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Uses of U-dise data: In educational planning

Dr. Binod Kumar

Abstract

Education is the cornerstone of any society which dreams to rise at the echelon of development path and become a developed society. Through education, societies invest in their most valuable asset – people. Across the countries there has been an effort to reform the education system and inculcate education planning in that. In this process emphasis has been given to the three pillars to make education system responsive: improving equal access, enhancing quality and strengthening education governance. The importance of education in India, especially the importance of school education, is undeniable. The society, including the State, has been well aware of this importance; there has been failure in achieving the goal of universal education. The judgement of the Supreme Court in Unnikrishnan case (1993), declared for the first time that the right to free education is a fundamental right of all citizens in this country, until they complete the age of 14 years. To strengthen educational statistical database, U-DISE has emerged as an innovative search engine of micro as well as macro planning. Manual aggregation of data at different levels has been completely replaced by computerized data entry and report generation system. Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) is the major source of data on all the parameters of education covering all its pillars viz., School, Teacher and Student. States are required to use U-DISE data for their Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWP&Bs) and periodic reporting for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) programmes in school education. MHRD also uses U-DISE data to verify and appraise the state plans under SSA (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan).

Keywords: U-DISE, CSS, SSA and MHRD

Introduction

Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) is software for planning and management of elementary education system as well as secondary education in a decentralized framework. To strengthen educational statistical database, U-DISE has emerged as an innovative search engine of micro as well as macro planning. Manual aggregation of data at different levels has been completely replaced by computerized data entry and report generation system. Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) is the major source of data on all the parameters of education covering all its pillars viz., School, Teacher and Student. As an integral part of the U-DISE, the department of School Education & Literacy has initiated SD MIS in 2016-17 to collect child-wise data with Aadhar ID. Every student is provided a Unique Student ID generated through the system which would lead to the creation of a National level student-wise database giving full details of all students in all Government, Aided and Private schools from standard I to standard XII. This would also help to track all the students throughout the school cycle.

Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) is a school census based Educational Management Information System (EMIS), deployed throughout India for all elementary and secondary schools. The system has undergone evolution since its inception in 1994 through various projects and initiatives, most recently with the integration of elementary level DISE and secondary level SEMIS into a single system in 2012. This report provides a comprehensive review of the State level EMIS system based on review in four states. It considers the organisational framework, human and infrastructure resources, the process of data capture, training conducted, quality assessment measures, and data dissemination and use.

At present, U-DISE uses a single integrated Data Capture Format (DCF) which is filled out by schools. Data entry starts normally at block level (also at district level in some states) and is further validated, collated and compiled at district level.

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The data from all districts is then verified and finalized at state level before it is shared with NIC, MHRD.

States are required to use U-DISE data for their Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWP&Bs) and periodic reporting for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) programmes in school education. MHRD also uses U-DISE data to verify and appraise the state plans under SSA (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan).

The expansion of human capabilities is a necessary measure to translate economic growth into human progress. Human capability as conceived by Amartya Sen (1997), is the ability of human being to lead meaningful lives and also to enhance the substantive choice they have. Education for All (EFA) means to create choice for students, right from the alpha level and monitor their career progression that usually sets off after +2. Since 2nd October, 1997 soon after introduction of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), some major attempts have been initiated to redress challenges of primary education in Bihar. Vertical expansion of education programme through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) enfolded elementary education (up to 8th class) in 2003 was another promise which is being translated in Bihar. No doubt, the hardware of schools got either updated or improved. So was the case with software in the form of teaching learning processes (TLP). The State Government of Bihar (GoB) made no mistake to focus on socially disadvantaged children and showed its determination to bring them into mainstream. Consequently, almost all negative parameters of school education for which Bihar was known have started fading for the last one decade and the U-turn has appeared in the horizon of school education.

This may be reflection of international summit (The Dakar conference, 2000) followed by national commitment to education (SSA, 2000) and legal force of Right to Education (86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001). The SSA, a highly ambitious programme spread over as districts of India to embrace the education apart from universal access, universal retention, learning outcomes, teacher capacity building and more on quantitative year wise target for each segment of elementary education by the end of 2010.

It does not require any debate to convince that India cannot go with the micro-incremental approach in its efforts to reach basic education for all. The change has to be much more substantial and the progress has to be much faster if the newly emerged commitment of pursuing quality education is fulfilled by the district which is a key unit of the SSA at the grass root level. The demand a massive movement through political and social mobilization that brings all sections of the society on a common platform and the sole agenda of providing Quality Education for All.

In 2018-19, MHRD has launched school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class XII. Samagra Shiksha – is an integrated scheme for school education extended from pre-school to class XII to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It subsumes the three schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

For successful implementation of any programme concerning elementary education as well as secondary education effective monitoring, coupled with efficient information system is essential. While monitoring framework under Samagra Shiksha is being developed

separately, sincere efforts have been made in strengthening Educational Management Information System (EMIS) in India.

Indian education System is one of the largest education systems in the world, more than 1.45 million schools imparting Elementary Education has been covered under U-DISE 2014-15. Keeping in view its size, the information system has a few limitations, which can be classified as administrative and non-administrative limitations. Some of these limitations are: (i) multiple data collection agencies, (ii) multiple directorates involved in data collection and lack of coordination among them; (iii) lack of understanding of the concept and definitions of educational statistics; (iv) lack of adequate staff of different levels; (v) lack of qualified and trained staff, especially at the lower levels; (vi) problems in distribution and collection of data capture formats; (vii) lack of district specific time-series data; (viii) time lag in data; (ix) reliability of education data; (x) data gaps; (xi) lack of equipments (computers) at lower levels; (xii) creation of new districts and changes in boundaries of the existing districts; (xiii) poor dissemination and utilization of data; and (xiv) lack of accountability at all levels. Notwithstanding these limitations, the school statistics form the basis of planning, monitoring and evaluation of various aspects of education, in general, primary and elementary education in particular.

Sporadic attempts have been made in the past to develop a computerized educational management information system in India. Among these, efforts made under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) are apparently one of the sincerest ones. Most of the earlier attempts at the Central and State Governments level failed to sustain and as such the overall education remained a matter of concern.

At the time of initiating DPEP in 1994, it was felt that a sound information system is essential for successful monitoring and implementation of the programme. It was also realized that to strengthen educational statistical database for planning and management in a decentralized framework, an innovative model was needed. It was expressed that DPEP with a focus on decentralized planning, required up-to-date and reliable school level information soon after it was collected. It reiterated further, in the context of decentralization of primary education. The imperativeness of more efficient and effective school and community database so that the signals relating to the trends in critical indicators could be tracked at various levels of decision making in the background, a pilot project for revitalization of educational statistics in India was initiated at NIEPA during 1995 with the financial assistance from UNICEF. The first version of the software named as 'District Information System for Education' (DISE) was released during the middle of 1995. The district level professionals were assisted and trained in the establishment of EMIS units. The first major review of the DISE was undertaken during 1997-98. The software was later redesigned in 2001 in light of requirements of the SSA.

Main features of DISE 2001

Timeline of UDISE and data collection

Unified District Information on School Education (UDISE) initiated in 2012-13 integrating DISE for elementary education and SEMIS for secondary education is one of the largest Management Information Systems on

School Education covering more than 1.5 million schools, 8.5 million teachers and 250 million children.

- In the early 1990's, as part of the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) national endeavour, a school-based computerised information system was designed and developed
- An Education Management Information System (EMIS), called the District Information for Education (DISE) was created for Classes I to V for planning and monitoring the implementation of DPEP in 42 districts of 7 selected states.
- Over the years this was extended to cover the entire elementary level of education till class VIII.
- In 2008-09, with the introduction of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a separate and dedicated Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS) was started for class IX to XII.
- Subsequently, in 2012-13, the Unified District Information system for Education (UDISE) was launched by integrating the DISE for elementary education and SEMIS for secondary education.
- Since then, UDISE has acquired the status of Official Statistics of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) and is now operational in all the districts of the country.
- All the parallel systems of data collection, including annual data collection by the Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD, have discontinued and UDISE is the only source of information for the school education system.
- All MHRD publications with regard to school education statistics are now exclusively based on UDISE data.
- UDISE+ (UDISE plus) is an updated and improved version of UDISE. The entire system will be online and will gradually move towards collecting data in real time. Data from 2018-19 will be collected through this software.
- It will improve the quality and credibility of the data provided thereby making it analysis more robust and accurate. With the introduction of this system it will be easier for the States and UTs to monitor the progress of the schools and to reduce the time taken in data collection and analysis.

Main features of UDISE+

The main features of UDISE+ and major achievements made so far are briefly presented below

- The system covers eight years of schooling in all primary, upper primary and primary/upper primary sections of the secondary and higher secondary schools.
- The concept and definitions of educational variables

involved therein have been standardized at the national level and are uniformly followed by all districts and states.

- It provides time series data at school, village, cluster, block and districts levels.
- The system defines core data on school location, management, rural-urban, enrolment, building, equipment, teachers, incentives, medium of instructions, children with special needs, examination results and student flows.
- It eliminates the chances of data manipulation of various levels.
- The states/districts have flexibility of adding supplementary variables depending upon their specific requirements on year-to-year basis. No additional software for computerization and analysis of state/district specific data is required/
- UDISE ensure two-way flow of information. School report card for each school is generated for sharing with the school and members of Vidyalaya Shiksha Samittee (VSS). The school report card contains key data on school and a summary of indicators which are compared with the cluster, block and the district averages.
- UDISE presents multi-user and modular system of software design for better management and security of databases.
- Online uploading of data: to enable real-time exchange of information, online uploading of UDISE+ data has been made mandatory from 2018-19.
- Traceability and audit trail of officials uploading the data
- Separate DCFs for each category of schools
- Rationalization of DCF
- Real-time collection of data
- Control and Supervision: UDISE+ is now hosted on the server of the National Informatics Centre
- Data Mapping-GIS Mapping of schools
- Data Verification-an app for third party verification
- Data Analytics

Limitations of UDISE

- The offline data collection system
- Lack of accountability due to the absence of audit trail
- Single DISE Data Capture Format (DCF) for all categories of schools
- Lack of verification and analysis of Data
- Lack of coordination and supervision
- Multiple versions of data collection software

Based on data of UDISE 2016-17 (BIHAR)

Table 1: Number of schools

District	Total number of schools		Number of schools by management, 2016-17			Number of schools by category, 2016-17				Ratio of Primary schools/ section to Upper Primary schools/ section
	2015-16	2016-17	Government	Government Aided	Private	Primary (Grade 1-5)	Upper Primary (With Primary classes) (Grade 1-8)	Only Upper Primary (Grade 6-8)	Secondary and higher Secondary Schools (Grade 1-10/12, 6-10/12,8-10/12)	

Pashchim Champaran	2,925	2,984	2,559	114	311	1,682	1,095	6	201	2.27
Purba Champaran	3,629	3,666	3,315	39	312	2,037	1,419	8	202	2.24
Sheohar	474	475	422	14	39	244	204	1	26	2.05
Sitamarhi	2,328	2,359	2,091	41	227	1,232	1,013	7	107	2.07
Madhubani	3,279	3,265	2,958	147	160	2,006	1,121	10	128	2.58
Supaul	1,917	1,899	1,712	112	75	1,095	701	12	91	2.34
Araria	2,320	2,350	1,969	118	263	1,383	837	0	130	2.43
Kishanganj	1,749	1,767	1,417	283	67	838	805	1	123	1.90
Purnia	2,587	2,557	2,238	139	180	1,410	936	0	211	2.22
Katihar	2,168	2,267	1,839	276	152	1,166	970	0	131	2.06
Madhepura	1,604	1,643	1,578	8	57	852	704	8	79	2.06
Saharsa	1,464	1,469	1,280	21	168	803	592	4	70	2.19
Darbhanga	2,796	2,808	2,419	147	242	1,557	1,068	5	178	2.23
Muzaffarpur	3,399	3,457	3,047	25	385	1,711	1,550	6	190	1.97
Gopalganj	2,043	2,070	1,791	29	250	1,148	809	6	107	2.23
Siwan	2,508	2,579	2,106	31	442	1,311	1,167	21	80	2.01
Saran	2,827	2,784	2,584	28	172	1,550	1,123	23	88	2.23
Vaishali	2,321	2,359	2,077	8	274	1,185	1,069	0	105	2.00
Samastipur	2,884	2,883	2,645	16	222	1,725	1,027	21	110	2.47
Begusarai	1,796	1,828	1,544	48	236	867	840	4	117	1.89
Khagaria	1,128	1,136	1,058	10	68	565	504	8	59	1.97
Bhagalpur	2,038	2,008	1,852	51	105	972	922	7	107	1.92
Banka	2,208	2,229	2,071	28	130	1,247	876	3	103	2.26
Munger	1,234	1,228	1,112	16	100	657	510	5	56	2.14
Lakhisarai	866	872	777	3	92	498	332	1	41	2.32
Sheikhpura	600	602	502	2	98	293	274	2	33	1.94
Nalanda	2,646	2,680	2,203	35	442	1,469	1,108	8	95	2.20
Patna	3,958	3,982	3,340	39	603	2,279	1,500	15	188	2.30
Bhojpur	2,272	2,310	2,032	28	250	1,254	903	24	129	2.14
Buxar	1,307	1,270	1,176	29	65	720	462	15	73	2.26
Kaimur (Bhabua)	1,306	1,313	1,209	4	100	633	606	2	72	1.92
Rohtas	2,603	2,634	2,111	37	486	1,420	1,042	11	161	2.14
Jehanabad	993	992	902	8	82	560	379	5	48	2.27
Aurangabad	2,369	2,388	2,124	11	253	1,142	1,132	15	99	1.90
Gaya	3,262	3,341	3,134	6	201	1,748	1,447	9	137	2.09
Nawada	1,918	1,955	1,689	8	258	1,031	857	2	65	2.11
Jamui	1,848	1,861	1,710	3	148	904	861	0	96	1.94
Arwal	592	627	557	2	68	384	224	4	15	2.56
Total Bihar	80,166	80,897	71,150	1,964	7,783	43,578	32,989	279	4,051	2.15

Infrastructre facilities, Number and percentage of schools where facility is not available

Table 2: All Schools Building

District	Building				
	All schools, Number, 2015-16	All schools, 2016-17		Government schools, 2016-17	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Pashchim Champaran	260	254	8.51	253	9.89
Purba Champaran	622	602	16.42	595	17.95
Sheohar	79	76	16.00	74	17.54
Sitamarhi	227	210	8.90	202	9.66
Madhubani	235	217	6.65	217	7.34
Supaul	424	424	22.33	422	24.65
Araria	347	344	14.64	335	17.01
Kishanganj	172	164	9.28	156	11.01
Purnia	438	452	17.68	449	20.06
Katihar	301	297	13.10	296	16.10
Madhepura	218	317	19.29	316	20.03
Saharsa	217	226	15.38	225	17.58
Darbhanga	307	299	10.65	299	12.36
Muzaffarpur	192	169	4.89	159	5.22
Gopalganj	233	237	11.45	236	13.18
Siwan	121	128	4.96	118	5.60
Saran	214	219	7.87	218	8.44
Vaishali	189	177	7.50	175	8.43
Samastipur	378	377	13.08	371	14.03
Begusarai	108	96	5.25	93	6.02
Khagaria	69	69	6.07	68	6.43
Bhagalpur	128	127	6.32	125	6.75
Banka	106	106	4.76	106	5.12

Munger	130	134	10.91	134	12.05
Lakhisarai	111	95	10.89	95	12.23
Sheikhpura	35	33	5.48	27	5.38
Nalanda	55	71	2.65	58	2.63
Patna	257	253	6.35	232	6.95
Bhojpur	163	153	6.62	149	7.33
Buxar	102	92	7.24	89	7.57
Kaimur (Bhabua)	25	27	2.06	24	1.99
Rohtas	149	142	5.39	137	6.49
Jehanabad	20	21	2.12	18	2.00
Aurangabad	233	223	9.34	216	10.17
Gaya	110	116	3.47	116	3.70
Nawada	123	116	5.93	114	6.75
Jamui	151	113	6.07	112	6.55
Arwal	38	64	10.21	62	11.13
Total Bihar	7,287	7,240	8.95	7,091	9.97

Table 3: Classroom related information

District	Number of classrooms			Percentage of classrooms in good condition			Number of schools having single classroom		
	All schools		Government schools	All schools		Government schools	All schools		Government schools
	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17
Pashchim Champaran	16,646	17,651	13,489	74.76	73.20	67.70	31	28	28
Purba Champaran	18,563	19,615	16,327	79.90	75.88	71.72	33	34	29
Sheohar	2,599	2,786	2,392	75.61	75.48	72.83	3	5	5
Sitamarhi	13,169	14,214	11,684	79.82	79.04	75.76	21	19	19
Madhubani	15,331	16,006	13,811	70.85	70.95	69.36	69	68	67
Supaul	9,460	9,371	7,953	75.66	75.35	74.01	30	29	29
Araria	13,937	14,575	11,375	79.18	78.37	75.18	32	30	30
Kishanganj	10,343	10,788	8,293	79.72	78.10	79.32	4	6	5
Purnia	15,373	15,979	13,137	80.97	80.64	78.53	27	17	16
Katihar	14,045	15,302	12,001	80.54	79.08	77.37	21	20	20
Madhepura	9,894	9,704	9,085	73.18	70.72	69.19	12	10	10
Saharsa	8,324	8,715	7,103	78.52	76.36	72.38	16	17	16
Darbhanga	15,710	16,520	13,003	80.04	78.78	75.44	54	51	51
Muzaffarpur	18,812	21,128	15,988	68.27	68.07	66.28	68	60	57
Gopalganj	13,672	14,707	11,943	85.23	83.69	80.47	9	9	9
Siwan	14,844	15,657	11,477	78.57	80.16	74.51	42	48	38
Saran	16,245	16,439	14,365	84.04	81.15	78.79	69	53	53
Vaishali	14,747	15,695	12,881	83.71	83.93	80.61	75	70	70
Samastipur	17,820	18,315	15,972	84.74	83.63	81.77	67	67	66
Begusarai	13,152	13,781	11,102	88.40	89.20	86.98	20	21	21
Khagaria	7,061	7,509	6,760	78.20	78.11	76.15	16	18	18
Bhagalpur	11,506	11,855	10,547	77.78	77.07	75.17	31	29	27
Banka	10,055	10,327	8,956	74.84	74.31	71.46	32	31	31
Munger	6,154	6,284	5,260	79.21	73.98	70.76	48	45	43
Lakhisarai	5,331	5,601	4,739	82.46	81.16	78.03	13	15	14
Sheikhpura	3,358	3,715	2,921	78.62	74.56	67.85	21	18	17
Nalanda	14,894	15,319	11,444	85.72	85.23	81.13	63	63	51
Patna	20,471	21,739	15,678	81.82	81.71	75.19	292	282	275
Bhojpur	12,542	13,438	10,708	78.63	78.35	73.72	21	19	19
Buxar	8,437	8,429	7,674	84.33	81.40	80.69	15	14	14
Kaimur (Bhabua)	8,438	8,799	7,727	81.56	78.34	75.72	12	9	9
Rohtas	16,224	16,745	11,829	82.14	80.91	74.11	48	38	37
Jehanabad	5,657	5,950	5,079	84.44	83.23	81.41	16	16	16
Aurangabad	14,017	14,746	12,115	83.72	82.03	78.56	46	35	35
Gaya	17,580	19,141	17,047	76.85	75.97	73.09	53	54	54
Nawada	11,887	12,938	10,394	82.46	80.85	76.28	25	20	19
Jamui	8,853	9,448	7,979	74.82	74.94	70.40	26	25	25
Arwal	3,401	3,624	3,046	84.00	80.96	77.84	12	9	9
Total Bihar	4,58,552	4,82,555	3,93,284	79.81	78.67	75.45	1,493	1,402	1,352

Table 4: Enrolment

District	Enrolment Elementary classes (Grade 1-8), 2016-17										
	Total	By Gender		By social group/religion					By Management		
		Boys	Girls	General	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	Govt.	Govt. Aided	Private
Pashchim Champaran	8,79,199	4,39,750	4,39,449	95,081	1,44,901	67,747	5,71,470	2,01,812	7,66,027	35,239	77,933
Purba Champaran	11,07,378	5,56,813	5,50,565	1,46,412	1,76,717	7,350	7,76,899	2,09,513	10,67,665	8,443	31,270
Sheohar	1,55,872	77,752	78,120	27,187	28,599	1,002	99,084	25,540	1,47,334	3,956	4,582
Sitamarhi	7,87,223	3,92,769	3,94,454	1,20,697	1,29,276	3,338	5,33,912	1,60,759	7,44,575	9,320	33,328
Madhubani	9,92,044	4,95,246	4,96,798	1,22,905	2,00,871	2,568	6,65,700	1,96,168	9,28,504	33,675	29,865
Supaul	4,90,908	2,50,712	2,40,196	47,295	1,00,605	2,505	3,40,503	84,156	4,51,839	24,932	14,137
Araria	6,43,822	3,18,965	3,24,857	48,250	98,095	10,802	4,86,675	2,64,115	5,67,627	32,995	43,200
Kishanganj	3,98,297	1,90,379	2,07,918	2,14,198	27,984	14,495	1,41,620	2,68,615	3,26,802	55,610	15,885
Purnia	7,63,708	3,85,275	3,78,433	60,718	1,07,172	37,691	5,58,127	3,01,008	6,82,608	45,228	35,872
Katihar	7,04,302	3,47,163	3,57,139	1,85,286	63,369	35,798	4,19,849	3,38,318	6,14,875	65,504	23,923
Madhepura	4,93,555	2,54,747	2,38,808	26,659	1,11,220	4,817	3,50,859	55,791	4,79,894	2,213	11,448
Saharsa	4,71,140	2,43,582	2,27,558	58,079	1,07,311	4,469	3,01,281	64,424	4,39,418	6,003	25,719
Darbhanga	7,77,625	3,90,328	3,87,297	1,68,908	1,65,910	667	4,42,140	1,69,726	6,85,402	32,606	59,617
Muzaffarpur	9,69,124	4,85,998	4,83,126	1,33,765	1,98,747	1,655	6,34,957	1,47,957	9,12,983	4,601	51,540
Gopalganj	4,99,432	2,38,891	2,60,541	61,262	80,343	18,481	3,39,346	73,241	4,64,197	7,251	27,984
Siwan	6,14,285	2,99,755	3,14,530	90,607	91,543	26,399	4,05,736	98,525	5,30,570	5,504	78,211
Saran	8,42,721	4,17,875	4,24,846	1,13,833	1,28,572	15,407	5,84,909	85,185	7,92,323	5,311	45,087
Vaishali	6,39,148	3,21,403	3,17,745	58,356	1,75,297	2,649	4,02,846	53,034	5,99,559	1,642	37,947
Samastipur	8,52,187	4,18,686	4,33,501	86,194	2,25,574	1,720	5,38,699	88,110	8,19,336	2,761	30,090
Begusarai	6,52,794	3,30,974	3,21,820	1,03,694	1,42,442	781	4,05,877	82,702	5,96,187	8,655	47,952
Khagaria	3,76,331	1,89,661	1,86,670	31,409	78,713	1,505	2,64,704	35,053	3,66,401	4,473	5,457
Bhagalpur	6,08,139	3,02,590	3,05,549	74,966	94,846	22,308	4,16,019	99,317	5,67,860	15,054	25,225
Banka	4,18,037	2,10,895	2,07,142	31,780	69,478	21,018	2,95,761	44,979	3,81,464	7,466	29,107
Munger	2,72,378	1,40,345	1,32,033	30,672	50,860	8,049	1,82,797	17,311	2,46,554	2,419	23,405
Lakhisarai	2,31,972	1,18,953	1,13,019	34,006	42,782	3,461	1,51,723	8,623	2,17,054	1,171	13,747
Sheikhpura	1,50,532	77,854	72,678	19,553	37,755	41	93,183	6,647	1,37,438	338	12,756
Nalanda	5,49,013	2,77,154	2,71,859	43,331	1,50,205	1,407	3,54,070	23,526	4,87,912	5,471	55,630
Patna	8,44,855	4,15,947	4,28,908	87,572	1,98,300	3,611	5,55,372	41,751	7,71,189	12,552	61,114
Bhojpur	5,51,679	2,78,102	2,73,577	82,166	1,09,705	5,961	3,53,847	36,841	4,93,740	7,079	50,860
Buxar	3,24,092	1,60,606	1,63,486	42,446	59,042	7,054	2,15,550	20,208	3,07,028	4,232	12,832
Kaimur (Bhabua)	3,42,897	1,71,860	1,71,037	33,133	92,386	17,147	2,00,231	32,717	3,31,091	540	11,266
Rohtas	5,85,932	2,94,502	2,91,430	65,534	1,38,302	8,942	3,73,154	56,981	5,29,924	5,152	50,856
Jehanabad	1,94,923	95,199	99,724	17,482	50,730	345	1,26,366	10,569	1,88,294	665	5,964
Aurangabad	5,85,156	2,91,786	2,93,370	69,133	1,76,502	2,277	3,37,244	42,710	5,43,836	2,286	39,034
Gaya	8,40,850	4,13,711	4,27,139	75,148	3,25,821	4,629	4,35,252	66,677	8,02,568	806	37,476
Nawada	5,16,030	2,62,855	2,53,175	65,235	1,52,683	2,658	2,95,454	45,351	4,76,319	824	38,887
Jamui	4,30,223	2,21,580	2,08,643	42,502	87,224	28,986	2,71,511	48,617	4,01,671	395	28,157
Arwal	1,61,661	81,429	80,232	12,288	39,553	300	1,09,520	12,790	1,54,359	105	7,197
Total Bihar	2,17,19,464	1,08,62,092	1,08,57,372	28,27,742	44,59,435	4,00,040	1,40,32,247	36,19,367	2,00,22,427	4,62,477	12,34,560

Table 5: Outcomes

District	Annual Average Dropout rate, Primary level Total, 2015-16	Annual Average Dropout rate, Primary level, 2016-17								
		Total	By Gender			By social group/religion				
			Boys	Girls	General	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	
Pashchim Champaran	4.72	11.59	12.29	10.88	7.47	19.65	12.66	11.45	7.50	
Purba Champaran	-	12.12	13.17	11.03	22.68	11.15	-7.40	11.16	7.06	
Sheohar	-	8.96	10.07	7.83	7.41	22.24	-297.69	10.31	11.84	
Sitamarhi	-	6.31	6.53	6.09	0.02	10.15	-149.25	9.31	6.44	
Madhubani	2.75	2.80	2.88	2.72	4.06	9.61	13.41	3.36	-4.08	
Supaul	-	8.77	9.31	8.19	6.76	15.69	21.38	10.44	16.74	
Araria	-	14.70	16.26	13.10	16.11	19.87	23.14	14.42	17.31	
Kishanganj	2.30	13.05	14.58	11.55	14.58	24.67	17.27	10.36	16.63	
Purnia	-	10.76	11.41	10.07	3.73	14.77	14.49	11.65	6.72	
Katihar	-	5.58	6.52	4.64	5.57	16.29	10.01	5.49	9.52	
Madhepura	-	9.34	9.43	9.24	19.68	17.18	-2.52	11.14	9.59	
Saharsa	-	9.03	9.69	8.31	6.14	10.17	30.20	11.41	7.09	
Darbhanga	-	11.45	12.65	10.21	11.51	15.24	66.72	12.11	12.75	
Muzaffarpur	2.19	1.86	2.30	1.42	1.27	7.89	25.90	1.90	5.27	
Gopalganj	-	20.61	23.14	18.11	29.03	18.99	25.86	18.39	16.48	
Siwan	-	12.63	13.41	11.86	14.20	16.64	9.73	11.99	8.25	
Saran	-	8.36	9.20	7.52	11.47	12.27	2.82	7.31	6.70	
Vaishali	0.24	2.86	2.69	3.02	-2.92	12.68	-44.72	3.93	7.46	

Samastipur	1.69	6.68	7.93	5.43	5.18	4.73	25.03	10.22	7.71
Begusarai	-	5.81	6.03	5.59	0.38	-11.60	-49.15	10.98	-2.57
Khagaria	-	9.44	10.24	8.62	6.12	13.87	-36.21	10.94	10.03
Bhagalpur	2.00	7.38	7.63	7.13	6.39	-3.38	5.30	10.50	-1.01
Banka	0.41	10.09	11.20	8.94	9.93	7.16	21.16	11.64	10.67
Munger	-	9.61	9.02	10.24	11.28	2.17	13.60	10.58	-27.14
Lakhisarai	1.67	6.79	6.76	6.81	2.52	7.88	27.75	6.79	8.77
Sheikhpura	-	6.53	6.18	6.90	3.44	16.62	73.45	5.83	4.88
Nalanda	3.43	14.08	15.02	13.09	24.42	14.97	-6.62	11.79	5.75
Patna	-	13.50	14.68	12.32	29.57	15.68	7.65	10.54	11.69
Bhojpur	-	10.17	10.64	9.70	13.02	12.45	11.50	8.72	0.09
Buxar	-	16.20	17.89	14.47	25.72	15.63	18.26	14.74	11.50
Kaimur (Bhabua)	2.33	4.27	4.17	4.37	-3.72	12.04	5.39	3.96	4.30
Rohtas	-	10.24	11.57	8.84	18.60	13.75	20.92	8.69	9.92
Jehanabad	0.13	20.93	23.26	18.57	32.69	24.82	29.87	19.66	-2.49
Aurangabad (Bihar)	-	8.22	8.52	7.91	11.79	13.45	14.97	6.63	6.10
Gaya	0.37	12.27	12.84	11.71	10.62	20.87	-43.66	10.12	10.27
Nawada	-	9.17	9.44	8.89	8.74	18.43	23.56	7.87	7.01
Jamui	2.46	9.65	9.79	9.50	6.55	13.27	14.66	10.45	16.11
Arwal	-	1.74	1.46	2.03	6.40	10.32	-0.90	0.39	2.72
Total Bihar	-	9.53	10.26	8.78	11.13	12.94	27.10	9.69	8.75

Table 6: Transition rate, Primary to Upper Primary level

District	Transition rate, Primary to Upper Primary level, Total, 2015-16	Transition rate, Primary to Upper Primary level, 2016-17							
		By Gender			By social group/religion				
		Total	Boys	Girls	General	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim
Pashchim Champaran	81.96	74.13	74.00	74.27	80.51	66.31	74.27	75.24	78.06
Purba Champaran	86.07	74.00	73.25	74.78	65.23	75.69	115.08	75.29	77.60
Sheohar	89.83	76.82	74.63	79.05	73.76	77.60	284.21	76.97	69.24
Sitamarhi	85.22	77.91	76.73	79.09	82.15	80.16	179.25	76.30	77.39
Madhubani	81.03	79.43	79.18	79.68	76.49	74.09	69.08	81.53	82.60
Supaul	81.74	71.04	71.42	70.62	68.50	69.23	70.20	71.86	59.60
Araria	73.29	59.41	57.60	61.20	68.04	53.70	52.26	59.91	52.14
Kishanganj	77.47	69.46	65.08	73.47	67.57	70.24	55.51	73.81	67.76
Purnia	76.18	69.37	68.50	70.26	78.54	65.53	59.71	69.82	68.38
Katihar	82.50	76.90	74.11	79.71	73.71	78.43	67.14	79.02	72.77
Madhepura	80.68	70.30	70.15	70.46	68.11	72.18	85.93	69.76	70.04
Saharsa	76.83	68.24	68.24	68.25	73.11	64.22	58.41	68.79	70.87
Darbhanga	84.24	72.75	71.42	74.14	74.94	68.13	10.84	73.84	75.52
Muzaffarpur	85.05	84.96	83.77	86.17	86.24	80.65	63.11	86.06	81.97
Gopalganj	89.24	69.78	67.08	72.36	62.40	65.89	69.43	72.23	71.46
Siwan	91.45	78.42	76.56	80.21	75.20	76.50	84.08	79.21	81.68
Saran	88.84	79.88	78.77	80.98	78.87	77.36	79.91	80.62	78.15
Vaishali	89.99	85.94	85.64	86.25	92.21	83.70	119.76	85.88	83.48
Samastipur	85.73	81.02	78.99	83.01	81.42	86.27	38.91	79.31	80.90
Begusarai	90.24	85.83	84.52	87.19	88.40	98.35	317.65	81.57	96.55
Khagaria	81.41	72.75	72.43	73.08	77.14	63.89	116.87	74.53	72.43
Bhagalpur	83.80	80.88	79.55	82.23	77.00	94.33	74.94	79.42	80.06
Banka	84.74	75.13	73.92	76.38	78.76	83.83	60.03	74.19	75.86
Munger	86.45	78.28	83.24	73.06	74.91	72.68	48.54	81.48	98.62
Lakhisarai	87.14	81.62	81.87	81.36	85.52	73.31	40.76	84.41	77.62
Sheikhpura	89.76	80.86	80.13	81.62	86.27	73.94	18.75	82.26	83.54
Nalanda	80.75	71.13	70.17	72.14	66.06	68.34	92.17	72.95	78.03
Patna	88.05	74.37	73.36	75.34	62.83	71.08	75.24	77.92	77.52
Bhojpur	92.06	79.43	78.94	79.93	80.06	73.40	75.21	81.28	91.90
Buxar	87.28	71.84	70.06	73.66	65.69	72.66	67.06	73.20	76.45
Kaimur (Bhabua)	89.51	86.74	86.60	86.88	90.84	84.49	80.05	87.72	90.09
Rohtas	92.36	80.57	78.46	82.77	72.07	80.97	64.68	82.58	84.91
Jehanabad	88.12	67.68	64.69	70.66	60.86	68.34	15.22	68.77	87.54
Aurangabad (Bihar)	89.52	80.60	80.36	80.85	77.22	77.92	61.45	82.82	82.36
Gaya	83.50	72.93	72.08	73.75	74.66	65.22	66.22	77.95	77.65
Nawada	85.62	72.91	72.85	72.98	81.49	64.18	50.77	75.48	76.66
Jamui	83.28	75.59	75.72	75.44	83.13	75.04	59.76	76.25	62.58
Arwal	89.60	82.86	82.93	82.79	79.35	81.81	47.92	83.76	89.51
Total Bihar	84.96	76.12	75.13	77.12	75.24	74.23	56.71	77.07	74.28

Table 7: Transition rate, Elementary to Secondary level

District	Transition rate, Elementary to Secondary level, Total, 2015-16	Transition rate, Elementary to Secondary level,, 2016-17							
		By Gender			By social group/religion				
		Total	Boys	Girls	General	SC	ST	OBC	Muslim
Pashchim Champaran	81.20	69.17	72.71	65.63	77.83	62.75	74.39	68.18	63.55
Purba Champaran	78.41	74.58	73.91	75.23	85.67	75.64	98.98	71.58	77.44
Sheohar	74.02	62.10	61.58	62.57	70.68	53.35	120.00	61.43	58.08
Sitamarhi	81.06	69.41	69.97	68.87	82.32	68.66	122.47	66.33	64.20
Madhubani	78.42	70.43	70.11	70.73	72.95	65.89	2.55	71.35	86.87
Supaul	69.56	61.05	60.01	62.13	30.75	59.97	72.62	64.96	38.00
Araria	72.15	59.78	59.04	60.46	65.01	53.07	40.28	60.66	54.43
Kishanganj	60.54	51.19	51.07	51.28	34.75	49.32	37.25	74.77	40.42
Purnia	74.81	67.23	66.28	68.16	87.15	60.56	60.63	66.52	72.90
Katihar	65.55	54.27	55.68	53.03	39.75	65.44	51.47	58.91	37.21
Madhepura	63.59	55.14	55.44	54.80	50.65	46.56	55.81	57.53	46.39
Saharsa	77.38	63.06	63.75	62.27	75.93	60.07	-0.61	61.92	68.77
Darbhanga	78.97	72.24	73.10	71.36	81.50	73.09	92.55	67.82	63.80
Muzaffarpur	82.01	79.19	78.89	79.48	96.77	73.03	75.91	76.50	77.52
Gopalganj	-	85.45	87.49	83.65	97.17	77.35	81.95	84.70	96.36
Siwan	93.16	85.42	84.17	86.54	83.13	76.58	85.70	87.98	78.39
Saran	88.94	81.48	82.52	80.51	83.82	75.47	85.55	82.04	81.22
Vaishali	89.35	76.80	77.00	76.60	80.62	73.09	40.87	77.82	74.60
Samastipur	87.40	74.79	75.05	74.56	83.09	79.69	158.82	71.66	72.54
Begusarai	87.40	85.91	86.75	85.10	92.79	104.07	142.86	79.46	70.55
Khagaria	88.03	73.05	76.21	69.76	86.05	63.86	12.20	73.31	70.14
Bhagalpur	79.96	76.14	76.77	75.52	79.76	87.62	60.21	74.06	77.72
Banka	82.35	72.31	73.32	71.27	75.76	80.65	57.89	71.14	69.09
Munger	93.21	75.23	78.78	71.58	62.13	82.98	75.00	76.01	132.56
Lakhisarai	92.79	80.03	81.43	78.54	85.96	75.61	59.45	79.89	77.39
Sheikhpura	-	82.58	85.71	79.39	89.84	73.19	5.41	83.93	83.92
Nalanda	98.12	83.12	86.32	79.91	73.88	77.20	20.00	86.82	117.84
Patna	96.75	77.91	77.63	78.19	79.62	69.37	49.12	80.29	94.08
Bhojpur	94.18	80.90	83.08	78.68	85.63	76.59	106.31	80.30	85.11
Buxar	87.75	77.50	76.19	78.81	75.65	79.29	72.55	77.65	73.63
Kaimur (Bhabua)	85.86	79.75	80.18	79.33	88.66	75.84	51.30	81.69	77.36
Rohtas	92.44	80.71	79.77	81.63	69.30	77.49	49.71	84.74	78.41
Jehanabad	91.48	74.19	72.76	75.61	66.15	66.54	8.33	78.89	122.33
Aurangabad (Bihar)	95.16	79.76	79.30	80.20	80.44	73.63	35.56	82.64	84.32
Gaya	79.57	71.79	72.43	71.20	81.86	59.00	400.00	76.09	75.21
Nawada	98.22	69.23	68.79	69.67	67.44	58.99	70.54	73.75	79.54
Jamui	82.93	66.45	66.61	66.28	71.74	63.38	51.39	67.62	55.79
Arwal	-	88.77	88.66	88.87	85.80	80.96	75.00	91.58	85.12
Total Bihar	84.64	73.86	74.29	73.44	75.90	71.02	52.94	74.33	68.06

Conclusions

School education is a sector of fundamental importance to both individual and national development, which plays an important role in the overall development of human beings. Primary School education helps in the formation of personality of children later higher education shapes the children for future. Secondary education is that where you prepare to face the realities of life, the challenges of life, and the requirements of life as the component of holistic development of the individual in this competitive world.

By design, U-DISE is expected to be used as a tool for planning and decision making by the education administration. In the current architecture, despite a mandate to make school-level plans, the planning process begins at the district level using U-DISE data. As Accountability Initiative's work on the planning process has repeatedly highlighted, one important reason for the absence of school planning is that the lack of discretionary funds and powers available creates disincentives for the school committee to engage in planning activities, leading to a vicious cycle of low awareness and low usage of critical education data at the cutting edge. To address this gap, the education

financing structure has to be restructured in a manner that ensures greater discretion and decision-making authority at the school committee level. This could be achieved by devolving untied funds to schools accompanied by a capacity-building campaign launched by the government.

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