

Measuring Inequalities in School Education across Indian States: Narrowing the Gap in Enrollment across Scheduled Caste Andscheduled Tribe Communities of India?

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I. Introduction

All Indian citizens at this turn of the century are entitled to equitable access to basic education .A good quality education not only enhances the individual freedom to choose the kind of life one wishes to lead but also empowers an individual to enhance the earnings ability. For the society in general enhancement in educational achievement not only boosts economic growth but also removes social barriers to an equitable living. The government of our country in the Five Year Plan programmes had made special provisions for equitable access to education for all sections of our society, particularly the marginalized sections. An analysis to the demand and supply situation of access to education particularly for the Scheduled tribe and the Scheduled Caste communities will reveal how far resources have been equitably distributed for maximizing the objective of ‘educating India’s all children’.

This paper aims at measuring educational inequality in enrollment in school education among school going population in the age group of six to seventeen years, among the Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste communities across the major Indian states for the period of 2006 to 2011(based on secondary data of Government of India publication of the Ministry of Human resource and Development).The base period coincides with the year of National Knowledge Commission Report to the Nation (2006-2009) ,Government of India. The national Knowledge Commission was constituted on 13, January, 2005. The report stressed on : decentralization and community participation at the local level. The report addressed the three fundamental challenges related to demography, disparity and development. Knowledge, education, and innovations are critical to provide opportunities for the poor and underprivileged to reduce disparities in our society. These are equally important to expedite the process of development and to improve productivity, efficiency, and reduce cost. The terminal period coincides with the last year of the Eleventh Five Year plan and the plan envisaged upon inclusive growth. The Plan places high priority on education as a central instrument for achieving rapid and inclusive growth with specific emphasis on expansion, excellence, and equity. This is reflected in the proposed allocation of Rs. 3 trillion, a four-fold increase over the Tenth Plan. The share of Education in the total Plan will accordingly increase from 7.7 to 20 percent presenting a credible progress towards the target of 6 per cent of GDP. Thus the relevance of the choice of the time period of analysis.

The Gini-indexed based inequality measure is utilized to calculate inequalities in enrollment .Standard deviations and Ginicoefficients are often used to measure inequalities. These measures of inequality are relative measures on inequality, the other set of measures of inequality are referred to as the absolute measures of inequality. An absolute measure on inequality relating to any deprivation is based on a set that is consistent over time referring to individuals in a particular group may it be a country, race or state. A relative measure of inequality describes deprivation of an individual (group) relative to other individuals (group).

The next section discusses the nomenclature on Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste communities, peruses briefly on recent objective profile of Government of India in enhancing quality education and makes a brief exposition on literacy attainments of the same set of population over the last two decades, followed by their educational attainments in the Board examination of the different states. The first set variable testifies the basic learning abilities whereas the second set discusses the educational output after successive years of enrollment in the grades I to X. The performance position reveals certain disconcerting features ,thereby necessitating the utilization on explaining inequalities. Section three briefly discusses gini index measure and its application in assessing educational gaps and how the current paper derives its motivation thereof. The broad methods of the current study and the sources of data utilized are discussed in section four. The major results are analyzed in section five .The paper is finally concluded in section six.

II. Background

The terms Scheduled Caste(SC) and Scheduled Tribe(ST) are now used to refer to the communities listed in the Government Schedule as ‘outcastes’ and ‘tribals’, respectively. The notion of ‘outcastes’ is premised upon the Hindu caste system, which divides society into the four broad categories of Brahmins (priests),Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (traders), and Shudras (menial workers). The castes ofAti Shudras

(performing the most menial tasks) were designated as outside the fourfold caste system, and it is these 'outcastes' that are today referred to as Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes are similarly distinct from mainstream Hindu society, with lifestyles, languages and cultural practices different from the known religions of India. (Sedwal and Kamat, 2008).

According to the 2011 Census, the ST population is 104281034 and constitutes 8.6% of the total population of India. This population grew by 23.7% during the period 2001-2011 (Census of India, 2011). The SC population, on the other hand, is 201378086 and constitutes 16.6% of the total population of India. (Table I). In certain regions particularly the Northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Meghalaya, Scheduled Tribes make up the overwhelming majority of the total population. The overall socio-economic and political status of Scheduled Tribes in these states is significantly better than in other parts of the country, a difference that is also reflected in their educational status and accomplishments. For instance, literacy among the ST population in Nagaland, a state with a ST majority population, is 80% (2011), while in Bihar, a state with a ST minority population, it is only 51.1% (2011) [Table (III) and Table (IV)]

The Constitution of India incorporates several special provisions for the promotion of the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes as well as their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The annual report (2013-2014), of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment highlights the following for promotion of education among Scheduled Caste children:

Access to and participation of SC students should be enhanced to ensure that they have access to quality education. Special efforts need to be made to promote educational development by providing needed support in the form of scholarships for different levels of education; increasing the hostel facilities for boys and girl students; upgradation of Anganwadis by including high-quality pre-school institutions with qualified teachers; setting up a network of residential schools of high quality throughout the country so that all SC girls and boys are covered by them and receive quality education up to Class XII; ensuring that SCs are able to secure full quota of reservation and also enter the merit quota in higher education. Special attention needs to be paid not only to retention in schools but also to provide the children with quality education through incentives like free supply of books, mid-day meals, hostels, and so on to SC children especially the SC girls.

As envisaged in the Annual Report of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2013-2014, GOI, a scheme was developed to promote literacy among tribal students by providing hostel accommodation to such ST students who would otherwise have been unable to continue their education because of their poor economic condition, and the remote location of their villages. The Scheme was revised with effect from 01-04-2008. The scheme covers the entire ST population in the country and is not area-specific.

As far as educational achievements at the school level education is concerned there is wide variation in the performance level of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe population across the states of India. Based on the results of High School Examination (2005), the lowest performing state (board) among SC population was Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, 26% pass percentage. The Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh, continues to be the worst performer when the pass percentage (23.62%) of ST students are scrutinized in 2005. (Table V)

In 2010 among SC students, Board of Secondary Education, Manipur, is the worst performer, 53.5% is the pass percentage. As far as the ST students are concerned in 2010 Meghalaya Board of School Education is the worst performer, 43.2% (pass percentage), (Table VI). The disparities in pass performance necessitates investigation on disparities on enrollment, the input variant of school education where as the pass performance results demonstrate the output variant of school education.

III. A Survey Of Literature

Inequality can have many dimensions. Economists are concerned specifically with monetarily-measurable dimension related to individual or household income and consumption. However, this is just one perspective and inequality can be linked to inequality in skills, education, opportunities, happiness. Several inequality indices can be derived from the Lorenz diagram. Several inequality indices follow along with some basic properties that one would expect the indices to satisfy. These properties are to be used in their ranking, relevance and performance evaluation. The most widely used index of inequality is the Gini coefficient. Gini is generalized to accommodate differing aversions to inequality. Education has positive effects on earnings. Differences in opportunities to invest in human capital, its levels and quality, together with poor redistributive policies may result in increased inequality. Higher educational attainment and more equal distribution of education should enhance economic growth and more equal income distribution. (Thomas et al, 2001). Castello and Domenech (2002) provide new measures of human capital inequality for a panel of countries. Taking school attainment levels they compute Gini coefficients and the distribution of education by quintiles for 108 countries over five-year intervals from 1960 to 2000. The human capital Gini coefficient is computed as:

$$\text{Gini} = \frac{1}{2H} \sum_{i=0}^3 |x_i^{\wedge} - x_j^{\wedge}| n_i n_j = n_0 + n_1 x_2 + (n_2 + n_3) x_3 + n_3 x_3 (n_1 + n_2) / (n_1 x_2 + n_2 (x_1 + x_2) + n_3 (x_1 + x_2 + x_3))$$

Where H is the average schooling years of the population aged above 15 years, i and j denote different levels of education (no schools[0], primary[1], secondary[2] and higher education[3]), n_i and n_j are the shares of population with a given level of education, x_i and x_j are average schooling years of each educational level and x_i^{\wedge} and x_j^{\wedge} are their cumulative averages.

The literature on measuring inequality in education scrutinizes the following issues:

Flow variable: Enrollment Ratios: At the early stage, the enrollment ratios for different levels of schooling were used as indicators of human development. The most commonly used are the primary- and secondary enrollment ratios. Measuring education inequality based on enrollment data is problematic as they do not reflect the stock of human capital.

Stock variable: Attainment is measured by Number of Average Years of Schooling.

The Quality of Schooling: Educational attainment across countries may not be comparable as the quality of schooling differ widely. Two typical approaches were used to measure the quality of education, the input approach and the output approach.

The Distribution of Education: The distributional dimension of education is extremely important for both welfare consideration and for production.

Standard Deviation of Schooling: Absolute Dispersion. There is a small but growing literature on schooling inequality or the distribution of education.

As data became available for measuring the distribution of education, the disparities became more apparent. Standard deviations have been used often to measure the absolute dispersion distribution of assets. In the Inter-American Development Bank (1999) study on inequality in Latin America, the standard deviation of schooling is used to measure inequality of education, and it was found that the larger the standard deviation of schooling, the greater the income inequality--measured by income Gini. Rati Ram used the standard deviations of schooling to illustrate the existence of an education Kuznets curve, and concluded that, "As the average level of schooling rises, educational inequality first increases, and after reaching a peak, starts to decline. The turning point is about seven years of education" (Ram 1990).

Education Gini: Measurement of Relative Inequality. Standard deviation of schooling only measures the dispersion of schooling distribution in absolute terms. To measure the relative inequality of schooling distribution, Gini coefficient is utilized. Four previous studies were found to have used Gini coefficient in measuring the inequality of education. (Thomas et al 2001))

The following are the summary observations of the results in the literature based on education gini index

- * Inequality in educational attainment for most of the countries had been declining during the three decades of 1960-1990, with a few exceptions.
- * There is a negative relation between the education Gini index and the average years of schooling. This implies that countries with a higher educational attainment level are most likely to achieve better education equality than those with lower attainment levels.
- * An educational Kuznets Curve exists if the standard deviation of education is used.
- * Gender-gaps were clearly related to the education inequality, and over time, the impact of gender-gaps on inequality has become stronger. (Thomas et al, 2001)

This paper measures educational inequality in school level education for the three levels primary, middle and secondary using secondary data sets across the Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste population of major Indian states. The educational inequality is measured using Gini index.

The coefficient can be seen as a value ranging from 0 to 1. The lower the value of the coefficient, the greater is the equality. Thus, a complete equality would be represented by a 0 value or 0% and a complete inequality is represented by 1 or 100%. Further in this paper the aggregate inequality index is decomposed across subgroup population namely across scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to measure inequality between groups. The gini index allows subgroup decomposability. A decomposable inequality measure measures the total inequality across subgroups using population shares as weights. However based on differing weights the decomposable measure across subgroups may be different.

IV. Methods And Sources Of Data

This exercise attempts to measure educational inequalities in enrollment from class I to X/IX (in accordance with the availability data), across the states of India, among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe

communities over the period 2006-2011. The source of data is secondary, based on Ministry of Human Resource Development Reports, Statistics of School education various years, Government of India publications. The Gini index is used for measuring this inequality. The three levels of educational enrollment are considered namely primary (I to IV), middle (V to VIII) and secondary (IX and X). The primary level enrollment is denoted by E_1 , middle level enrollment is denoted by E_2 and the secondary level enrollment is denoted by E_3 . Reverse order weightage is given to the three levels of enrollment to arrive at the gini index for enrollment. The E_1 level is given weight of 1, E_2 is given the weight of 2 and the E_3 is given a weight of 3. Since with increase in class standards the attrition level rises thus the argument of reverse weightage. There are three levels to school education so the relevant weights are 1, 2 and 3. The formula for calculating enrollment gini for each of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities separately thus stands as

$$G = 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3^2 E} [E_1 + 2E_2 + 3E_3] \bar{E}$$
 denotes the average of the three levels of enrollment. The unit of observation is the student population in school from 6 to 10, 11 to 14 and 15 to 17 years in age for the three levels of enrollment. This formula is derived following Myles (1995).

After calculation of enrollment gini for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population separately for the major state of India over the period 2006-2011, the gini indices for over five periods are scrutinized separately. Next the sub group gini index is calculated for both the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribe population over the same periods. The additive subgroup decomposibility property of gini index is utilized for this exercise, the population share of the relevant age group and the enrollment share is used as weights. The decomposable gini index of enrollment for school education between the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is given as

$$G_{sc/st} = \left(\frac{p^{sc}}{p} \cdot \frac{e^{sc}}{e}\right) G_{sc} + \left(\frac{p^{st}}{p} \cdot \frac{e^{st}}{e}\right) G_{st}$$

Where $G_{sc/st}$ stands for gini index for both the groups of population. $\frac{p^{sc}}{p}$ is the proportion of Scheduled caste population, $\frac{p^{st}}{p}$ is the proportion of Scheduled tribe population. $\frac{e^{sc}}{e}$ is the enrollment share of the scheduled caste population and $\frac{e^{st}}{e}$ is the enrollment share of the scheduled tribe population. p is the sum of the population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities in age group of 6 to 17 years. e is the total of enrollment in the relevant age group for the two communities. G_{sc} is gini index of enrollment for the Scheduled caste community and G_{st} is the gini index for the Scheduled tribe population. For targeted policy purposes, the knowledge of overall inequality of the two groups of population considered separately may be insufficient. Actual policies may have a very differentiated impact on the two subgroups of population namely Scheduled caste and the Scheduled tribe population groups. It is thus essential to consider inequality between groups of population.

V. Results

As Far As The All India Position Is Concerned From 1991-92 To 2004-05 The Educational Gini Index For Enrollment Across St And Sc Girls Is Close To 0.4, Thereby Reiterating Extent Of Deprivation Among The Girl Students Of Marginalized Population. the St Students Are Worst Hit In Terms Of Access To Enrollment As Evident From The Educational Gini Index. (Table VII).

Among The Scheduled Caste Boys Over The Period 2006-11 Educational Gini Index Remained Almost Unchanged In The States Of Bihar (Around 0.4798 And 0.454) and Chattisgarh (Around 0.359 And 0.327) (Table VIII). Among The Scheduled Caste Girls Both The States Of Bihar And Chattisgarh Demonstrate High Gini Index Over The Entire Period Under Study. Kerala And Daman And Diu Are States With Very Low Educational Gini Index. Such Illustrations Reinforces that Proper Investment In Education, Helps In Reducing Inequalities In Enrollment Across Marginalized Communities. (Table IX). As Far As Educational Gini Index Among Scheduled Tribe Boys Are Concerned Meghalaya And Bihar Have High Gini Index 0.428 and 0.458 Respectively In 2010/11. Odisha Exhibits Fluctuations In Gini Index Over The Entire Period Under Study. (Table X). Here It Deserves Mention that In Accordance with 2011 Census In Terms Of Population Share Of The Scheduled Caste Community, the Top Five States Are Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh And Haryana. (Table III). Interestingly The Educational Gini Index In These States Among Scheduled Caste Boys Stand As Punjab (0.317), Himachal Pradesh (0.214), West Bengal (0.281), Uttar Pradesh (0.362) And Haryana (0.261). (Table VIII). Among The Best Performing States In Terms Of Literacy Achievements. In 2011 Across Scheduled Caste Population (Table IV), Daman And Diu has Educational Gini In 2010/11 At A Value Of 0.188 Among Boys And 0.169 Among Girls. Again Mizoram Has Educational Gini Index Of The Value 0.291 Among Girls And 0.18 Among Boys. (Table VIII and Table IX). Thus High Performing States In Terms Of

Literacy Rates Coexist With Low Educational Gini Index For Both Boys And Girls Among Scheduled Caste Student Population. However Among Schedule Tribe Population High Literacy Achievements Is Always Not In Conformity With Low Educational Gini Index. For Example Nagaland Has Literacy Rate Of 80 Percent But Educational Gini Index Among Scheduled Tribe Boys Is 0.367(Table X) And Among Girls 0.360 (Tablexi).

The Decomposable Educational Gini Index has Been Constructed Over The Period 2006/07 and 2010/11 Between Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Boys And Scheduled Caste And Schedule Tribe Girls To Study The Between Group Behavior Of The Education Gini Index ,As Mentioned In Section IV ,the Population Share And Enrollment Share Are Used As Weights For The Decomposable Measure.

The Decomposable Educational Gini Index For 2006/07 Among Boys Demonstrate High Values In Tamil Nadu (0.634),Bihar (0.920) And Delhi (0.708). (Table Xii). Over The Next Two Years (2007/08 And 2008/09) Under Consideration The Figures Stand At 0.208 And 0.204 Respectively In Tamil Nadu, In Bihar The Figures Are 0.410 (2007/08) And 0.418 (2008/09) And For The Union Territory Of Delhi The Figures Stand At0.303 In 2007/08 And 0.258 In 2008/09.So There Has Been Significant Reduction In Decomposable Educational Gini Index There by Signifying the Endeavor Of The State In Enhancing Enrollment among these two marginalized population.

During the periods 2009/10 and 2010/11, among the girl students Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Dadra Nagar Haveli continue to demonstrate High Decomposable Educational Gini Index.(Tables XIX And XXI). It must Be noted that these States And Union Territory Have Sparse Population Of One Particular Marginalized Community thus lack of proper representation through the enrollment and population share weights has resulted in high decomposable educational gini index.

VI. Conclusion

This paper attempted to explore educational inequalities in enrollment in school education in India and her major states over the period 2006/07 and 2010/11 across the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe population.An educational gini index has been computed to measure the inequalities. High performing states in literacy achievements across the Scheduled Caste and population demonstrate low educational gini index. This amply demonstrates that concerted efforts are there in not only raising the educational achievements but also reducing its disparities There has been significant reduction in decomposable educational gini index over 2006/07 and 2010/11 particularly among the boys there by signifying the endeavor of the state in enhancing enrollment among these two marginalized population.

The desirable properties of gini index make this analysis useful in making rank ordering for targeted policy implications .Furtherance of the process of reducing disparities in enrolment is useful when nature of inequalities are studied. The decomposable gini educational measure is useful in analyzing between group disparities across the two marginalized population. It shows interesting results based on additive decomposability properties.

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TABLE(I) POPULATION OF INDIA, 2001, 2011						
Total Population	ABSOLUTE FIGURES			PERCENTAGE		GROWTH RATE, 2001-2011
	2001	2011		2001	2011	
	Total	1,02,86,10,328	1,21,05,69,573	100	100	17.7
	Rural	74,23,02,537	83,34,63,448	100	100	12.3
	Urban	28,63,07,791	37,71,06,125	100	100	31.7
Scheduled Castes						
	Total	16,66,35,700	20,13,78,086	16.2	16.6	20.8
	Rural	13,30,10,878	15,38,50,562	17.9	18.5	15.7
	Urban	3,36,24,822	4,75,27,524	11.7	12.6	41.3
Scheduled Tribes						
	Total	8,43,26,240	10,42,81,034	8.2	8.6	23.7
	Rural	7,73,38,597	9,38,19,162	10.4	11.3	21.3
	Urban	69,87,643	1,04,61,872	2.4	2.8	49.7
Source : Census Of India , 2011, GOI						

Table(II) : INDIA'S LITERACY POSITION, ACROSS TOTAL SC AND ST POPULATION, 2001 AND 2011

Total Population		ABSOLUTE FIGURES		PERCENTAGE	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
	Total	56,06,87,797	76,34,98,517	64.8	73
	Rural	36,17,36,601	48,26,53,540	58.7	67.8
	Urban	19,89,51,196	28,08,44,977	79.9	84.1
Scheduled Castes					
	Total	7,53,18,285	11,37,59,907	54.7	66.1
	Rural	5,58,06,266	8,20,20,232	51.2	62.8
	Urban	1,95,12,019	3,17,39,675	68.1	76.2
Scheduled Tribes					
	Total	3,23,86,821	5,16,35,423	47.1	59
	Rural	2,82,94,749	4,46,31,645	45	56.9
	Urban	40,92,072	70,03,778	69.1	76.8

Table(III) Rank order of states in terms of population share,

Across SC and ST population, 2011			
State/ Union Territory	Percentage	State/ Union Territory	Percentage
Top 5		Bottom 5	
Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Caste	
Punjab	31.9	Mizoram	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	25.2	Meghalaya	0.6
West Bengal	23.5	Goa	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	20.7	D & N Haveli	1.8
Haryana	20.2	Daman & Diu	2.5
Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Tribe	
Lakshadweep	94.8	Uttar Pradesh	0.6
Mizoram	94.4	Tamil Nadu	1.1
Nagaland	86.5	Bihar	1.3
Meghalaya	86.1	Kerala	1.5
Arunachal Pradesh	68.8	Uttarakhand	2.9
Source: Census of India, 2011, GOI			

Table(IV): Rank order of states in terms of literacy performance Across SC and ST population, 2011

State/ Union Territory	Literacy rate	State/ Union Territory	Literacy rate
Top 5		Bottom 5	
Scheduled Castes			

Daman & Diu	92.6	Bihar	48.6
Mizoram	92.4	Jharkhand	55.9
Tripura	89.4	Rajasthan	59.7
D & N Haveli	89.4	Uttar Pradesh	60.9
Kerala	88.7	Andhra Pradesh	62.3
Scheduled Tribes			
Lakshadweep	91.7	Andhra Pradesh	49.2
Mizoram	91.5	Jammu & Kashmir	50.6
Nagaland	80	Madhya Pradesh	50.6
Sikkim	79.7	Bihar	51.1
Tripura	79.1	Odisha	52.2
Source:Census of India,2011,GOI			

Table (V) :Results Of High School Examination,2005 Sc And St Students, Percentage Of Students Passed

SC STUDENTS	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1 Board of Secondary Education, Andhra Pradesh	65.8	64.9	65.43	70.6	69.9	70			
2 Board of Secondary Education, Assam	52.8	43.2	48.38	42.8	32.8	38			
3 Bihar School Education Board, Bihar	63.07	62.6	62.97	51.5	73.17	57			
4 Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education, Chhattisgarh	44.53	43.7	44.24	38.9	37.09	38			
5 Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi	63.7	58.5	61.54	48.9	41.9	46			
6 Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, Delhi	90.6	90.5	90.61	83.1	85.5	84			
7 National Institute of Open Schooling, Delhi	27.9	33.3	29.3	73.0	75.6	74			
8 Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	28.4	26.9	27.71	28.0	32.1	30			
9 Gujarat Secondary & Higher Secondary Education Board	48.1	50.6	49.1	47.0	51.1	49			
10 Board of School Education, Haryana	43.6	42.9	43.4	51.5	49.2	51			
11 Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education	58.5	58.5	58.55	62.6	63.6	63			
12 Jammu & Kashmir State Board of School Education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
13 Jharkhand Academic Council, Ranchi	70.6	63.8	68.87	70.5	67.9	70			
14 Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board	47.6	50.6	48.93	49.7	55.4	52			
15 Kerala Board of Public Examination	38.0	46.2	42.16	34.4	41.2	38			

CONTD.	Table (V) : Results Of High School Examination,2005 Sc And St Students, Percentage Of Students Passed								
	SC STUDETS			ST STUDENTS					
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
16Maharashtra State Board Of S and Hr secondary	41.69	49.47	45.11	39.36	38.91	39			
17Board of S.education, Madhya Pradesh	25.07	28.82	26.2	23.36	24.18	24			
18 M.P. State Open School Board of Sr Education	42.55	45.34	42.82	44.25	47.15	45			
19 Board of Secondary Education,Manipur	47.58	34.15	40.34	56.89	47.67	52			
20 Meghalaya Board of School Education	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0			
21 Mizoram Board of School Education	59.38	56.52	58.18	50.22	41.53	46			
22 Nagaland Board of School Education	75.89	55.93	69.01	67.75	61.5	65			
23 Board of Secondary Education,Orissa	45.2	41.08	43.52	42.62	38.39	41			
24 Punjab School Education Board	43.3	46.89	44.96	45.1	56.58	50			
25 Board of Secondary Education,Rajasthan	38.53	37.29	38.2	34.06	32.25	34			
26 Tamil Nadu State Board of School,Examination	65.52	69.47	67.47	66.47	68	67			
27 Tripura Board of Secondary Education	65.02	57.57	61.85	34.09	32.52	33			
28 Uttar Pradesh Board of High School & Intermediate Education	55.53	66.53	58.9	58.21	70.98	62			
29 Uttaranchal Shiksha Evm Pariksha Parishad	30.58	46.9	36.28	29.26	56.53	38			
30 West Bengal Board of Secondary Education	59.23	59.23	59.23	40.57	40.56	41			
31 West Bengal Board of Madrasah,Education	0	0	0	0	0	0			
32 Rabindra Mukta Vidyalaya,WBState Open school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			

Measuring Inequalities in School Education across Indian States...

Total				50.78	56.28	52.85	44.75	45.66	45
Source: Statistics of School education, mhrd, 2005									

Table(VI): Results Of High School Examination, 2010 Sc And St Students, Percentage Of Students Passed

NAME OF BOARD	SC STUDENTS	GIRLS	TOTAL	ST STUDENTS		
				BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi	93	93.8	93.3	83.7	83	83.4
Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi	96.2	96.8	96.5	97.2	97.7	97.4
Board of Secondary Education, Andhra Pradesh	73.9	78.6	76	78.6	80.3	79.3
Board of Secondary Education, Assam	61	52.5	56.8	57.3	49.7	53.5
Assam Sanskrit Board	63.1	72.1	68.2	49.4	61	55.5
Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan	0	100	100	100	92.9	93.3
Bihar School Education Board	62.7	54.7	59.8	62.5	61.1	62
Bihar State Madrasa Education Board	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education	50.3	49.3	49.8	50.1	48.1	49.1
Chhattisgarh Madrasa Board	NA	100	100	NA	100	100
Chhattisgarh Sanskriti Vidya Mandalam	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Sr Education	78.1	62.4	69.3	75.5	69.5	72.4
Gujarat Secondary & Higher Education Board	50.9	58.8	53.8	51.9	59.9	55.3
Board of School Education, Haryana	75	72.9	74.1	74.6	81.3	76.9
H.P. Board of School Education	68.9	70.5	69.7	65.4	67.3	66.2
J.K. Board Of School Education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand Academic Council, Ranchi	73.4	67.1	70.9	71.5	68.6	70.2
Source: Statistics of School education, mhrd, 2010						

State Boards	SC STUDENTS	GIRLS	TOTAL	ST STUDENTS		
				BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board	69.8	72	70.8	68.8	72.1	70.4
Kerala Board of Public Examination	87.8	93.1	90.5	80.9	90.1	85.6
Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education	68.9	72.8	70.6	76.1	78.6	77.1
Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh	48.2	51.8	49.6	45.3	44.2	44.8
Board of Secondary Education, Manipur	63.8	44.5	53.5	74.6	65.6	70.1
Meghalaya Board of School Education	60.4	52.9	57	43.8	42.6	43.2
Mizoram Board of School Education	73.3	76.9	75	71	65.1	68
Nagaland Board of School Education	68	54.1	62.8	59.8	55.1	57.4
Board of Secondary Education, Orissa	68.4	63.2	65.9	63.1	59.8	61.6
Punjab School Education Board	67.8	73.2	70.3	64.6	88.4	78.4
Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan	72.1	70.9	71.7	63	59.1	61.6
Tamil Nadu State Board of School Examination	65.4	76.1	70.7	67	73	69.8
Tripura Board of Secondary Education	61.4	53.4	57.7	33.5	26.7	30.4
UP Board of High School & Intermediate Education	63.7	73.3	67.7	65.6	73.2	68.5
Uttaranchal Shiksha Evm						
Pariksha Parishad	51.8	65	57.5	55.6	68	61.8
West Bengal Board of Secondary Education	82.6	72	77.6	69.8	57.5	64.4
Board of Madarsa Education,	91.5	71.6	82.1	82.6	70.2	76.6
Total	67.2	71.3	69	62.4	61.5	62
Source: Statistics of School education, mhrd, 2010						

TABLE(VII)	EDUCATIONAL GINI INDEX IN ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL EDUCATION, INDIA, 1991-92 TO 2010 -11 AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION AND SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION					
	YEARS	BOYS	BOYS	GIRLS	GIRLS	

Table (IX): Educational Gini Index In Enrollment In School Education, India's Major States, 2006-07/2010-11, Among Scheduled Caste Girls

sl/no	states	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.2908691	0.2765053	0.266818	0.2646813	0.261697
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.2544092	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Assam	0.2928474	0.3153565	0.351399	0.3028903	0.2928534
4	Bihar	0.5149316	0.5027703	0.497494	0.4868399	0.4779478
5	Chhattisgarh	0.4200577	0.376736	0.380314	0.3713471	0.3405208
6	Goa	0.3312254	0.3055523	0.300742	0.2579188	0.2535723
7	Gujarat	0.387663	0.3329718	0.323659	0.307758	0.3279535
8	Haryana	0.3431648	0.3553714	0.340168	0.2738867	0.251698
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.2615773	0.2528106	0.237297	0.2402986	0.217643
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.2923694	0.2923694	0.287638	0.2711008	0.2711008
11	Jharkhand	0.5118804	0.5460773	0.546077	0.4658477	0.4258948
12	Karnataka	0.313218	0.2990911	0.296426	0.2829652	0.2778855
13	Kerala	0.2118037	0.2059724	0.196102	0.182924	0.1657261
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.4043983	0.3889556	0.373071	0.3487277	0.3258942
15	Maharashtra	0.282358	0.2743679	0.271563	0.2641667	0.2560597
16	Manipur	0.2252324	0.222381	0.21563	0.2167722	0.2368974
17	Meghalaya	0.1945454	0.1878098	0.280771	0.3346112	0.3364364
18	Mizoram	0.1307011	0.178811	0.330004	0.3133922	0.2913333
19	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Odisha	0.392752	0.3749776	0.368925	0.3431802	0.3356159
21	Punjab	0.3466762	0.378575	0.325886	0.3119073	0.3050538
22	Rajasthan	0.4662399	0.4327899	0.415835	0.4000829	0.3777115
23	Sikkim	0.4385038	0.4272239	0.421734	0.4046496	0.4046496
24	Tamil Nadu	0.2678545	0.2289911	0.229015	0.2264128	0.225585
25	Tripura	0.3331028	0.3124647	0.293461	0.2567667	0.2263717
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.5237642	0.4648642	0.395183	0.3781191	0.4063423
27	Uttarakhand	0.3796541	0.3787627	0.378763	0.3265508	0.2957518
28	West Bengal	0.3938483	0.3726017	0.341727	0.3341651	0.2591248
29	A&N Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Chandigarh	0.270657	0.2736665	0.227615	0.2019106	0.1997277
31	D&N Haveli	0.2949938	0.2367304	0.204884	0.2132168	0.1724629
32	Daman & Diu	0.2482542	0.1620208	0.110108	0.1792623	0.1698794
33	Delhi	0.2928823	0.2694353	0.242089	0.2086908	0.171433
34	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Puducherry	0.2017502	0.2033058	0.2073	0.2076023	0.195277
SOURCE: STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, VARIOUS YEARS						
NOTE: CALCULATION SELF						

Table(X) : Educational Gini Index In Enrollment In School Education, India's Major States, 2006-07/2010/11, Among Scheduled Tribe Boys

sl.no	states	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
1.00	Andhra Pradesh	0.34	0.26	0.33	0.28	0.33
2.00	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.36	0.37	NA	0.37
3.00	Assam	0.27	0.32	0.32	NA	0.29
4.00	Bihar	0.49	0.42	0.48	0.46	0.46
5.00	Chhattisgarh	0.39	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.34
6.00	Goa	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.20
7.00	Gujarat	0.40	0.33	0.38	NA	0.39
8.00	Haryana	NA	0.26	NA	NA	NA
9.00	Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.10	0.19
10.00	Jammu & Kashmir	0.39	0.32	0.34	0.15	0.36
11.00	Jharkhand	0.45	0.44	0.50	0.42	0.42
12.00	Karnataka	0.30	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.27
13.00	Kerala	0.31	0.19	0.30	0.18	0.26
14.00	Madhya Pradesh	0.44	0.35	0.41	0.37	0.40
15.00	Maharashtra	0.36	0.26	0.36	0.36	0.35
16.00	Manipur	0.39	0.33	0.39	0.32	0.38
17.00	Meghalaya	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.3	0.43
18.00	Mizoram	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.3	0.33
19.00	Nagaland	0.36	0.37	0.37	NA	0.37
20.00	Odisha	0.44	0.32	0.43	0.12	0.41
21.00	Punjab	NA	0.31	NA	NA	NA
22.00	Rajasthan	0.38	0.31	0.34	0.35	0.37

23.00	Sikkim	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.39
24.00	Tamil Nadu	0.39	0.22	0.36	0.26	0.34
25.00	Tripura	0.40	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.31
26.00	Uttar Pradesh	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.32
27.00	Uttarakhand	0.30	0.26	0.30	0.16	0.29
28.00	West Bengal	0.39	0.34	0.38	0.21	0.30
29.00	A&N Islands	0.24	0.21	0.21	NA	0.18
30.00	Chandigarh	NA	0.24	0.18	NA	NA
31.00	D&N Haveli	0.36	0.34	0.34	NA	0.29
32.00	Daman & Diu	0.30	0.27	0.28	NA	0.22
33.00	Delhi	0.38	0.27	0.33	0.30	0.23
34.00	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.22	0.22	NA	0.22
35.00	Puducherry	NA	0.21	NA	NA	NA

SOURCE: STATISTICS OF SCHOOLEDUCATION, VARIOUS YEARS
NOTE: CALCULATION SELF

Table (XI): Educational Gini Index In Enrollment In School Education, India's Major States, 2006-07/2010-11, Among Scheduled Tribe, Girls

sl/no	states	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.38
3	Assam	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.29	0.31
4	Bihar	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.46	0.46
5	Chhattisgarh	0.43	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.34
6	Goa	0.13	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.20
7	Gujarat	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.40
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.17	0.18
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.43	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.39
11	Jharkhand	0.46	0.54	0.54	0.46	0.42
12	Karnataka	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.28
13	Kerala	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.48	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.43
15	Maharashtra	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38
16	Manipur	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.38
17	Meghalaya	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
18	Mizoram	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.31
19	Nagaland	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
20	Odisha	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.43
21	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Rajasthan	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.41
23	Sikkim	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34
24	Tamil Nadu	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.29	0.34
25	Tripura	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.36	0.32
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.44	0.46	0.38	0.34	0.38
27	Uttarakhand	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.27
28	West Bengal	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.30
29	A&N Islands	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.18
30	Chandigarh	NA	0.25	0.27	NA	NA
31	D&N Haveli	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.34
32	Daman & Diu	0.33	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.24
33	Delhi	0.32	0.32	0.25	0.24	0.22
34	Lakshadweep	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.19
35	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

SOURCE: STATISTICS OF SCHOOLEDUCATION, VARIOUS YEARS
NOTE: CALCULATION SELF

Table (XII): Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment Across India's States Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Boys, 2006,07

Sl. No.	States/	Union Territories	weighted gini index		Gsc/st
			scheduled caste boys	scheduled tribe boys	
1	2		3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh		0.13	0.34	0.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0.38	0.38
3	Assam		0.04	0.27	0.31

4	Bihar		0.43	0.49	0.92	
5	Chhattisgarh		0.04	0.39	0.43	
6	Goa		0.07	0.20	0.27	
7	Gujarat		0.04	0.40	0.44	
8	Haryana		0.32	0.00	0.32	
9	Himachal Pradesh		0.19	0.24	0.43	
10	Jammu & Kashmir		0.05	0.39	0.44	
11	Jharkhand		0.05	0.45	0.50	
12	Karnataka		0.15	0.30	0.45	
13	Kerala		0.17	0.31	0.47	
14	Madhya Pradesh		0.07	0.44	0.51	
15	Maharashtra		0.09	0.36	0.45	
16	Manipur		0.00	0.39	0.39	
17	Meghalaya		0.00	0.43	0.43	
18	Mizoram		0.00	0.36	0.36	
19	Nagaland		0.00	0.36	0.36	
20	Odisha		0.07	0.44	0.51	
21	Punjab		0.33	0.00	0.33	
22	Rajasthan		0.13	0.38	0.51	
23	Sikkim		0.01	0.41	0.42	
24	Tamil Nadu		0.24	0.39	0.63	
25	Tripura		0.04	0.40	0.43	
26	Uttar Pradesh		0.41	0.33	0.74	
27	Uttarakhand		0.25	0.30	0.55	
28	West Bengal		0.23	0.39	0.62	
29	A&N Islands		0.00	0.24	0.24	
30	Chandigarh		0.30	0.00	0.30	
31	D&N Haveli		0.00	0.36	0.36	
32	Daman & Diu		0.00	0.30	0.30	
33	Delhi		0.33	0.38	0.71	
34	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.22	0.22	
35	Puducherry		0.20	0.00	0.20	
	source:school education statistics,2006-07,mhrd,GOI					
	calculation self					

Table (XIII): Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment , Across States Of India, Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Girls,2006-07

SL No.	States/ Union Territories	WEIGHTED GINI INDEX ,GIRLS		sum of col3&4
no		scheduled caste	scheduled tribe	Gsc/st
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.14	0.04	0.18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.39	0.39
3	Assam	0.04	0.12	0.16
4	Bihar	0.46	0.00	0.46
5	Chhattisgarh	0.05	0.18	0.23
6	Goa	0.07	0.00	0.07
7	Gujarat	0.05	0.18	0.22
8	Haryana	0.34	0.00	0.34
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.01	0.19
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.05	0.15	0.20
11	Jharkhand	0.05	0.21	0.26
12	Karnataka	0.16	0.03	0.19
13	Kerala	0.17	0.00	0.17
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.08	0.15	0.23
15	Maharashtra	0.09	0.07	0.16
16	Manipur	0.00	0.34	0.34
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.40	0.40
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.35	0.35
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.36	0.36
20	Odisha	0.08	0.15	0.22
21	Punjab	0.35	0.00	0.35
22	Rajasthan	0.15	0.08	0.24
23	Sikkim	0.02	0.24	0.26
24	Tamil Nadu	0.24	0.00	0.24
25	Tripura	0.04	0.17	0.22
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.52	0.00	0.52

27	Uttarakhand			0.28	0.01	0.28		
28	West Bengal			0.25	0.02	0.27		
29	A&N Islands			0.00	0.22	0.22		
30	Chandigarh			0.27	0.00	0.27		
31	D&N Haveli			0.00	0.43	0.43		
32	Daman & Diu			0.00	0.23	0.23		
33	Delhi			0.28	0.00	0.28		
34	Lakshadweep			0.00	0.23	0.23		
35	Puducherry			0.20	0.00	0.20		
source:school education statistics,2006-07,mhrd,GOI								
calculation self								

Table (XIV) : Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment Across India's States, Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Boys,2007/08

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	weighted gini index scheduled caste boys	scheduled tribe boys	Gsc/st sum of col3 and 4
	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.04	0.08	0.12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.37	0.37
3	Assam	0.03	0.14	0.17
4	Bihar	0.41	0.00	0.41
5	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.18	0.21
6	Goa	0.07	0.00	0.07
7	Gujarat	0.03	0.18	0.21
8	Haryana	0.33	0.00	0.33
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.18	0.01	0.18
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.05	0.14	0.19
11	Jharkhand	0.05	0.23	0.28
12	Karnataka	0.15	0.02	0.17
13	Kerala	0.16	0.00	0.17
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.05	0.15	0.20
15	Maharashtra	0.08	0.07	0.15
16	Manipur	0.00	0.33	0.33
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.43	0.43
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.37	0.37
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.37	0.37
20	Odisha	0.07	0.14	0.20
21	Punjab	0.37	0.00	0.37
22	Rajasthan	0.12	0.06	0.18
23	Sikkim	0.01	0.27	0.28
24	Tamil Nadu	0.21	0.00	0.21
25	Tripura	0.04	0.17	0.21
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.43	0.00	0.43
27	Uttarakhand	0.25	0.01	0.25
28	West Bengal	0.23	0.02	0.24
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.21	0.21
30	Chandigarh	0.29	0.00	0.29
31	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.33	0.33
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.20	0.20
33	Delhi	0.30	0.00	0.30
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.22	0.22
35	Puducherry	0.21	0.00	0.21
source:school education statistics,2007-87,mhrd,GOI.				calculation self

Table(XV): Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment Across India's States, Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Girls,2007/08

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	weighted gini index scheduled caste girls	scheduled tribe girls	Gsc/st sum of col3 and 4
	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.13	0.04	0.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.12	0.12
3	Assam	0.04	0.13	0.17
4	Bihar	0.44	0.00	0.45
5	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.19	0.22

6	Goa		0.07	0.00	0.07
7	Gujarat		0.03	0.19	0.22
8	Haryana		0.36	0.00	0.36
9	Himachal Pradesh		0.18	0.01	0.19
10	Jammu & Kashmir		0.05	0.15	0.20
11	Jharkhand		0.06	0.25	0.30
12	Karnataka		0.15	0.02	0.18
13	Kerala		0.16	0.00	0.16
14	Madhya Pradesh		0.07	0.17	0.23
15	Maharashtra		0.08	0.08	0.16
16	Manipur		0.00	0.35	0.35
17	Meghalaya		0.00	0.40	0.40
18	Mizoram		0.00	0.35	0.35
19	Nagaland		0.00	0.36	0.36
20	Odisha		0.07	0.15	0.22
21	Punjab		0.38	0.00	0.38
22	Rajasthan		0.14	0.08	0.22
23	Sikkim		0.02	0.24	0.25
24	Tamil Nadu		0.21	0.00	0.21
25	Tripura		0.04	0.17	0.21
26	Uttar Pradesh		0.45	0.00	0.45
27	Uttarakhand		0.28	0.01	0.28
28	West Bengal		0.24	0.02	0.26
29	A&N Islands		0.00	0.21	0.21
30	Chandigarh		0.27	0.00	0.27
31	D&N Haveli		0.00	0.41	0.41
32	Daman & Diu		0.00	0.20	0.20
33	Delhi		0.26	0.00	0.26
34	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.23	0.23
35	Puducherry		0.20	0.00	0.20
source:school education statistics,2007-08,mhrd,GOI					
calculation self					

Table (XVI) : Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment Across India's States , Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Boys,2008/09

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	weighted gini index		Gsc/st sum of col3 & 4
		caste boys	tribe boys	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.15	0.01	0.16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.37	0.37
3	Assam	0.08	0.07	0.15
4	Bihar	0.42	0.00	0.42
5	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.19	0.22
6	Goa	0.07	0.00	0.07
7	Gujarat	0.01	0.23	0.24
8	Haryana	0.32	0.00	0.32
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.16	0.01	0.17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.06	0.10	0.16
11	Jharkhand	0.05	0.23	0.28
12	Karnataka	0.14	0.02	0.17
13	Kerala	0.16	0.00	0.16
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.06	0.13	0.19
15	Maharashtra	0.08	0.07	0.15
16	Manipur	0.00	0.33	0.33
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.43	0.43
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.34	0.34
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.15	0.15
20	Odisha	0.07	0.14	0.20
21	Punjab	0.33	0.00	0.33
22	Rajasthan	0.10	0.07	0.17
23	Sikkim	0.07	0.01	0.08
24	Tamil Nadu	0.20	0.00	0.20
25	Tripura	0.09	0.02	0.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.35	0.00	0.35
27	Uttarakhand	0.28	0.00	0.28
28	West Bengal	0.00	0.07	0.07
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.20	0.20
30	Chandigarh	0.16	0.00	0.17

31	D&N Haveli		0.01	0.05	0.05
32	Daman & Diu		0.02	0.07	0.09
33	Delhi		0.28	0.00	0.28
34	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.22	0.22
35	Puducherry		0.22	0.00	0.22
	source:school education statistics,2008-09,mhrd,GOI				
	calculation self				

Table(XVII) Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment Across India's States, Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Girls,2008/09

Sl. No.	States/	weighted gini index		
		scheduled	scheduled	Gsc/st
	Union Territories	caste girls	tribe girls	sum of col3 & 4
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.1	0.03	0.03
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.38	0.38
3	Assam	0.05	0.14	0.18
4	Bihar	0.44	0.00	0.44
5	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.19	0.23
6	Goa	0.06	0.00	0.07
7	Gujarat	0.03	0.18	0.22
8	Haryana	0.34	0.00	0.34
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.01	0.15
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.06	0.11	0.17
11	Jharkhand	0.11	0.15	0.25
12	Karnataka	0.13	0.03	0.16
13	Kerala	0.15	0.00	0.16
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.07	0.15	0.21
15	Maharashtra	0.08	0.08	0.16
16	Manipur	0.00	0.34	0.34
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.40	0.40
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.33	0.33
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.18	0.18
20	Odisha	0.07	0.15	0.22
21	Punjab	0.33	0.00	0.33
22	Rajasthan	0.12	0.09	0.21
23	Sikkim	0.06	0.01	0.07
24	Tamil Nadu	0.20	0.00	0.20
25	Tripura	0.09	0.02	0.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.38	0.00	0.38
27	Uttarakhand	0.31	0.00	0.32
28	West Bengal	0.21	0.02	0.22
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.20	0.20
30	Chandigarh	0.08	0.00	0.08
31	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.05	0.06
32	Daman & Diu	0.02	0.07	0.09
33	Delhi	0.23	0.00	0.23
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.22	0.22
35	Puducherry	0.21	0.00	0.21

source:school education statistics,2008-09,mhrd,GOI
calculation self

Table (XVIII) Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment Across India's States, Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Boys,2009/10

Sl. No.	States/	weighted gini index		
		scheduled	scheduled	Gsc/st
	Union Territories	caste boys	tribe boys	sum col3& 4
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.12	0.08	0.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0.04	0.08	0.12
4	Bihar	0.39	0.01	0.40
5	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.33	0.36

6	Goa		0.04	0.09	0.13
7	Gujarat		0.03	0.36	0.38
8	Haryana		0.28	0.00	0.28
9	Himachal Pradesh		0.16	0.04	0.20
10	Jammu & Kashmir		0.05	0.05	0.10
11	Jharkhand		0.05	0.19	0.24
12	Karnataka		0.14	0.07	0.21
13	Kerala		0.14	0.02	0.16
14	Madhya Pradesh		0.05	0.05	0.11
15	Maharashtra		0.07	0.12	0.19
16	Manipur		0.00	0.02	0.02
17	Meghalaya		0.00	0.59	0.59
18	Mizoram		0.00	0.11	0.11
19	Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha		0.06	0.04	0.10
21	Punjab		0.32	0.00	0.32
22	Rajasthan		0.12	0.11	0.22
23	Sikkim		0.01	0.36	0.37
24	Tamil Nadu		0.21	0.00	0.21
25	Tripura		0.03	0.29	0.32
26	Uttar Pradesh		0.31	0.00	0.31
27	Uttarakhand		0.21	0.02	0.23
28	West Bengal		0.21	0.05	0.26
29	A&N Islands		0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh		0.22	0.00	0.22
31	D&N Haveli		0.00	0.16	0.16
32	Daman & Diu		0.01	0.59	0.61
33	Delhi		0.25	0.00	0.25
34	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Puducherry		0.00	0.00	0.00
source:school education statistics,2009-10,mhrd,GOI					
calculation self					

Table (XIX): Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment Across India's States, Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Girls,2009/10

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	scheduled caste girls	scheduled tribe girls	Gsc/st sum col3 & 4
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.13	0.03	0.16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.38	0.38
3	Assam	0.04	0.11	0.16
4	Bihar	0.43	0.00	0.43
5	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.18	0.22
6	Goa	0.05	0.00	0.05
7	Gujarat	0.03	0.19	0.22
8	Haryana	0.27	0.00	0.27
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.17	0.00	0.17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.05	0.13	0.18
11	Jharkhand	0.05	0.21	0.26
12	Karnataka	0.14	0.02	0.17
13	Kerala	0.14	0.00	0.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.06	0.15	0.21
15	Maharashtra	0.08	0.08	0.16
16	Manipur	0.02	0.07	0.08
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.40	0.40
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.31	0.31
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.36	0.36
20	Odisha	0.06	0.14	0.21
21	Punjab	0.31	0.00	0.31
22	Rajasthan	0.13	0.07	0.21
23	Sikkim	0.01	0.23	0.25
24	Tamil Nadu	0.20	0.00	0.20
25	Tripura	0.03	0.16	0.19
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.37	0.00	0.37
27	Uttarakhand	0.24	0.01	0.25
28	West Bengal	0.22	0.02	0.23
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.20	0.20
30	Chandigarh	0.20	0.00	0.20
31	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.36	0.36
32	Daman & Diu	0.05	0.01	0.06

33	Delhi	0.20	0.00	0.20
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.22	0.22
35	Puducherry	0.21	0.00	0.21

source:school education statistics,2009-10,mhrd,GOI
calculation self

Table(XX): Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment Across India's States , Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Boys,2010/11

Sl. No.	States/	weighted gini index		
		scheduled	tribe boys	Gsc/st
	Union Territories	caste boys	tribe boys	sum col3 4
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.12	0.03	0.16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.37	0.37
3	Assam	0.04	0.11	0.15
4	Bihar	0.40	0.00	0.40
5	Chhattisgarh	0.03	0.16	0.19
6	Goa	0.04	0.00	0.05
7	Gujarat	0.03	0.18	0.21
8	Haryana	0.26	0.00	0.26
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.15	0.00	0.16
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.05	0.12	0.17
11	Jharkhand	0.07	0.13	0.20
12	Karnataka	0.14	0.02	0.16
13	Kerala	0.13	0.00	0.13
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.05	0.13	0.18
15	Maharashtra	0.07	0.07	0.14
16	Manipur	0.00	0.33	0.33
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.42	0.42
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.33	0.33
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.37	0.37
20	Odisha	0.06	0.14	0.19
21	Punjab	0.32	0.00	0.32
22	Rajasthan	0.11	0.06	0.17
23	Sikkim	0.01	0.26	0.27
24	Tamil Nadu	0.21	0.00	0.21
25	Tripura	0.03	0.13	0.16
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.35	0.00	0.35
27	Uttarakhand	0.20	0.01	0.21
28	West Bengal	0.18	0.01	0.19
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.18	0.18
30	Chandigarh	0.22	0.00	0.22
31	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.27	0.27
32	Daman & Diu	0.01	0.12	0.13
33	Delhi	0.20	0.00	0.20
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.22	0.22
35	Puducherry	0.20	0.00	0.20
source:school education statistics,2010-11,mhrd,GOI				
calculation self				

Table(XXI) Decomposable Educational Gini Index Of Enrolment Across India's States Among Scheduled Caste And Scheduled Tribe Girls,2010/11

Sl. No.	States/	scheduled		
		caste girls	tribe girls	Gsc/st
	Union Territories	caste girls	tribe girls	sum col3 4
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.1249203	0.0305182	0.1554385
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.3761959	0.3761959
3	Assam	0.0413729	0.1192456	0.1606185
4	Bihar	0.4247125	0.0015268	0.4262393
5	Chhattisgarh	0.0308734	0.166903	0.1977764
6	Goa	0.0439384	0.0045846	0.048523
7	Gujarat	0.0314581	0.1911109	0.222569
8	Haryana	0.251698	0	0.251698
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.154156	0.0045841	0.1587401
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.0502014	0.1267605	0.1769619
11	Jharkhand	0.0435451	0.1952311	0.2387761
12	Karnataka	0.1394561	0.0239731	0.1634292
13	Kerala	0.1266943	0.003863	0.1305573

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14	Madhya Pradesh		0.0578323	0.1439631	0.2017953
15	Maharashtra		0.0767951	0.0776372	0.1544322
16	Manipur		0.0014172	0.3189619	0.320379
17	Meghalaya		1.958E-05	0.4017929	0.4018125
18	Mizoram		7.16E-09	0.3138283	0.3138283
19	Nagaland		0	0.3605783	0.3605783
20	Odisha		0.061836	0.1401844	0.2020205
21	Punjab		0.3050538	0	0.3050538
22	Rajasthan		0.1264711	0.0723295	0.1988006
23	Sikkim		0.0123252	0.2328955	0.2452207
24	Tamil Nadu		0.2013985	0.0010161	0.2024146
25	Tripura		0.0269854	0.1381772	0.1651626
26	Uttar Pradesh		0.3967221	2.462E-05	0.3967468
27	Uttarakhand		0.2174042	0.0055256	0.2229298
28	West Bengal		0.1640333	0.012585	0.1766183
29	A&N Islands		0	0.1807778	0.1807778
30	Chandigarh		0.1997277	0	0.1997277
31	D&N Haveli		0.0001064	0.3194937	0.3196001
32	Daman & Diu		0.0126361	0.1255835	0.1382195
33	Delhi		0.1664439	0	0.1664439
34	Lakshadweep		0	0.1906446	0.1906446
35	Puducherry		0.195277	0	0.195277
source:school education statistics,2010-11,mhrd,GOI					
calculation self					