



PARTICIPATION OF SCHEDULED REO CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE RISING ENROLLEMNTS IN THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT There has been a significant rise in the enrollees in the private schools in India at primary and upper primary level. The study uses DISE data to presents that the participation of children from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rising private school enrollemnts in primary and upper primary levels has been less than that of other Caste Categories. The participation of lower castes in this rising privatization of elementary education has been worse in the lower income states as compreaed to that in case of upper income states.

KEYWORDS :Caste, SC/STs, Primary enrollemnts, Upper primary enrollemnts, DISE, Urban, Rural

INTRODUCTION

In my view elementary education leads to a formation of the foundation for all levels of learning and development. It empowers and equips individuals with analytical capabilities, and confidence which makes them able to determine to set and achieve goals in life. It, therefore, is so crucial to emphasize upon the question of elementary education of equal quality to all in order to restructuring of an unequal society into an equal society.

According to an estimate by Bhavtosh Vajpayee *et.al.*(2008)over 40% of total enrollment in schools in India is in the private sector. Furthermore, Private sector expenditure on education is also nearly five times the annual Union Budgetary outlay for the segment. Overall, education accounts for 7% of India's FY07 private-consumption expenditure. There is no doubt that privatization of education is a topic for heated debate in the present scenario in the case of India. The size of the private sector (including pre-schools, private coaching etc.) in education is now considerable.

In 2011-12, as per District Information System for Education data, 32.53%, which is quite large, of total enrollment in the elementary education was in the private schools. Since the share of private sector in the elementary education is such that it is of need to assess whether the private sector, which is attributed to impart quality education, gives equal accessibility to all or not? The provision in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 of 25% reservation for EWS that it is compulsory for every private unaided school to admit at least 25% of its entry level class from children belonging to weaker and disadvantaged groups

While looking into the DISE (District Information System for Education) raw data for 2011-12, over 30% of enrollments in elementary education were in the private schools in India

Although Section 12 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 has made it compulsory for every private unaided school to admit at least 25% of its entry level class from children belonging to weaker and disadvantaged groups, the private schools are often allegedly attributed in discriminating and also in some cases not following the provisions of this

1Bhavtosh Vajpayee *et.al.*(2008), Indian Education, Sector Outlook: Take off Private initiative in Indian education, CLSAact. It once came out by mediathat the School bodies such as Delhi Sate Public School Management (DSPSM), an association of unrecognized private schools, and Federation of Public Schools (FPS), an association of 300 of private schools once denied following the 25% reservation for EWS by saying, "This is an attempt by the government to create a vote bank. Taking children from EWS category will mean schools may have to increase their fee, the burden of which will have to be borne by the general category students. This is not fair." cases of discrimination also against these student hailing from poor families have been observed: in a school in Rajasthan the school agreed to follow the law of 25% reservation for EWS but in practice this school has divided this school in two parts with the help of tin shed boundary, students admitted as per the reservation of 25% are segregated to be on the one

side of the boundary and others on the other side, they have different uniforms, different teachers etc.

This paper strives to answer the question whether the rapid expansion of privatized elementary education has given equal opportunity to participate in it to each section of the society? , assesses the trends of privatization vis-à-vis per capita NSDP of states and tries to prove the hypothesis that private schools are profit seeker and get located where the find prospects for profit.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The budgetary resources are limited and Indian economy has a huge resource crunch. Since the private schooling in the general notion is considered efficient and qualitative, the private entrepreneurs who are profit seekers may be allowed to impart quality education is questionable in a country like India where poverty, caste, class and gender considerations severely affect equal access to basic education to all (Kumar & Rustugi, 2010)

In the wave of privatization of education the only gainer would be the well section of the society because the private institutions set up such conditionalities for participation that are strictly met by the poors , thus the poor is denied access in it through various methods and means. (Kamat,1985)

Under the right to education act, 2009 private schools required to provide admission free of cost for 25 % children from economically backward section. Private don't want to follow the order but since they have they seek ways and methods to circumvent this order many of private schools found organizing afternoon classes for children of economically weaker section, who are taught by school clerks, volunteers, separate sections for the poor children. It is therefore hard to find schools that have without any circumvention provided 25 per cent reservation to the EWS(Janili Ranjan, 2013)

2media: <http://www.hindustantimes.com/Private-schools-group-up-against-25-reservation/Article1-653203.aspx>

3Free of cost- fee to be reimbursed to the private school at government rate

The EWS students that are admitted in the private schools on the basis of 25 per cent reservation face problems to co-exist in the school. The discrimination against them by the school administration, co-students, and teacher adds to their existing problem. Some times this discrimination is to make student leave the school own his own under a lot of pressure. It is therefore important to look into the post admission status and condition of the student for an appropriate implementation of the act to achieve the purpose it designed for (Jadhav, 2010)

URBAN INDIA

Primary Education: In Table:- (a) in almost all major states, in the total enrollments of SC/STs in urban primary schools, the growth rate of share of private school enrollments SC/STs is less than the growth rate of share of urban priave school enrollments of all categories in total of all- category specific enrollemnts in uraban peimary schools. This clearly shows that participation in the growth of uarban primary

enrolments in the private schools has been lower for the SC/STs. Haryana tops the list in growth rate (31% rise) of share of urban primary private school enrolments of SC/STs in total of SC/ST enrolment in all type of schools.

In the middle income states excluding West Bengal, it is interesting to see that way back in 2006-07 the private share of (out of all SC/STs enrolments) urban primary enrollment of SC/STs is more than 50 per cent, in states like Kerala (55 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (65 per cent). The growth rate of private share of primary enrollment of SC/STs shows better figures in favor of SC/STs in the case of middle income states than in the case of high income states in both 2006-07 and 2011-12. Still in all, the middle income states except in Andhra Pradesh, the growth rate of private share of urban primary enrollment of SC/STs is lower than the growth rate of private share of elementary enrollment of other caste. Moreover, the difference of two growth rates is more in the case of middle income states than that in the case of high income states, the ratio of difference in Tamil Nadu is 1/5, in Karnataka it 1/2, Kerala 1/2.

High income states- Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Middle Income States- Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Low Income states-Bihar, MP, UP, Rajasthan, Odisha

Table A: Participation Of Sc/sts In The Growth Of Private Primary Enrollment Of Total Sc/st Enrollment 2006-07 To 2011-12, Sc/sts Share In The Private Primary Enrollment Of Their Total Primary Enrollment In The Case Of Urban India 2006-07 And 2011-12

states	Private share of primary urban enrollment of SC/STs 2006-07	Private share of primary urban enrollment of SC/STs 2011-12	Difference	exponential growth rate of private share of urban elementary enrollment of all castes from 2006-07 to 2011-12	exponential growth rate of SC/ST specific private share of primary urban enrollment from 2006-07 to 2011-12
High Income States					
Delhi	13.24	16.09	2.85	0.068796	0.043033
Goa	30.21	49.36	19.15	0.085498	0.122374
Gujarat	31.86	51.76	19.9	0.122335	0.095134
Haryana	14.06	32.47	18.41	0.31083	0.139672
Maharashtra	64.59	71.57	6.98	0.039237	0.020498
Punjab	25.23	30.79	5.56	0.198136	0.049338
Middle Income States					
AP	55	61.14	6.14	0.020479	0.022072
Karnataka	49.75	58.83	9.08	0.091063	0.004166
Kerala	56.44	65.24	8.8	0.049278	0.026692
Tamil Nadu	65.09	70.61	5.52	0.072798	0.013386
West Bengal	39.22	6.87	-32.35	-0.19854	-0.32718
Low Income States					
Bihar	9.12	0.49	-8.63	-0.26038	-0.33171
MP	52.75	58.68	5.93	0.04343	0.012881
Odisha	12.78	15.82	3.04	0.121368	0.071421
Rajasthan	45.76	59.16	13.4	0.050766	0.05633
Pradesh Uttar	63.87	82	18.13	0.107315	0.048897

Source: District Information System for Education. State Report Cards. 2006-07 to 2011-12.

In low income states, in the case of Odisha the private share of urban primary enrollment of SC/ST in their all primary enrollment rose from 12.78 per cent in 2006-07 to 15.82 per cent (3.04 percentage point rise) in 2011-12. Moreover, the growth rate of participation in the private share of primary enrollment of SC/STs is around 1/2 of the growth rates of participation of all castes in private elementary enrollment. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, although, the private share of SC/ST primary enrollment in total SC/ST primary enrollment was around 52 per cent in 2006-07 and increased marginally to 58 per cent in 2011-12, the growth rate of private share of primary enrollment in their total

primary enrollment is around 1/3 of the growth rate of private share of elementary enrollment of all castes. The case of Uttar Pradesh is interesting where the private share of primary enrollment of SC/ST rose from 63.87 per cent in 2006-07 to 82 per cent in 2011-12. However, in Uttar Pradesh, the growth rate of private share of primary enrollment of SC/STs is around 1/2 that of other castes in private elementary enrollment implying that overall pace of privatized share of elementary education has been quite rapid in Uttar Pradesh that too is not accompanied by proportionate rise in the growth of SC/ST participation in it.

Table b Participation of SC/STs in the growth of private upper primary enrollment of total SC/ST enrollment 2006-07 to 2011-12, SC/STs share in the private upper primary enrollment of their total primary enrollment in the case of urban India 2006-07 and 2011-12

States	Private share of upper primary urban enrollment 2006-07	Private share of upper primary urban enrollment 2011-12	Difference	exponential growth rate of SC/ST specific private share of urban elementary enrollment of all castes from 2006-07 to 2011-12	exponential growth rate of SC/ST specific private share of upper primary urban enrollment from 2006-07 to 2011-12
High Income States					
Delhi	26.8	62.66	35.86	0.068796	0.186598
Goa	68.09	77.81	9.72	0.085498	0.024323
Gujarat	31.74	48.11	16.37	0.122335	0.07036
Haryana	23.59	0	-23.59	0.31083	0
Maharashtra	61.9	70.19	8.29	0.039237	0.022865
Punjab	50.36	100	49.64	0.198136	0.073768
Middle Income States					
MP	55.98	61.9	5.92	0.020479	0.023267
Karnataka	47.72	62.35	14.63	0.091063	0.040461
Kerala	56.31	71.81	15.5	0.049278	0.079492
Tamil Nadu	62.04	60.92	-1.12	0.072798	-0.01459
West Bengal	35.38	10.88	-24.5	-0.19854	-0.20836
Low Income States					
Bihar	2.75	0.22	-2.53	-0.26038	0
MP	49.99	62.34	12.35	0.04343	0.027995
Odisha	12.24	21.87	9.63	0.121368	0.128847
Rajasthan	57.02	72.18	15.16	0.050766	0.047596
Uttar Pradesh	55.37	59.15	3.78	0.107315	0.023351

Source: District Information System for Education. State Report Cards. 2006-07 to 2011-12.

almost doubled in 2011-12 as compared to what it was in 2006-07. In case of Delhi the growth rate of private share of upper primary enrollment is 3 times higher than what it is in case of all caste categories. This shows that in Delhi the growth rate of participation of SC/STs in the upper primary private education is greater (3 times) than what it is in case of other castes. In case of Punjab the private share of upper primary enrollment in elementary enrollments has increased to 100 per cent in 2011-12 from 50.36 per cent in 2006-07 but the growth rate of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/ST is around 1/3 that of for other castes in the case elementary enrollment implying that despite having SC/ST private share of upper primary enrollment reached to 100 per cent in 2011-12, the growth rate of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/STs does not show that much improvement relative that of other castes. This is because of the fact that methodology of exponential growth rate calculation allows for such thing base the keeps changing all across which in this case has happened.

In Haryana the private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/ST got 0 per cent in 2011-12 which was 23.59 per cent in 2006-07 and the simultaneous growth rate of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/ST is around 0 per cent whereas for other castes it is around 31

per cent. This shows that the growth rate of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/STs in Haryana has not been much for the SC/STs but for the other castes (including SC/STs).

In Gujarat and Goa also the growth rate of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/STs are 1/2 and 1/3 of the corresponding growth rates of private share of upper primary enrollment of other castes respectively.

RURAL INDIA

Now the same analysis as in the case of urban India would be conducted for the rural India here in this part of the paper.

Primary Education: In the Table:-(c) we can see that among all the states the middle income states seem to be doing worse against the SC/STs in terms of their growth rate of private share of primary enrollment relative to that of other caste in the case of rural India. In the middle income states the growth rate of private share of primary enrollment of SC/STs in the growth private is

Table c: Participation of SC/STs in the growth of private primary enrollment of total SC/ST enrollment 2006-07 to 2011 -12, SC/STs share in the private primary enrollment of their total primary enrollment in the case of rural India 2006-07 and 2011-12

States	Private share of primary rural enrollment 2006-07	Private share of primary rural enrollment 2011-12	Difference	exponential growth rate of SC/ST specific private share of rural elementary enrollment of all castes from 2006-07 to 2011-12	exponential growth rate of SC/ST specific private share of primary rural enrollment from 2006-07 to 2011-12
High Income States					
Delhi	12.3	14.26	1.96	0.102718	0.052205
Goa	41.59	51.32	9.73	-0.04754	0.044943
Gujarat	15.43	11.78	-3.65	0.061416	-0.01096
Haryana	5.43	8.75	3.32	0.047809	0.087911
Maharashtra	43.91	34.43	-9.48	0.059528	-0.02786
Punjab	6.05	5.36	-0.69	0.030605	0.039289
Middle Income States					
AP	22.58	18.18	-4.4	0.0833	-0.01262
Karnataka	19.09	14.18	-4.91	0.104783	-0.06276
Kerala	57.05	62.41	5.36	0.041822	0.018076
Tamil Nadu	36.17	30.85	-5.32	0.252269	-0.01398
West Bengal	30.05	2.47	-27.58	0.272024	-0.3627
Low Income States					
Bihar	1.48	0.06	-1.42	0.05094	-0.42789
MP	20.75	13.18	-7.57	0.052778	-0.06918
Odisha	4.41	6.66	2.25	0.066547	0.074654
Rajasthan	20.47	23.42	2.95	0.174571	0.049121
Uttar Pradesh	20.28	31.84	11.56	0.143672	0.100956

Source: District Information System for Education. State Report Cards. 2006-07 to 2011-12.

lower than the participation of other castes in it. The extent of difference of growth of private share of primary enrollment of SC/ST and other caste is the highest among the states in the middle income category than in high income or low income category states. Among high income

the private share of primary enrollment of SC/STs in the rural India decreased in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Punjab from 15 per cent, 44 per cent, 6 per cent respectively in 2006-07 to 11.78 per cent, 33.43 per cent, 5.36 percent respectively in 2011-12.

In all these three states the growth rate of private share of SC/ST is lower than that of other castes except in the case of Punjab where only a marginal edge is had by the SC/ST over the other caste. Goa is the state

in which the growth rate of private share of primary enrollment of SC/ST has increased from 41.59 per cent in 2006-07 to 51.32 per cent in 2011-12 and the growth rate of private share of primary enrollment of SC/STs the participation in the growth of private primary enrollment is also higher for SC/STs as compared to that of other castes.

In the low income state also the growth rate of private share of primary enrollment of SC/ST is lower in all the states as compared to that of other castes except in the case of Odisha where the growth rate of private share primary enrollment of SC/ST has a marginal edge over the growth of private share of primary enrollment of other castes but it is also important to note in the case of Odisha that the growth rate of private share of primary enrollment of SC/STs/ST in the beginning was around 4 per cent in 2006-07 and increased marginally to 6.66 per cent in 2011-12

Upper Primary Education: In Table:-(d) we can see that in the case of rural private upper primary enrollment, the growth rate of private share upper primary enrollment of SC/STs as compared to that of other castes is most disappointing in the case of middle income states as the rate growth of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/ST is lower than that of other caste in all the low income states. Moreover the increment in the private share of SC/ST upper primary enrollment in all middle income states during 2006-07 and 2011-12 is disappointing since the difference of private share of upper primary rural enrollment in 2011-12 from private share of upper primary rural enrollment in 2006-07 has been less than 1 percentage point in case in Karnataka and negative in case of AP, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal, only in Kerala this difference was positive.

Low income states (except Odisha) are followed by the middle income states in regard of growth of private share of upper primary enrollment as the rate of growth of private share of upper primary enrollment is even lower than that of other caste in all the low income states. Although Odisha seems to be doing better for SC/ST than in case of other castes in growth rates, it is of importance to note that private share of SC/ST upper primary enrollment in Odisha was only 2.89 per cent in 2006-07 and increased merely to 5.69 per cent in 2011-12. Among the low income states Madhya Pradesh is doing worst in case of growth rate of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/STs in the low income states and Uttar Pradesh is doing least worst. In high income states, the growth rate of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/STs is very much lower than that of other castes in case of Gujarat, Haryana, and Maharashtra. On the

Table d: Participation of SC/STs in the growth of private upper primary enrollment of total SC/ST enrollment 2006-07 to 2011-12, SC/STs share in the private upper primary enrollment of their total primary enrollment in the case of rural India, 2006-07 and 2011-12

States	Private share of upper primary rural enrollment 2006-07	Private share of upper primary rural enrollment 2011-12	Difference	exponential growth rate of SC/ST specific private share of rural elementary enrollment of all castes from 2006-07 to 2011-12	exponential growth rate of SC/ST specific private share of upper primary rural enrollment from 2006-07 to 2011-12
High Income States					
Delhi	26.31	67.6	41.29	0.102718	0.188029
Goa	36.71	55.42	18.71	-0.04754	0.081761
Gujarat	5.95	5.3	-0.65	0.061416	0.0011
Haryana	4.91	0	-4.91	0.047809	0
Maharashtra	29.21	22.85	-6.36	0.059528	-0.03644
Punjab	24.6	56.82	32.22	0.030605	0.210656
Middle Income States					
AP	15.79	14.14	-1.65	0.0833	0.004128
Karnataka	14.73	14.74	0.01	0.104783	-0.02238
Kerala	45.92	53.55	7.63	0.041822	0.039108
Tamil Nadu	27.54	23.27	-4.27	0.252269	-0.03103

West Bengal	21.24	3.36	-17.88	0.272024	-0.28375
Low Income States					
Bihar	1.47	0.27	-1.2	0.05094	0
MP	9.98	7.35	-2.63	0.052778	-0.07346
Odisha	2.89	5.65	2.76	0.066547	0.110977
Rajasthan	16.05	18.16	2.11	0.174571	0.039665
Uttar Pradesh	15.4	24.3	8.9	0.143672	0.094116

Source: District Information System for Education. State Report Cards. 2006-07 to 2011-12.

other hand the growth rate of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/STs is more than proportionate as compared to other castes in Delhi, Goa and Punjab. In these three states other castes' private share of upper primary enrollment is 1/7 of private share of upper primary enrollment of SC/STs which is the highest, followed by the case of Goa and Delhi. Moreover, the private share of upper primary enrollment in rural India in the case of all these three states was 26.31 per cent in Delhi, 36.71 per cent in Goa, and 24.6 per cent in Punjab in 2006-07 which increased to 67.6 per cent, 55.42 per cent, and 56.82 per cent in 2011-12. This shows that as far as rural India is concerned in most of the high income states the participation of SC/STs in the growth of privatized upper primary education has exceeded that of other castes

CONCLUSION

In the case of urban India the growth of private share of primary and upper primary enrollment of SC/STs in their own total enrollees in all type of schools, is less than the rate of growth of private share of primary enrollment of other castes in almost all the major states irrespective of they being in the high income category or low income category. However, it is of importance to note that the worst case scenario was in the case of low income states in the urban India wherein the difference of growth of private share of primary enrollment of SC/STs and the growth of private share of primary enrollment of other castes was relatively large as compared to that in the states- both in the high income and middle income categories, in high income category in states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujrat, and Goa the difference of the growth of private share of other caste enrollment and the that of SC/STs is not greater than around 4 percentage points in all cases whereas in the case of middle income states this difference is 9 percentage points in the case of Karnataka, and 6 percentage points in the case of Tamil Nadu and worst was the picture in case of low income states wherein this difference of growth rates was 42 percentage points in Madhya Pradesh, 6 percentage points in Uttar Pradesh, and 5 per percentage points in Odisha.

Our analysis too shows that that the high income states managed to give more opportunity to the SC/STs relative to what they gave to the other castes in the expanding privatization of primary education in the urban India as compared to what middle and low income states could manage, in high income category in states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujrat, and Goa the difference of the growth of private share of other caste enrollment and the that of SC/STs is not greater than around 4 percentage points in all cases whereas in the case of middle income states this difference is 9 percentage points in the case of Karnataka, and 6 percentage points in the case of Tamil Nadu and in the low income it went up to 42 percentage points in case of Madhya Pradesh. Furthermore, the explanation for dismal performance of low income states could be that way back in 2006-07, in the case of low income states what we see that the participation of SC/STs in private primary education was lowest for almost for all the states in that category and did not increase that much in most of the states. This shows that SC/STs are excluded more from the urban private primary education than the other castes in the poor states than that in the case rich states. This may be because of the fact that in poor states the financial condition of the SC/STs is worse than that in the rich state and therefore it relatively low income of the family does not allow children to be sent to the private schools

In the case of upper primary education in urban India picture is not the same as was for the private primary education with regard to comparison of SC/ST participation and of other castes in it. The middle income states seem to be doing better than high income states for SC/STs participation in the private upper primary enrollment, among the middle income states the difference of growth of private share of upper primary enrollment for other castes and for the SC/STs is 31 percentage points in Haryana, 12 percentage points in Punjab, and 6 percentage points in Goa whereas in the case of middle income states

this difference is 0.3 percentage points for Madhya Pradesh, 3 percentage points for Kerala, and 4 percentage points for Karnataka. As of the low income states are concerned they (excluding Rajasthan) seem to be more equitable than both the middle income and the high income states, the difference of growth rates in case of low income states is not more than 2.6 percentage points in the cases of all states in it.

In the rural India in private primary education in almost all states in all the categories the SC/ST participation in the expanding privatization is lower than that of other castes. In all categories specifically the high income states seem to be doing better than the states in the other categories, in high income states highest difference of growth rates of primary enrollment for SC/STs and other castes is of 7 percentage points whereas it is 11 percentage points in case of middle income states and 37 percentage points in case of low income states. The explanation for this is the same as given above in the case of urban poor states having low opportunity for SC/STs to participate. In the case of upper primary enrollment in the rural India, again the high income states seem to be doing best in terms of giving opportunity to the SC/STs in the privatized upper primary education, in Goa the difference of above mentioned two growth rate is -18 percentage points, and -12 percentage points in case of Delhi implying that in this two states SC/STs participate more than the other castes in the expanding privatized upper primary education. There is different than all other results is registered here as middle income states are found doing worse than the low income states, The highest difference of growth rates in case of middle income states is 28 percentage points whereas in the case of low income states it is merely 14 percentage points. This reversal of picture in which middle income states are doing worse than low income states could be explained by the base effect, since the in the begging in 2006-07 the private participation of SC/STs in the privatized upper primary education was low for all low income states (Table:- (d)), a marginal rise in the absolute enrollment of SC/STs could produce significant rise in the growth rate.

Our hypothesis that private schools are profit seekers and expand where the profit prospects are higher. In this regard we argued that the expansion of private school would be more rapid in the case of rich states than in the poor states. On the basis of our findings we tend to accept the this hypothesis but with certain exceptions that among the poor states a state with bit higher per capita NSDP may be doing the same as relatively poorer state. So there is a threshold after which the positive relation of privatization of elementary education and the per capita NSDP gets stronger.

So this finding is crucial to oppose the ongoing way of privatization of elementary education because of the two empirically arrived at reasons that they do not give equal opportunity to all the sections of the society in it. They segregate the society in terms of capability to pay high fees of the private schools. The deprived section of the society which is poor and vulnerable is denied access in it. Although the rights to education act of 2009 (implemented in 2010) reserves 25% of the total seats in every private school for the children belonging to EWS, it is in incubation period. Also we showed that with certain exception privatization is more in rich states which again indicated the profit seeking lust of the private schools. So, for the cure of the problem reservation of 25% needs to be implanted to full extent and proper regulation should be arranged to look into the violations take actions immediately.

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