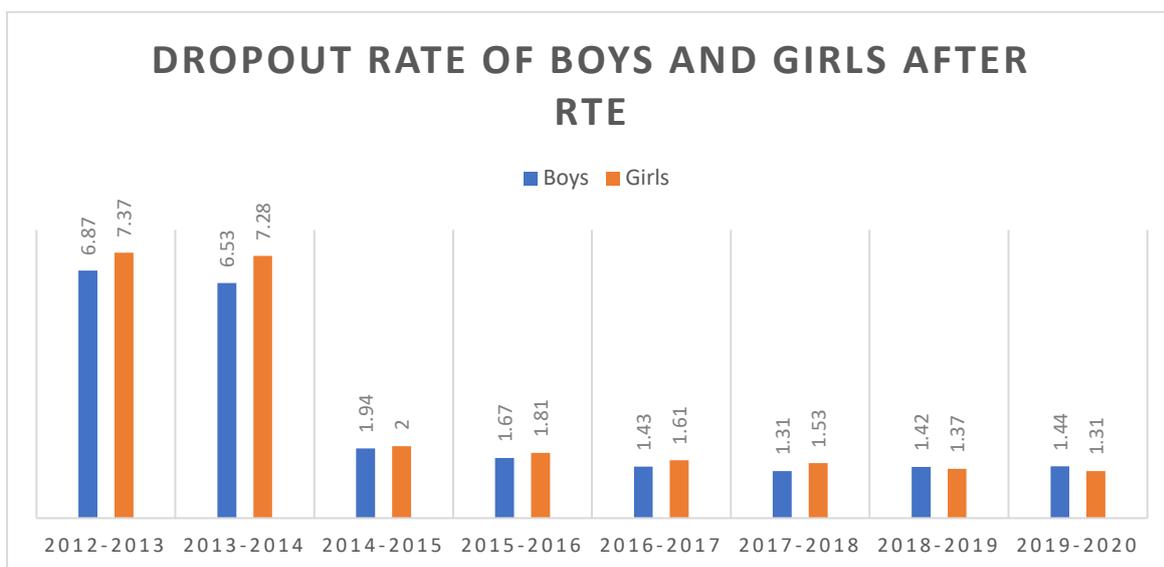
Figure 5.4 (a) Comparative analysis of dropout Rate of Boys and Girls (std 1 to 8)



Source: Researcher's computation (Dept of Primary Education, Govt of Gujarat)

Note: All data is in percentage

Figure 5.4 (b) Comparative analysis of dropout Rate of Boys and Girls (std 1 to 8)



Source: Researcher's computation (Dept of Primary Education, Govt of Gujarat)

Note: All data is in percentage

Researcher's observations:

The above table indicates a decline in the dropout rate of boys and girls before and after implementing the RTE Act 2009 in the state. If we compare the data from the early 1990s, the

dropout rate among girls in the state at the elementary level was significantly higher than boys. In 1993-94, it was highest at 67.84 per cent, compared to 56.91% among boys. In the year 2000-01, the dropout rate had reduced to 36.9%; among boys, it was 40.53%. In the immediate period before the implementation of the RTE Act 2009, this gap between the dropout rates of boys and girls had narrowed down. In 2008-09, the dropout rate was 8.58% among boys and 9.17% among girls, which further reduced to 8.33% among boys and 8.97% among girls in 2009-10, and 8.12% in 2010-11. The RTE Act 2009 was implemented in Gujarat in the year 2012. As the above figure suggests, in the first year of RTE, i.e., 2012-13, the dropout rate among boys was 6.87%, and among girls, it was 7.37%. In the second year of RTE, i.e., 2013-14, it was 6.53% among boys and 7.28% among girls. In the subsequent years, there was a significant decrease in the gap between the dropout rate of boys and girls. In 2014-15, the dropout rate was 1.94% among boys and 2% among girls, which further reduced to 1.44% among boys and 1.31% among girls in 2019-2020.

6.6 MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT TO ENCOURAGE HIGHER ENROLLMENT AND DECREASE DROPOUT IN SCHOOLS

In order to increase the enrollment of students in the schools and decrease the dropout rate, the Government of Gujarat (GoG) has adopted a multi-pronged strategy and a mission-mode approach. Based on the interview with an education department officer, GoG, it was found that the state is implementing its two flagship schemes- Shala Praveshotsav and Kanya Kelavani Rathyatra. Both these programs are organized yearly in June, state-wide, to increase enrolment and promote girls' education. The Kanya Kelavani Rathyatra, in particular, focuses on increasing the enrollment of girl children in the school. Both of these campaigns are unique initiatives of the state government, started in 2003 to increase the enrollment rate of children in the schools. It was particularly important since the state's dropout rate among children during that time was very high. As stated in the above section, the dropout rate in Gujarat in 1990-91 was 64.48% and 63.1% in 1991-92. However, it declined to 41.48% in the year 1999-2000. However, this figure was very high and a significant obstacle to India's aim to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Moreover, the dropout rate among girls was alarming. For example, in the year 1991-92, the dropout rate among girls in the state was 65.63%, as compared to boys, which was 60.58%. Similarly, in 1993-94, the dropout rate among girls was 67.84%, compared to boys, which was 56.91%. This trend of high dropout rate among girls compared to boys and the state average dropout rate was a matter of grave concern and one of the biggest challenges for the state

government to achieve the goal of 'education for all'. Against this backdrop, the state government envisaged two programmes- the Shala Praveshotsav and Kanya Kelavani Yatra to address the issue of high dropout rates in the state and increase the enrollment rate. While the Shala Praveshotsav focuses on the enrollment of all children from the pre-school or Balvadi to standard 1st, the Kanya Kelavani Yatra mainly focuses on the enrollment of the girl child.

Having started in 2003, both these programmes completed their 17th edition in June 2022. They involved the participation of the State's Chief Minister, Members of the Council of Ministers, Officials, and State and District Level Officers travelling to rural areas to persuade parents to enrol their children in school. The latest Shala Praveshotsav was organized in June 2022. For the first time, vice-chancellors from several state universities were also involved, apart from the chief minister, state ministers, MPs, for the first time MLAs, Class I officers, IAS and IPS officials. These officials and elected representatives visited government elementary schools. They participated in taluka-level review sessions and meetings with teachers to discuss concerns like learning loss, attendance, and infrastructure needs.

The School Management Committee (SMC) members vowed to provide unconditional dedication to achieve the goal of 100% primary school enrolment and retention of all students, particularly girls. Children received school bags, slates, pens, pencils, textbooks, and other items from donors.

Based on the data gathered during the Praveshotsav and Kanya Kelavani Yatra field visits, it came to light that Gujarat organizes both of these programmes, like festivals, as part of a state-wide initiative to welcome newly enrolled class-1 children. Attractive and creative schools, enticing classrooms and school buildings, and the cheerful faces of children with new school kits, bags, and uniforms distributed to them free of charge on the first day of school create a festival atmosphere. In addition, the newly enrolled children received a traditional tilak on their foreheads and were given sweets and other goodies to welcome them and create an aura of enjoyment and fun in the school.

Further, as part of its multi-pronged strategy and mission-mode-approach to achieve the aim of 'Education for All', decrease the dropout rate and increase enrollment in the school, in addition to these programs, the government has also introduced several complementary schemes. One of the most important schemes is the Vidyalaxmi scheme, which has been implemented in recent years for girls from low-income households living in urban areas and villages with female literacy rates below 35%; it was created as a result of a focus on the education of girl children. When a girl enrolls in either class one or eight, a bond of Rs. 1,000 is issued to each

of the 11 lakh low-income girl students to increase student retention. The bond is redeemed with interest when the child graduates, whether in class 7 or 12.

Furthermore, parental migration is one of the most common reasons for children dropping out of school. The state administration created migration cards with unique pre-printed numbers for intra-State and inter-State migratory children to solve this problem. These cards have served as the foundation for creating online web-based software that will ensure the tracking of these children. The card contains details about the place of origin and final destination of migratory children. Additionally, all schools have received the migration forms needed for online tracking. Moreover, to address this issue, the state government has taken several unique initiatives. One such initiative aims at the children of salt pan workers. The Gujarat Government developed a novel project named "School on Wheels" in 2018 in collaboration with Gujarat State Transport Corporation (GSRTC). GSRTC provides unused buses that are temporarily converted into classrooms. A typical bus will contain PVC flooring, 18 writing desks, an LCD, ceiling fans, LED lighting, and a writing board to match the desert's environment. According to the Government of Gujarat data, so far, 38 mobile schools have been developed as part of the Samagra Shiksha initiatives, which are aimed at helping the children of salt pan workers. Children also receive the mid-day meal on these buses. These buses have all the amenities, including water fountains for the kids. A total of 26 pupils can be taught and learned at once at the school on the bus. Additionally, the state government has built approximately 602 temporary hostels that can accommodate 19,043 children of migrant parents who are enrolled in neighbourhood schools. The goal is to provide boarding and housing facilities to these children so they do not drop out of school and join their families in migration. Furthermore, in collaboration with BISAG, GIS mapping has been done to track the distance between neighbouring schools and places of residence in order to ensure that schools are accessible and fulfil the provisions of the neighbourhood school as prescribed under the RTE Act of 2009. This GIS mapping is made available to the public and contains the school-wise basic information. This also helps the authorities at the district level, block resource centre (BRC), cluster resource centre (CRC), and local level authorities to conduct gap analyses for decision-making and micro-planning.

Furthermore, another novel scheme launched by the state government is the Vidya Deep Yojana programme which offers insurance coverage to children enrolled in schools. The programme, which was started in honour of children who died in the earthquake on January 26, 2001, aims to help all children in primary, secondary, and higher secondary schools. Children in primary school will be covered for Rs. 25,000 under this plan, while those in

secondary and higher secondary schools will be protected for Rs. 50,000. This plan would be funded by an annual premium paid by the State Government. In addition, if a student dies accidentally, other than through suicide or natural causes, the insurance company will reimburse the student's parents for the insurance coverage. Within a week following the student's death, the school's principal will give a certificate in this respect in the appropriate format, upon which the insured sum must be paid by cheque within 15 days.