# SCHOOL DROPOUT TRENDS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN PUNE DISTRICT (AN EXPLORATORY STUDY BASED ON $U$ DISE DATA) 

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ABSTRACT Education is a basic human right for all and is important for everyone to make the most of their lives. The present situation of education in India is that, despite the fact that notable progress has been made in universalization of elementary education, as is clear from the improved access, near total enrollment and higher literacy levels, the situation is still characterized by irregular attendance and dropouts among children.
It is specifically against this background that the present sponsored by ICSSR study is an attempt to explore the school dropout percentages among all educational levels in Pune district. This research work is descriptive in nature and the Secondary data has been collected of Pune districts especially of academic three years from 2013 to 2016 for all educational levels in talukas of Pune district.
The observations and findings reveal maximum for all combined educational levels are a fluctuating increasing trend for Pune district, very few governmental actions could control the school dropouts.

KEYWORDS : School Dropouts, UDISE, Secondary Data, Pune district, Elementary education, Secondary education. Pune Talukas.

## INTRODUCTION:

Student dropout from school is an important concern, which is visible through two indicators. First, since the last century there has been a significant rise in the number of academic papers addressing this issue. A substantial amount of research is done in this area. Second, the EBSCO Search engines also provides thousands of academic papers for the key words "dropouts" and "education".

In the same way, there are fewer studies committed for Maharashtra state and especially for Pune district. The current revision on Pune district will add to the existing knowledge on the trends in dropout percent for the state. The curiosity originated for the reason being, it is reported only 75 percent of the children went to school for pursuing education in Pune district; 14 percent children remained Out of School and 11 percent of the children were completely School Dropouts. (NUEPA-UDISE Reports, 2016).

Hence, for understanding the gist of overall dropout percentages for Pune district, an attempt is made in this study to explore the trends in talukas of the Pune district

## METHODOLOGY/APPROACH:

The present study is purely based on the analysis of secondary data retrieved from the official website of the ministry of Human Resource Department, Government of India. The data set of three years from 2013 to 2016 was retrieved in October 2017.

The different Taluka (15 Talukas) figures are pooled together centered on five administrative sub-divisions. These sub-divisions are defined by the government for administrative purpose. Since the data on the website stands up-dated up to the year 2017, as such the findings simply reflect a trend in the dropout percent in Pune District (talukas/blocks) till then and it may show variation by the time figures if updates done in later period

## Limitations:

The existing study is general in nature and is confined only for Primary, Upper primary and Secondary level. The scope of study covers only the trends of dropout percentages of elementary and secondary educational levels in all Taluka of Pune district for three years from 2013 to 2016. The other aspects such as enrollment growth rates, dropout differentials based on socio-economic / demographics are not covered in the study. Hence, based on diverse socio-economic conditions of the district, the findings cannot be generalized for other districts of Maharashtra state.

The analysis on the trends in dropout percentages in varied talukas of Pune district are presented below in four sections:

1. Primary School Level Trends $-1^{\text {st }}$ to $5^{\text {th }}$ Standard;
2. Upper Primary School Level Trends $-6^{\text {th }}$ to $8^{\text {th }}$ Standard;
3. Secondary School Level Trends $-9^{\text {th }}$ to $10^{\text {th }}$ Standard;
4. Overall School Level Trends $-1^{\text {st }}$ till $10^{\text {th }}$ Standard.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

Table 1 Pune District: Trends In Enrollment \& Dropout At Primary Level( $1^{\text {st }}$ To $^{\text {th }}$ Standard) (in Figures)

| Administrati <br> ve Sub- <br> divisions | Taluka | 2013-14 |  | 2014-15 |  | 2015-16 |  | In Percentages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Enrollment | Dropout | Enrollment | Dropout | Enrollment | Dropout | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | Average Of Three Years |
| Baramati Sub-Division | Baramati | 36116 | 0 | 34995 | 329 | 35379 | 0 | 0.00 * | 0.94 | 0.00* | 0.31 |
|  | Daund | 33823 | 115 | 32912 | 721 | 33313 | 154 | 0.34 | 2.19 | 0.46 | 1 |
|  | Indapur | 35450 | 530 | 35938 | 420 | 36344 | 489 | 1.5 | 1.17 | 1.35 | 1.34 |
|  | Total | 105389 | 645 | 103845 | 1470 | 105036 | 643 | 0.61 | 1.42 | 0.61 | 0.88 |
| Bhor Sub-Division | Bhor | 12483 | 118 | 12126 | 119 | 11981 | 111 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.95 |
|  | Purandar | 17403 | 142 | 17394 | 47 | 17651 | 155 | 0.82 | 0.27 | 0.88 | 0.66 |
|  | Velhe | 3970 | 116 | 3789 | 59 | 3537 | 120 | 2.92 | 1.56 | 3.39 | 2.62 |
|  | Total | 33856 | 376 | 33309 | 225 | 33169 | 386 | 1.11 | 0.68 | 1.16 | 0.98 |
| Pune Sub-Division | Haveli | 168791 | 0 | 174872 | 68 | 180639 | 1677 | 0.00 * | 0.04 | 0.93 | 0.32 |
|  | Punecity | 284051 | 610 | 285517 | 3976 | 286745 | 4762 | 0.21 | 1.39 | 1.66 | 1.09 |
|  | Pimpri Chinchwad | 69890 | 0 | 68055 | 3497 | 70730 | 103 | 0.00* | 5.14 | 0.15 | 1.76 |
|  | Total | 522732 | 610 | 528444 | 7541 | 538114 | 6542 | 0.12 | 1.43 | 1.22 | 0.92 |
| Khed Sub-Division | Ambegaon | 17731 | 37 | 16976 | 41 | 16715 | 54 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.26 |
|  | Junnar | 32866 | 104 | 32231 | 102 | 31800 | 304 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.96 | 0.53 |
|  | Khed | 38959 | 0 | 39742 | 0 | 41546 | 0 | 0.00 * | 0.00 * | 0.00* | 0 |
|  | Shirur | 35048 | 163 | 35718 | 105 | 36880 | 27 | 0.47 | 0.29 | 0.07 | 0.28 |
|  | Total | 124604 | 304 | 124667 | 248 | 126941 | 385 | 0.24 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.25 |

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| Maval Sub-Division | Maval | 32787 | 0 | 33785 | 0 | 34999 | 295 | 0.00 * | 0.00 * | 0.84 | 0.28 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mulshi | 19973 | 0 | 21739 | 0 | 23390 | 34 | 0.00 * | 0.00 * | 0.15 | 0.05 |
|  | Total | 52760 | 0 | 55524 | 0 | 58389 | 329 | 0* | 0* | 0.56 | 0.19 |
|  | GRAND TOTAL | 839341 | 1935 | 845789 | 9484 | 861649 | 8285 | 0.23 | 1.12 | 0.96 | 0.77 |

Source: U-DISE-Schoolreportcards.in; Note: (*) denotes percentages are not calculated due to inconsistent enrollment data reported for the Taluka

## 1. Primary School Level Dropouts (Analysis and discussion):

- The Pattern of primary school level dropout percentages for Pune District as a whole has been fluctuating in range of 0.23 percent to 1.12 percent for the past three years from 2013 to 2016.
- The district average recorded 0.77 percent of school dropouts existed in primary school level.
- Bhor sub-division, Pune sub-division records the highest 0.98 percent and 0.92 percent respectively followed by the next level Baramati sub-division which is 0.88 percent.
- Khed Sub-division and Maval Sub-division witnessed a low dropout of 0.25 percent and 0.19 percent accordingly in Primary school level.
highest dropout percentage as compared to Indapur.
- In Bhor Sub-division, Purandar Taluka and Bhor Taluka is witnessed to have dropout percentage less than 1 percent throughout the noticed three years.
- In Khed sub-division, Shirur taluka showed a consistent decline in the dropout percentage for the observed years. Ambegoan Taluka and Junnar Taluka witnessed a consistent mild increase in dropout percentages for all the three years. (The increase is from 0.21 percentage to 0.32 percent in Ambegoan Taluka and 0.32 percent to 0.96 percent for Junnar Taluka).
- In Pune sub-division, the dropout percentage for primary school level is higher in Pimpri-Chinchwad region ( 5.14 percent) in comparison to Pune city ( 1.39 percent) the highest especially for the year 2014-15.


## Key highlights noted in different talukas (for Primary level):

In Baramati Sub-division, Daund Taluka is recorded to have the
Table 2pune District: Trends In Enrollment \& Dropout At Upper- Primary Level $\left(6^{\text {th }}\right.$ To $8^{\text {th }}$ Standard) (in Figures)

| Taluka | 2013-14 |  | 2014-15 |  | 2015-16 |  | In Percentages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Enrollment | Dropout | Enrollment | Dropout | Enrollment | Dropout | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | Average Of Three Years |
| Baramati | 22728 | 25 | 23074 | 142 | 22440 | 246 | 0.11 | 0.62 | 1.10 | 0.61 |
| Daund | 20431 | 262 | 20355 | 240 | 19902 | 223 | 1.28 | 1.18 | 1.12 | 1.19 |
| Indapur | 21052 | 32 | 21042 | 0 | 20929 | 10 | 0.15 | 0.00* | 0.05 | 0.07 |
| Total | 64211 | 319 | 64471 | 382 | 63271 | 479 | 0.50 | 0.59 | 0.76 | 0.62 |
| Bhor | 8221 | 256 | 7927 | 118 | 7666 | 99 | 3.11 | 1.49 | 1.29 | 1.96 |
| Purandar | 11211 | 52 | 11276 | 58 | 10866 | 34 | 0.46 | 0.51 | 0.31 | 0.43 |
| Velhe | 2903 | 70 | 2677 | 61 | 2493 | 43 | 2.41 | 2.28 | 1.72 | 2.14 |
| Total | 22335 | 378 | 21880 | 237 | 21025 | 176 | 1.69 | 1.08 | 0.84 | 1.20 |
| Haveli | 96628 | 284 | 99855 | 344 | 101163 | 1293 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 1.28 | 0.64 |
| Punecity | 156519 | 3059 | 157931 | 4419 | 159965 | 4055 | 1.95 | 2.80 | 2.53 | 2.43 |
| Pimpri Chinchwad | 35400 | 684 | 35293 | 2059 | 36633 | 635 | 1.93 | 5.83 | 1.73 | 3.16 |
| Total | 288547 | 4027 | 293079 | 6822 | 297761 | 5983 | 1.40 | 2.33 | 2.01 | 1.91 |
| Ambegaon | 12108 | 12 | 11846 | 11 | 11276 | 61 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.54 | 0.24 |
| Junnar | 21103 | 129 | 21050 | 143 | 20527 | 188 | 0.61 | 0.68 | 0.92 | 0.74 |
| Khed | 23711 | 21 | 23906 | 283 | 24034 | 461 | 0.09 | 1.18 | 1.92 | 1.06 |
| Shirur | 20508 | 133 | 20842 | 60 | 20915 | 207 | 0.65 | 0.29 | 0.99 | 0.64 |
| Total | 77430 | 295 | 77644 | 497 | 76752 | 917 | 0.38 | 0.64 | 1.19 | 0.74 |
| Maval | 19222 | 132 | 19247 | 167 | 18979 | 292 | 0.69 | 0.87 | 1.54 | 1.03 |
| Mulshi | 9418 | 0 | 10231 | 0 | 11293 | 37 | 0.00* | 0.00* | 0.33 | 0.11 |
| Total | 28640 | 132 | 29478 | 167 | 30272 | 329 | 0.46 | 0.57 | 1.09 | 0.71 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 933686 | 10170 | 943626 | 16044 | 947890 | 15439 | 1.07 | 1.67 | 1.61 | 1.45 |

Source: U-DISE-Schoolreportcards.in; Note: (*) denotes percentages are not calculated due to inconsistent enrollment data reported for the Taluka.

## 2. Upper-Primary School Level Dropouts: (Analysis and discussion):

- There is existence of Upper Primary school dropouts for the district and the percentage of dropouts' level is 1.45 percent. The dropout percentage is greater than 1 percent when compared with primary level dropout percentage.
- Pune sub-division and Bhor sub-division recorded greater than 1 percent (1.91 percent and 1.20 Percent respectively) when compared with other sub-divisions. To indicate, Khed subdivision, Maval sub-division and Baramati sub-division recorded 0.74 percent, 0.71 percent and 0.62 percent respectively a little lower than 1 percentage.
- Thorough, Upper primary level dropouts has been moving from 1 percent to 2 percent in Pune district for the previous three years from 2013 to 2016

Key highlights noted in different talukas (for Upper Primary level):

- In Baramati Sub-division, Baramati Taluka alone recorded an
increase of upper primary level dropouts' percentage, (the increase is from 0.11 to 1.10 percent in 2013-16), whereas, Daund and Indapur Talukas witnessed a decline over the observed years
- In Bhor sub-division, Purandhar Taluka exhibited a fluctuating percentages for the observed period which is quite noteworthy Whereas, Bhor Taluka and Velhe Taluka records a decline for the year 2013 to 2016
- In Pune Sub-division, Pimpri - Chinchwad extended city and Pune city Taluka witnessed an increase in upper primary dropouts from 1.95 percent to 2.53 percent in 2013-16. Despite the fact, Haveli Taluka compared with the Pune city Taluka' had an increase in dropout percentage, but comparatively lower.
- In Khed Sub-division, Ambegoan Taluka, Junnar Taluka and Khed Taluka has a steady increase in upper primary school level dropout percentages for all the observed years.
- In Maval Sub-division, there is an upsurge observed for upper primary dropout percentages especially in Maval Taluka. The fact is from 0.69 percent to 1.54 percent for the period 2013-2016.

Table 3pune District: Trends In Enrollment \& Dropout At Secondary Level( $\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}$ To 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Standard) (in Figures)

| Taluka | 2013-14 |  | 2014-15 |  | 2015-16 |  | In Percentages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Enrollment | Dropout | Enrollment | Dropout | Enrollment | Dropout | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | Average Of Three Years |
| Baramati | 14192 | 875 | 14280 | 7291 | 14455 | 5342 | 6.17 | 51.06 | 36.96 | 31.4 |
| Daund | 12058 | 2037 | 12573 | 2021 | 12657 | 1999 | 16.89 | 16.07 | 15.79 | 16.25 |
| Indapur | 13188 | 2150 | 13531 | 2475 | 13701 | 1242 | 16.3 | 18.29 | 9.07 | 14.55 |

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| Total | 26250 | 2912 | 40384 | 11787 | 40813 | 8583 | 11.09 | 29.19 | 21.03 | 20.44 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bhor | 5335 | 623 | 5383 | 606 | 5376 | 543 | 11.68 | 11.26 | 10.1 | 11.01 |
| Purandar | 7339 | 960 | 7383 | 751 | 4244 | 794 | 13.08 | 10.17 | 18.71 | 13.99 |
| Velhe | 1876 | 705 | 1874 | 614 | 1842 | 589 | 37.58 | 32.76 | 31.98 | 34.11 |
| Total | 14550 | 2288 | 14640 | 1971 | 11462 | 1926 | 15.73 | 13.46 | 16.8 | 15.33 |
| Haveli | 29820 | 9786 | 61350 | 8639 | 61300 | 8932 | 32.82 | 14.08 | 14.57 | 20.49 |
| Punecity | 58424 | 15467 | 92714 | 13432 | 94193 | 14522 | 26.47 | 14.49 | 15.42 | 18.79 |
| Pimpri Chinchwad | 18900 | 3205 | 19584 | 3889 | 20429 | 3979 | 16.96 | 19.86 | 19.48 | 18.77 |
| Total | 107145 | 28458 | 173648 | 25960 | 175922 | 27433 | 26.56 | 14.95 | 15.59 | 19.03 |
| Ambegaon | 7896 | 1118 | 8070 | 1316 | 8122 | 1124 | 14.16 | 16.31 | 13.84 | 14.77 |
| Junnar | 13341 | 1739 | 13449 | 1509 | 13561 | 1535 | 13.04 | 11.22 | 11.32 | 11.86 |
| Khed | 13691 | 3029 | 13788 | 3629 | 13832 | 3217 | 22.12 | 26.32 | 23.26 | 23.9 |
| Shirur | 12310 | 1735 | 12860 | 1727 | 6869 | 1685 | 14.09 | 13.43 | 24.53 | 17.35 |
| Total | 47238 | 7621 | 48167 | 8181 | 42384 | 7561 | 16.13 | 16.98 | 17.84 | 16.98 |
| Maval | 11865 | 2963 | 11972 | 3010 | 11777 | 3154 | 24.97 | 25.14 | 26.78 | 25.63 |
| Mulshi | 5390 | 1487 | 5660 | 1032 | 5862 | 703 | 27.59 | 18.23 | 11.99 | 19.27 |
| Total | 17255 | 4450 | 17632 | 4042 | 17639 | 3857 | 25.79 | 22.92 | 21.87 | 23.53 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 420809 | 89159 | 571310 | 99840 | 558801 | 94862 | 21.19 | 17.48 | 16.98 | 18.55 |

Source: U-DISE-Schoolreportcards.in; Note: $\left(^{*}\right.$ ) denotes percentages are not calculated due to inconsistent enrollment data reported for the Taluka.
3. Secondary School Level Dropouts (Analysis and discussion):

- There is existence of greater level of secondary school level dropouts for the district. The dropouts recorded is to be on an average of 18.55 percent for the observed years.
- The dropout percentages are very higher in almost all the subdivisions. The highest is recorded in Maval sub-division (23.5 Percent) and Baramati sub-division (20.44 percent) followed by Pune sub-division (19.03 percent); Khed sub-division (16.98 percent) and Bhor Sub-division (15.33 [percent).
- Overall, the trend of secondary level dropouts has been between 16 percent and 21 percent in Pune district for the previous three years from 2013 to 2016.


## Key highlights noted in different talukas (for Secondarylevel):

- In Baramati Sub-division, there is an extremely increase of secondary level dropouts witnessed especially in Baramati Taluka. To mention, the increase recorded 6.17 percent in 2013-14 to 51.06 percent the consecutive year in 2014-15, which is quite alarming.

Besides, Indapur Taluka witnessed fluctuations and Daund Taluka a continuous decline in secondary school level dropout percentages over the observed years.

- In Bhor Sub-division, though Purandhar Taluka witnessed an increase and fluctuations in percentages of secondary level dropouts, Velhe Taluka noted the highest dropout percent among the rest talukas.
- In Pune Sub-division, Pimpri - Chinchwad extended city and Pune city Taluka witnessed fluctuations in the observed period, however, Haveli Taluka noted as the highest secondary level dropout taluka among all in this sub-division.
- In Khed Sub-division, Ambegoan taluka, Khed Taluka and Shirur Taluka noted an increase along with fluctuations in secondary level dropouts for the period 2013 to 2016. At the same time, Junnar Taluka had the lowest and decreasing dropouts.
- In Maval Sub-division, Maval Taluka reported the highest and Mulshi Taluka recorded the lowest and decreasing trend for secondary level dropouts.

Table 4pune District: Trends In Enrollment \& Dropout At All Levels (overall)(1 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ To 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Standard) (in Figures)

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Administrative } \\ \text { Sub-divisions } \end{array}$ | Taluka | 2013-14 |  | 2014-15 |  | 2015-16 |  | In Percentages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Enrollment | Dropout | Enrollment | Dropout | Enrollment | Dropout | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | Average Of Three Years |
| BaramatiSub-Division | Baramati | 73036 | 900 | 72349 | 7762 | 72274 | 5588 | 1.23 | 10.73 | 7.73 | 6.56 |
|  | Daund | 66312 | 2414 | 65840 | 2982 | 65872 | 2376 | 3.64 | 4.53 | 3.61 | 3.93 |
|  | Indapur | 69690 | 2712 | 70511 | 2895 | 70974 | 1741 | 3.89 | 4.11 | 2.45 | 3.48 |
|  | Total | 209038 | 6026 | 208700 | 13639 | 209120 | 9705 | 2.88 | 6.54 | 4.64 | 4.69 |
| Bhor Sub-Division | Bhor | 26039 | 997 | 25436 | 843 | 25023 | 753 | 3.83 | 3.31 | 3.01 | 3.38 |
|  | Purandar | 35953 | 1154 | 36053 | 856 | 32761 | 983 | 3.21 | 2.37 | 3.00 | 2.86 |
|  | Velhe | 8749 | 891 | 8340 | 734 | 7872 | 752 | 10.18 | 8.80 | 9.55 | 9.51 |
|  | Total | 70741 | 3042 | 69829 | 2433 | 65656 | 2488 | 4.30 | 3.48 | 3.79 | 3.86 |
| PuneSub-Division | Haveli | 295239 | 10070 | 336077 | 9052 | 343102 | 11902 | 3.41 | 2.69 | 3.47 | 3.19 |
|  | Punecity | 498994 | 19136 | 536162 | 21827 | 540903 | 23338 | 3.83 | 4.07 | 4.31 | 4.07 |
|  | Pimpri Chinchwad | 124190 | 3889 | 122932 | 9445 | 127792 | 4717 | 3.13 | 7.68 | 3.69 | 4.83 |
|  | Total | 918424 | 33095 | 995171 | 40324 | 1011797 | 39958 | 3.60 | 4.05 | 3.95 | 3.87 |
| KhedSub-Division | Ambegaon | 37735 | 1167 | 36892 | 1368 | 36113 | 1239 | 3.09 | 3.71 | 3.43 | 3.41 |
|  | Junnar | 67310 | 1972 | 66730 | 1754 | 65888 | 2027 | 2.93 | 2.63 | 3.08 | 2.88 |
|  | Khed | 76361 | 3050 | 77436 | 3912 | 79412 | 3678 | 3.99 | 5.05 | 4.63 | 4.56 |
|  | Shirur | 67866 | 2031 | 69420 | 1892 | 64664 | 1919 | 2.99 | 2.73 | 2.97 | 2.90 |
|  | Total | 249272 | 8220 | 250478 | 8926 | 246077 | 8863 | 3.30 | 3.56 | 3.60 | 3.49 |
| Maval Sub-Division | Maval | 63874 | 3095 | 65004 | 3177 | 65755 | 3741 | 4.85 | 4.89 | 5.69 | 5.14 |
|  | Mulshi | 34781 | 1487 | 37630 | 1032 | 40545 | 774 | 4.28 | 2.74 | 1.91 | 2.98 |
|  | Total | 98655 | 4582 | 102634 | 4209 | 106300 | 4515 | 4.64 | 4.10 | 4.25 | 4.33 |
|  | GRAND TOTAL | 1546130 | 54965 | 1626812 | 69531 | 1638950 | 65529 | 3.56 | 4.27 | 4.00 | 3.94 |

Source: U-DISE-Schoolreportcards.in;
4. Overall -Elementary and Secondary Education level dropouts (All educational level analysis):

Table 4 presents the dropout percentage trends of previous three years OVERALL for all Educational Levels (from 2013 to 2016) in each

Baramati Sub-division: (The sub-division include Baramati Taluka, Daund Taluka and Indapur Taluka)

- In Baramati sub-division, taluka-wise observations exhibited quite thought-provoking facts. Merely Baramati Taluka detailed an increase in complete educational levels dropouts up to 10.73 percent in 2014-15. This chance is associated with due to high secondary school level dropouts (table 3). In 2015-16, Baramati Taluka witnessed total dropouts up to 7.73 percent (from $1^{\text {st }}$ standard to $10^{\text {th }}$ standard) which is comparatively high among all talukas of Pune District.
- Daund and Indapur talukas recorded fluctuations in overall dropouts over the past observed three years.
- Largely the observations for Baramati sub-division shows an increasing dropout trends and it fluctuated wide-ranging in the middle of 2.88 percent to 6.54 percent when all educational levels are considered.


## BhorSub-division

(The sub-division include Bhor Taluka, Purandhar Taluka and Velhe Taluka)

- Taluka wise observations displays that there is a decreasing trend of dropouts in Bhor taluka when considering the overall educational levels. It is 3.83 percent in 2013-14 to 3.01 percent in 2015-16.
- Purandhar Taluka nonetheless witnessed a decline (2.37 percent) in complete dropouts in 2014-15 compared with the previous year, yet again recorded a slight increase up to 3 percent in 2015-16.
- Velhe Taluka recorded the highest dropout percentages. The trend is wide-ranging from 8.80 percent to 10.18 percent for all levels. The chance is associated with secondary school level dropouts figures (Table 3)
- Generally, Bhor Sub-division all educational level dropouts are stated as 4.30 percent, 3.48 percent, and 3.79 percent in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.


## Pune Sub-division:

(The sub-division includes Pimpri - Chinchwad extended city, Pune city taluka, and Haveli Taluka)

- Typically in Pune sub-division, the trends in dropout percentages against enrollment figures are observed to be wide-ranging from 3.60 percent to 4.05 percent. Pimpri - Chinchwad extended city Taluka recorded a high dropouts especially in 2014-15 (7.68 percent). The Chance associated for this observation is the higher upper primary school level dropouts reported for the same year.
- Pune city Taluka overall displayed a continuous increasing dropout trend, from 3.83 percent in 2013-14 to 4.07 percent in 2014-15 followed by 4.31 percent in 2015-16
- Haveli Taluka witnessed a declining tendency overall due to slight fall in upper primary dropouts (table 2) in 2014-15. It is 2.69 percent, whereas for the other observed years the percentages were 3.41 in 2013-14 and 3.47 in 2015-16 for all educational levels.


## KhedSub-division:

(The sub-division includes Ambegoan Taluka, Khed Taluka, Junnar Taluka and Shirur Taluka)

- Taluka wise observations exhibited an increasing trend in Shirur Taluka dropouts wide-ranging from 2.73 percent to 2.99 percent.
- Junnar Taluka and Ambegaon Taluka saw an increase in dropouts, but a fluctuating tendency noted from 2.93 percent to 3.08 percent and 3.09 percent to 3.43 percent respectively for the period 20132016.
- While Khed Taluka at specific level is observed (for all educational levels), witnessed the highest dropouts among all talukas. The trend is 3.99 percent in 2013-14 to a higher 5.05 percent in 2014-15 and 4.63 percent in 2015-16. Overall dropouts in Khed subdivision (inclusive of all educational levels) are observed to vary from 3.30 percent to 3.60 percent.


## MavalSub-division:

(The sub-division includes Maval Taluka and Mulshi Taluka)

- The trend for Maval sub-division as a whole is observed to have an increasing trend. Overall, sub-division had 4.10 percent to 4.64 percent for the observed years. Simply Maval taluka reported 4.85 percent to 5.69 percent in 2013-2016.
- Alternatively, Mulshi Taluka exhibits a decreasing trend over the years. To quote, from 4.28 percent in 2013-14 to 2.74 percent in

2014-15 and further decrease in all level dropouts occurred is 1.91 percent in 2015-16.

- Complete Dropouts for Elementary and Secondary Education (OVERALL ( $1^{\text {st }}$ to $10^{\text {th }}$ standard) for All Educational Levels):
- Overall for the elementary and secondary education level the average dropout percentage is 3.94 percent
- Among all sub-divisions, Baramati sub-division records the highest 4.69 percent (especially this is due to secondary level increase in dropouts). This is again studied in Maval sub-division which is 4.33 percent. Both the sub-divisions are above 4 percent.
- The other sub-divisions Pune sub-division ( 3.87 percent), Bhor sub-division ( 3.86 percent) and Khed Sub-division ( 3.49 percent) reported percentages trending between 3 and 4 percent.
- On the whole, for overall Pune district and for all combined educational levels the school dropout pattern observed is fluctuating though at a slower pace, but an increasing trend.

Plausible Causes for remaining a Dropout (As Identified from Literature Review):
The review of literature identifies a number of factors that appear to influence the decision to dropping out of school. A substantial amount of research has been dedicated to establishing the causes leading to school dropouts. Majority of them indicate that that there is not a single factor, but rather a combination of factors. Dropout factors are so intertwined that it is extremely difficult to separate them both theoretically and empirically. [Lyche (2010); Govindaraju and Venkatesan (2010); Chirtes (2010); Lamot et al., (2013); Rumberger (1983); .Dalton (2009)]

Accessibility and Availability: Poverty, availability and convenience are the major reasons of school dropouts in India. In some of the schools, students do not get sufficient infrastructure, sufficient transport facilities and even the schools are too far. Thus all these aspects affect the education of the students and which leads to dropping out of the schools. [Tilak (1996); Shanta Sinha (2000)].

School Atmosphere: The schools are detrimental to student learning, Students are sometimes suspended for minor violations (such as "talking back to the teacher"), or placed in "remedial classes, etc. Many of the schools lack adequate guidance counselling. The curriculum is not relevant to the needs of the students being taught Teachers are not trained in the latest teaching/learning/technology techniques. [Rumberger (1987); Baluch and Shahid (2008); Chirtes (2010)].

Lack of attentiveness: It is usually observed that every class of students has some of those learners who refuse to show any attention to the subjects being taught. Their lack of interest is caused by their lack of attention in whatever is being taught. It is not that such students do not try They do try as and when they are forced and pressurized to. It is then that these students prefer going the other way. They prefer dropping out of their school. Many students leave the schools because of the inability to deal with the academic pressure and debilitating anxiety. Many parents have high expectations about their children they never consider the abilities and interests of the children. Children are forced to go to schools where they have no interest and they never complete and most of the time becomes a failure. Some of them end up in alcoholism and substance abuse [Govindaraju and Venkatesan (2010)]

Family upbringing of the students: There is often a bang between the family values and those of the school. The students come from families from low socio-economic backgrounds, where there are many other children. Older children often have to go to work in order to supply the family with much-needed funds for basic family needs or need to stay home to take care of younger siblings so that their parents can work. Many children are products of divorce, separation or, sometimes, family violence. [Roul and Sahoo (2005)]

Absence of supportive family: It is unfortunate that students have to give up their education in the face of economic reasons. The inability to pay the school fee can be one such reason. Several demanding situations surfaces where adolescent children of the family are asked or looked upon as a helping hand to the family. These children are often emotionally led into abandoning their academic life and focus their attention to the family crisis. Most of the girls abandon their studies to attend domestic chores whereas the boys leave their schools to Supplement Household Income. [Rao (2000); Neyazi Ahmed (2002);

Sharma et al, (2007)].
Learning Not Echoed as Necessary: Many individuals feel that what to do after studies. They have to do the same job that their parents have been doing. Therefore these children leave the schools during the primary schooling itself. Neither parents nor children consider education as a need. In their own words 'padayi kyom karana hai, waise bhi yehi kaam karna hi'. [Nayan Tara (2005)].

Misbehavior and Wrong decisions made by the students themselves: This is a tough truth of life. Children in their teens, as school students are not well aware of the various facets of the world. They get fascinated by the fancy things that life seems to offer. But every shortcut taken to acquire all those fanciful things is a step ahead towards law-breaking. They make wrong decisions. They get involved with gangs, drugs/alcohol, and commit crimes, in case of girls get pregnant. Many have a poor school attitude and are frequently bored by school. They are disconnected to their families, school and life. They do not see the reasons they need to go to school. [Entwisle et al, (2004); Satadru and Mukherjee (2012); Dewitt et al, (2013)].

Constant failure/ disappointment: Some students fail repeatedly, be it in class tests or examinations. The constant failure causes the lack of self confidence in them. As and when the failure persists, the lack of self-confidence vanishes, starts to feel disinterested in the consequences any more, and they drop out of the schools. The fear of being judged and laughed at holds them back from coming in the light. They start making excuses from going to school [Jimerson et al, (2000); Chirtes (2010)].

Frequent change of schools: Some students adapt themselves pretty easily irrespective of the number of schools they change. Frequent changes causes adjustment problems to children leads to disinterest and they drop out of the schools. The few other contributing reasons are following traditions, such as not sending girls to school once they get into teens, child marriage and pregnancy, etc.

## CONCLUSION:

Thus the reality of school dropouts is caused by various aspects. Some drop out of schools voluntarily while others are forced to do so under terrible circumstances. School dropout is a widespread fact. Whatever be the reason, the mere fact that a child is not completing her/his school education is not righteous. Such children, many a times fail to be an asset for the nation given their helplessness to contribute in any way. No reason can be big enough and act as a replacement for school education. It forms the base of a person's life making them efficient in all phases.

Even though the governmental actions have improved the enrolments but very few actions could control the school dropouts. It is in the interest of the society to deal with issues of school dropouts and school completion, hence, only then achievement of zero percent dropouts and universalization of education can be realized.

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