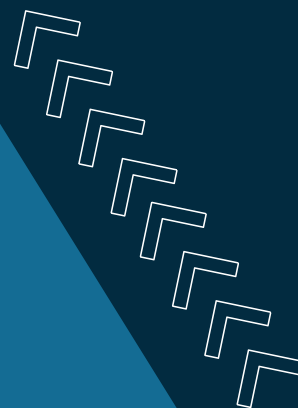




**SHRI RAM CONSULTING AND RESEARCH CENTRE**  
**SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**



# EDUCATION QUALITY INDEX



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# PRINCIPAL'S NOTE

**M.A. (Eco.), M.Phil., Ph.D.**



I am honored to be associated with SRCC and to witness the remarkable progress and accomplishments of our students. I commend the college societies for their invaluable contributions in shaping the development of our students. Through a diverse range of activities, these societies play a pivotal role in nurturing talents, fostering potential, and promoting holistic growth.

I am deeply proud to acknowledge the outstanding achievements of Shri Ram Consulting and Research Centre (SRCRC), a remarkable initiative led by a dedicated group of students under the esteemed Shri Ram Centre for Personal Growth, SRCC, inaugurated by UGC. Under the expert guidance of Mr. H.N Tiwari, the centre has made significant strides, establishing itself as one of SRCC's most prestigious societies. SRCRC has emerged as a paragon of excellence, engaging in consulting projects with esteemed organizations such as Tata, Patanjali, HDFC, Niti Aayog, World Bank, Nigeria Embassy, and the Ministry of Finance. These projects serve as a conduit for practical real-world knowledge, underscoring the center's profound expertise. SRCRC stands as a testament to its unparalleled commitment to excellence.

I take great pleasure in extending my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team responsible for the impressive launch of the Education Index. This remarkable index showcases the insightful research and thought-provoking analyses conducted by our exceptional students across various facets of education, encompassing aspects such as quality, access, and infrastructure. I applaud the team for their extraordinary endeavors and extend my best wishes for the ongoing success of the centre and its endeavors in the years ahead.

# FACULTY-IN-CHARGE NOTE

**DR.HN TIWARI**



In an increasingly interconnected world, the Education Index serves as a benchmark to measure progress, set goals, and collaborate on improving educational standards.

On the basis of the data obtained for the last 4 years from reliable sources, we have ranked 36 states on the basis of 4 parameters, Infrastructure, Equity, Quality, and Access. According to our analysis, the top 5 states ranked for the past year are West Bengal, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh. The mentioned states have implemented the Education Policies and Schemes with utmost care and have ensured the development of their people.

The analysis concludes that the bottom ranked states are Himachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Ladakh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur. There is an urgent need for these states to formulate new schemes and work on the implementation of these schemes.

We have analysed all the existing schemes and also suggested recommendations for these states after thorough analysis.

We have interpreted the index using analysis tools such as regression with the help of programming languages like Python, R, SQL, etc. Following this, we shall draw up a conclusion showcasing the level and quality of education across the country. This would ensure an understanding of the literacy level, the quality of curriculum as well as the quality of infrastructure of education in the country. This report is a snapshot of the education sector as a whole.



# INTRODUCTION

Education is an essential pillar of human development, playing a fundamental role in shaping individuals, societies, and economies. Recognizing its significance, governments and organizations worldwide strive to measure and evaluate educational systems using various indicators. Among these indicators, the Education Index stands as a comprehensive measure that provides a holistic assessment of a country's educational landscape. This professional report aims to delve into the concept of the Education Index, its significance, and its application in evaluating educational systems globally. By analyzing key components and factors that contribute to the index, this report will offer valuable insights into the current state of education, trends, challenges, and potential areas for improvement.

## NEED AND LOGIC FOR STUDY

India's education sector indeed presents a significant opportunity due to its large population, particularly in the age bracket of 5-24 years. The country has a vast network of higher education institutions, but there is still room for further development and improvement.

Private Indian players are increasingly collaborating with international brands to offer an international standard of education in the country. This collaboration brings expertise and resources to enhance the quality of education provided. Private investments in the education sector have been increasing over the past two decades, indicating the growing interest in this sector. There is a rising demand for specialized degrees in India, with students opting for industry-focused qualifications. This trend reflects a shift towards addressing specific skill requirements and aligning education with career opportunities. The adoption of cutting-edge technologies such as AI (Artificial Intelligence), ML (Machine Learning), IoT (Internet of Things), and blockchain is expected to play a crucial role in transforming the education sector in India. These technologies have the potential to enhance teaching and learning methodologies, personalize education, and improve administrative processes.

# PARAMETERS

## Infrastructure



### COMPUTER-AIDED LEARNING (CAL):

In the context of the education index refers to the use of computer technology and software applications to enhance teaching and learning processes. It involves integrating computer-based tools, multimedia resources, and interactive programs into the educational curriculum to support and supplement traditional instructional methods.

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARY:

It refers to the count or proportion of educational institutions that have designated library spaces or facilities within their premises. It represents the presence and availability of libraries as a resource for students and educators to access a wide range of information, knowledge, and learning materials

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH THE AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY:

It refers to the count or proportion of educational institutions that have access to a reliable and consistent supply of electrical power. It represents the presence and availability of electricity as an essential infrastructure component for schools to support teaching and learning activities.

### PERCENTAGE OF TOILET AVAILABILITY IN SCHOOLS:

The "percentage of toilet availability in schools" refers to the proportion of schools within a given area or region that have proper and functional toilet facilities for students and staff. The "percentage of toilet availability in schools" serves as a vital metric for assessing education quality, reflecting hygiene, health, attendance, and inclusivity



## QUALITY

### **PASSOUT PERCENTAGES:**

The term "passout percentages" refers to the proportion of students who successfully complete a particular level of education, typically measured in terms of passing an examination or meeting the prescribed criteria for graduation. The passout percentage is an important indicator used to assess the educational attainment and quality of a given population.

### **DROPOUT RATIO:**

In the context of the Human Development Index (HDI), refers to the percentage or proportion of students who leave or discontinue their education before completing a specific level of schooling. It is a measure used to assess the educational system's effectiveness in retaining students and ensuring their progression through the education system.

### **REPETITION RATE:**

Repetition rate in schools refers to the proportion of students who repeat a grade or level within a specific timeframe. It is a factor used to gauge the quality of education. A lower repetition rate suggests effective teaching, learning support, and curriculum alignment, indicating improved student comprehension and progression in the education system

### **TEACHER TO STUDENT:**

The teacher to student ratio in the education sector refers to the number of teachers available in relation to the number of students enrolled in educational institutions or classrooms.

## ACCESS

### **RETENTION RATE AT PRIMARY LEVEL (GRADE I TO V):**

Enrolment in grade V in a year as a proportion to enrolment in grade I four years back is termed as retention rate at the primary level. Before the rate is computed, the number of repeaters is to be subtracted from enrolment in grades V.

### **RETENTION RATE AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL (GRADE I TO VIII):**

Enrolment in grade VIII in a year as a proportion to enrolment in grade I seven years back is termed as retention rate at the elementary level. Before the rate is computed, the number of repeaters is to be subtracted from enrolment in grades VIII.

### **NET ENROLLMENT RATE:**

Net Enrollment Rate refers to the total number of students in the age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

## EQUITY

### **ENROLLMENT BY CATEGORY:**

The participation of SC (Scheduled Caste) and ST (Scheduled Tribe) communities in the education sector refers to their representation and involvement in various levels of education, including primary, secondary, and higher education. It is an important indicator used to assess the inclusivity and effectiveness of educational policies in addressing historical disadvantages faced by these marginalized communities

### **ENROLLMENT BY GENDER:**

The number of female students enrolled in the education sector refers to the total count of female students who are registered and attending educational institutions during a specific academic year. It is an essential indicator used to assess gender equity and access to education. It provides insights into the participation and representation of girls and women in the education system.



# THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

The Minimum-Maximum normalisation approach was used for the process of normalisation:

$$\text{NORMALISED DATA} = \frac{(\text{INDICATOR VALUE} - \text{MINIMUM VALUE})}{(\text{MAXIMUM VALUE} - \text{MINIMUM VALUE})}$$

This Education Index has been prepared after following a comprehensive step by step scientific approach for the accurate calculation of all the indicators/parameters

- 11 parameters based on different categories including Infrastructure, Accessibility, Quality and Equity have been considered for the preparation of this index.
- All the datasets were normalised to eliminate any discrepancy in the data which might have arisen due to differences in scales or weights of the indicators.
- This was followed by the calculation of geometric mean of all the normalised values. Geometric mean is a mean or average which indicates a central tendency of a finite set of real numbers by using the product of their values. This was done to ensure that the entire data set is at a common scale for all the states.
- We have considered the data of 4 years for the preparation of this index. Hence, after the calculation of geometric mean of each parameter for different years, the next step was to calculate the average of each indicator for all 4 years.
- The averaged values of the indicators were then compiled and again, the geometric mean was calculated of the above compiled geometric means. This was followed by the final ranking of all the parameters based on the values.

# YEAR IN REVIEW

States	2021-22	CHANGE FROM 2020-21	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE
West Bengal	1	—	0
Karnataka	2	▲	2
Gujarat	3	▲	22
Maharashtra	4	▲	2
Madhya Pradesh	5	▲	9
Lakshadweep	6	▼	-4
Uttarakhand	7	▲	3
Telangana	8	▲	9
Chhattisgarh	9	▼	-2
Odisha	10	▲	14
Kerala	11	▲	8
Jharkhand	12	—	0
Rajasthan	13	▼	-2
Bihar	14	▲	2
Andhra Pradesh	15	▼	-2
Punjab	16	▼	-7
Tamil Nadu	17	▼	-2
Uttar Pradesh	18	▼	-15
Haryana	19	▼	-14
Assam	20	—	0
Delhi	21	▼	-13
Tripura	22	▼	-1
Jammu and Kashmir	23	▲	4
Mizoram	24	▲	9
Goa	25	▲	4
Arunachal Pradesh	26	▼	-3

Chandigarh	27	▼	-1
Meghalaya	28	▲	4
Sikkim	29	▲	2
Nagaland	30	—	0
Puducherry	31	▼	-3
Himachal Pradesh	32	▼	-14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	33	▼	-11
Ladakh	34	▲	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35	▼	-1
Manipur	36	▼	-1

# RANKING (2018-22)

STATES	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	35	34	35
Andhra Pradesh	11	15	13	15
Arunachal Pradesh	32	28	23	26
Assam	19	17	20	20
Bihar	9	11	16	14
Chandigarh	35	29	26	27
Chhattisgarh	7	6	7	9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	31	25	22	33
Delhi	21	7	8	21
Goa	26	23	29	25
Gujarat	15	19	25	3
Haryana	16	9	5	19
Himachal Pradesh	20	20	18	32
Jammu and Kashmir	24	30	27	23
Jharkhand	17	10	12	12
Karnataka	1	5	4	2
Kerala	18	22	19	11
Ladakh	36	36	36	34
Lakshadweep	8	1	2	6
Madhya Pradesh	2	8	14	5
Maharashtra	4	3	6	4
Manipur	30	34	35	36
Meghalaya	25	24	32	28
Mizoram	27	27	33	24
Nagaland	29	33	30	30
Odisha	12	16	24	10
Puducherry	33	31	28	31
Punjab	14	18	9	16
Rajasthan	6	12	11	13
Sikkim	28	26	31	29
Tamil Nadu	10	14	15	17
Telangana	22	32	17	8
Tripura	23	21	21	22
Uttar Pradesh	5	4	3	18
Uttarakhand	13	13	10	7
West Bengal	3	2	1	1



# WEST BENGAL

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

Kanyashree Prakalpa is a major program in West Bengal that promotes females' empowerment and education. In order to promote the enrolment and retention of economically disadvantaged girls in schools and universities, it offers financial help and support.

Scholarships are offered to students from Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) backgrounds under the Sikshashree program. The program strives to close educational disparities and advance marginalized groups' access to high-quality education.

West Bengal has implemented the Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (MSA) program to raise the standard of secondary education. To assure better learning results for children, it focuses on improving infrastructure, teacher training, curriculum development, and examination changes.

West Bengal has a program called the Mid-Day Meal Scheme that offers free lunches to children in government and government-aided schools up to the secondary level. The program seeks to enhance dietary intake and promote frequent attendance.

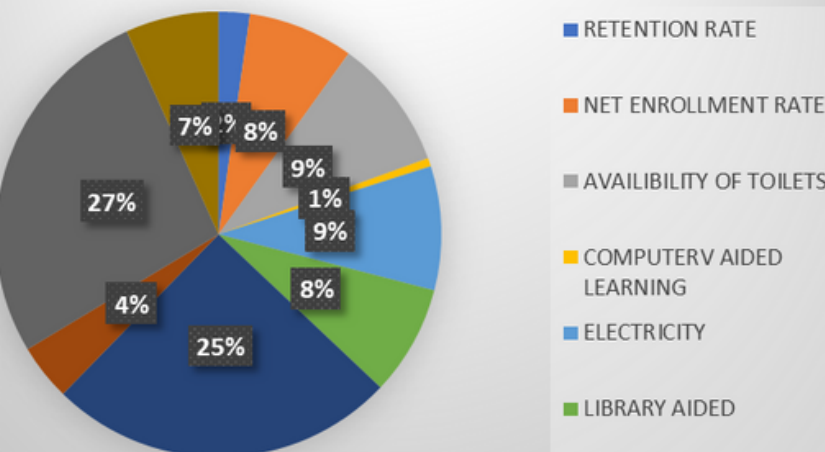
Information and communication technology (ICT) integration in education is a priority for the state administration. To improve teaching and learning methods, numerous attempts have been done to incorporate digital learning resources, computer laboratories, and e-learning platforms.

**Sikshashree:** The Sikshashree initiative offers financial support for books, uniforms, and other costs to students from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities who are pursuing higher education.

**Distribution of Bicycles:** The state government provides bicycles to kids enrolled in public schools in an effort to increase attendance and lower dropout rates, particularly in rural areas.

**Digital Classrooms:** The Digital Classroom Project provides multimedia-enabled classrooms at a few schools in an effort to improve teaching and learning.

## West Bengal



## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Digital infrastructure:** Invest in strong digital infrastructure to make it easier for students to access online learning materials, virtual learning spaces, and interactive learning content.

**Quality Teacher Recruitment :** Enhance teacher recruitment practices to attract highly qualified educators to create an effective and relentless teaching staff. **Learning Support :** Create learning support programs to bridge learning gaps and give individualised attention to students, especially those who are struggling academically.

**Environmental Education :** Add environmental education to your curriculum to help kids learn about sustainability, climate change, and how to be more eco-friendly.

# KARNATAKA

## STATE RANK



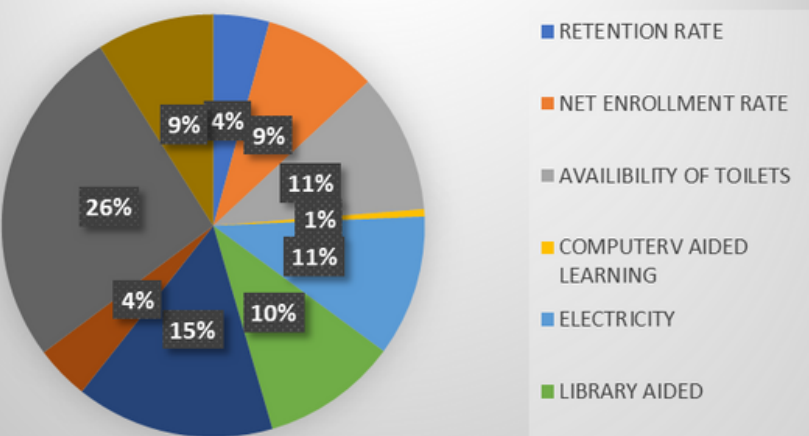
## POLICY REVIEW

**Karnataka Primary Education Programme (KPEP) (1974):** This scheme was introduced to improve the quality of primary education in the state. It focused on providing basic infrastructure, training teachers, and developing a curriculum.

**Karnataka Education Programme for School Improvement (KESI) (1993):** This scheme was introduced further to improve the quality of primary education in the state. It focused on providing additional resources to schools, strengthening school management, and improving teacher training.

**Karnataka Knowledge Commission (KKK) (2010):** This commission was set up by the government of Karnataka to recommend reforms in the education sector. The KKK's recommendations have been used to develop a number of new education policies and schemes in the state.

## Karnataka



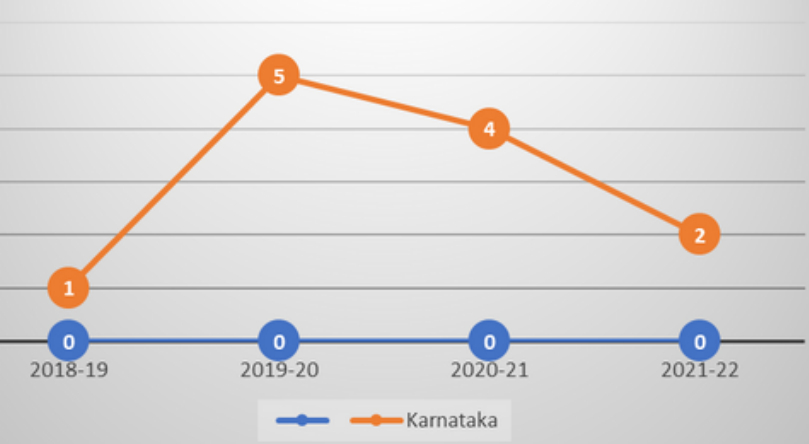
## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Establishing a single education board for the state:** This would help to improve coordination and cooperation between different levels of education.

**Introducing a common curriculum for all schools:** This would help to ensure that all students have access to a quality education, regardless of the school they attend.

**Promote lifelong learning:** This will help to ensure that all citizens have access to education and training throughout their lives.

## PERFORMANCE OVER YEARS



# GUJARAT

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

**Gunotsav:** Gunotsav is a yearly initiative started in Gujarat to evaluate the standard of instruction in primary schools throughout the state. The purpose is to encourage accountability in the educational system and to provide feedback to schools.

**Shala Praveshotsav and Kanya Kelavani:** A project called Kanya Kelavani aims to raise female literacy rates in Gujarat. It seeks to encourage girls to attend school and give them equal educational chances. On the other side, Shala Praveshotsav is an annual enrollment campaign that motivates parents to sign up their kids for school and promotes the value of education.

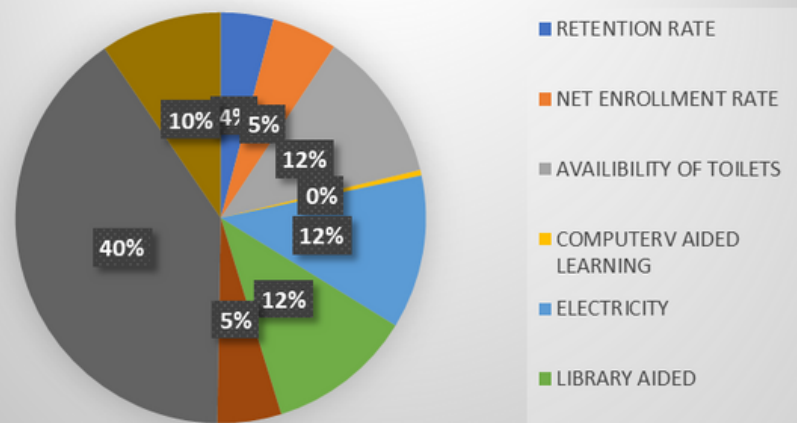
## RECOMMENDATIONS

Training and support for employees must be prioritized. Teachers' pedagogical abilities and topic knowledge will improve with thorough, ongoing training, which will ultimately improve student learning outcomes.

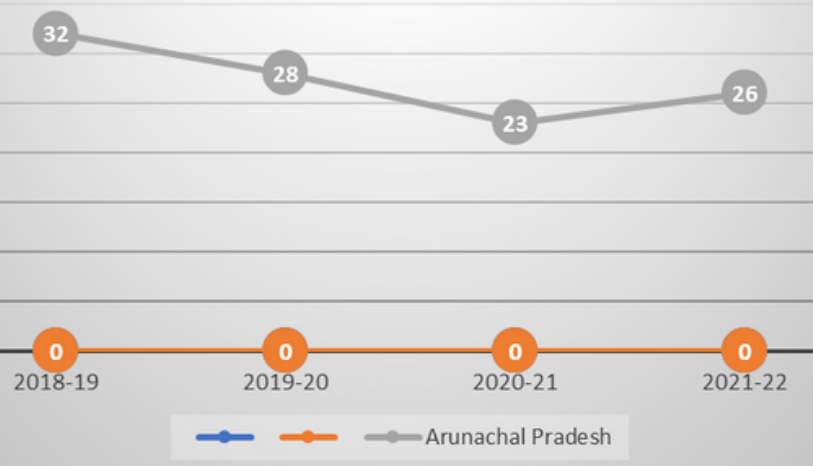
Education for young children should get special consideration. Laying a solid foundation for children's cognitive, emotional, and social development through early childhood education will produce superior long-term educational results.

Finally, exploring public-private partnerships can leverage additional resources and expertise to improve education initiatives, making them more effective and sustainable in the long term.

### Gujarat



## PERFORMANCE OVER THE YEARS



# MAHARASHTRA

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

The government of Maharashtra has demonstrated a strong dedication to improving the quality and availability of educational opportunities in the state.

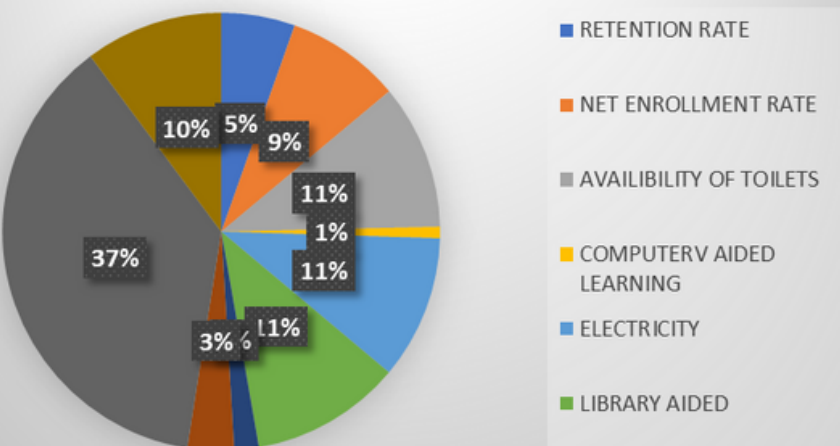
Several initiatives have been implemented that have had a positive effect on the education system.

1 In the state of Maharashtra, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented to enhance the overall quality of primary education and to improve the academic performance of children. Maharashtra has made significant strides in increasing primary school enrollment, reducing dropout rates, and improving the overall quality of education in the state.

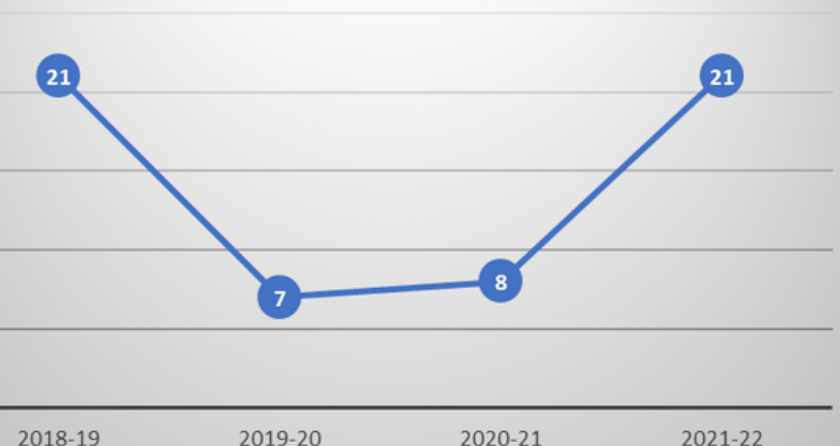
2. The "Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra (PSM)" is an initiative of the State Government towards an educationally progressive Maharashtra. The government has invested heavily in infrastructure development, providing better facilities and resources to schools.

3. The primary aim of the shala praveshotsav program is to promote and facilitate school enrollment, particularly among children from less fortunate and underprivileged backgrounds. It has been implemented to improve the access of rural and remote areas to education.

### Maharashtra



### Delhi



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Investing in digital infrastructure and connecting schools to the internet will provide students with access to digital content and virtual classrooms, improving their learning outcomes.

2. Create more training and skill-building opportunities to meet the needs of different career paths, helping students get ready for the workforce and cut down on unemployment.

3. Create policies that make it easier for students with disabilities or learning differences to get the education they need, and make sure they have the support they need to succeed.



# MADHYA PRADESH

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

**Yojana Mukhyamantri Shiksha:** This program intends to offer financial aid to economically underprivileged students in order to promote their enrollment and academic persistence. Students from areas with lower economic standing can take use of scholarships, free textbooks, and other educational support under this program.

•The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a federally funded initiative that seeks to make primary education accessible to all children. It focuses on enhancing the facilities, student body, and academic results in elementary and upper primary schools. The program seeks to close educational gender and social gaps.

The Madhya Pradesh Education Quality Improvement Program (MPEQIP) seeks to raise the standard of instruction in public schools. To improve student results, the initiative places a strong emphasis on developing infrastructure, training teachers, and providing teaching-learning resources.

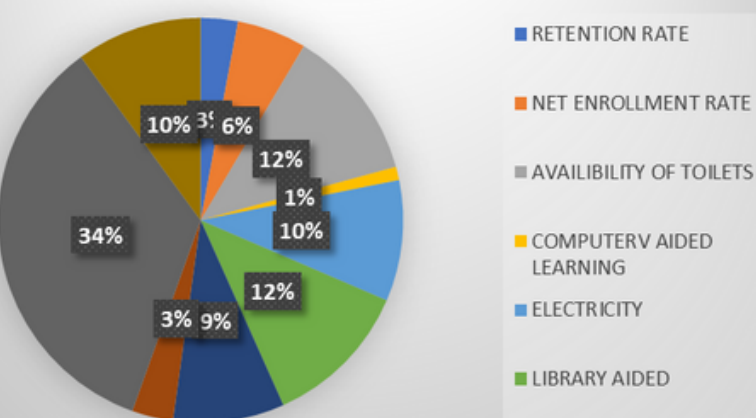
## RECOMMENDATIONS

The State Universities urgently require higher levels of financial support, financial autonomy and accountability for expanding equitable access to higher education. The governance structures require fundamental transformation – to become more efficient, transparent, democratic, and student focused.

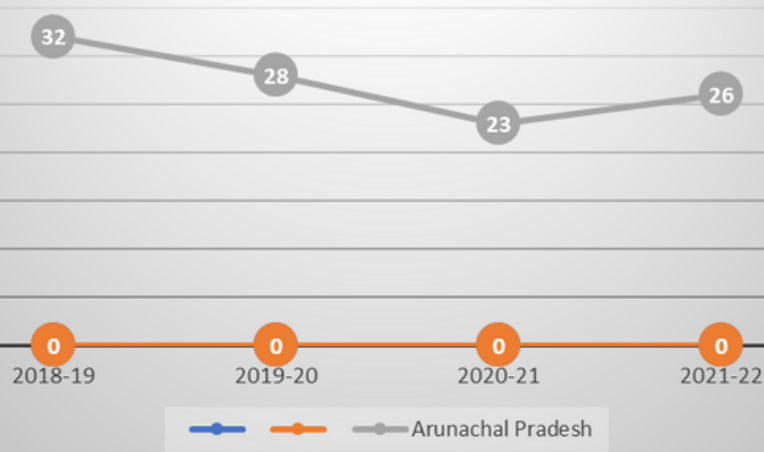
**Transition from Traditional to Modern Education:** In some areas, it may be necessary to reconcile the preservation of regional culture and traditions with the adoption of modern educational practices.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Accurate monitoring and evaluation are essential for determining the effectiveness of educational initiatives and for making data-driven decisions. The success of the schemes may be hampered by inadequate monitoring and evaluation procedures, which can make it challenging to pinpoint areas that need improvement.

## Madhya Pradesh

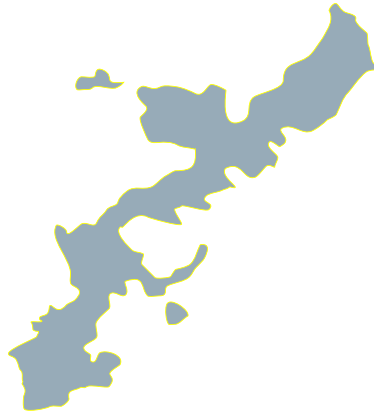


## PERFORMANCE OVER THE YEARS



# LAKSHADWEEP

## STATE RANK



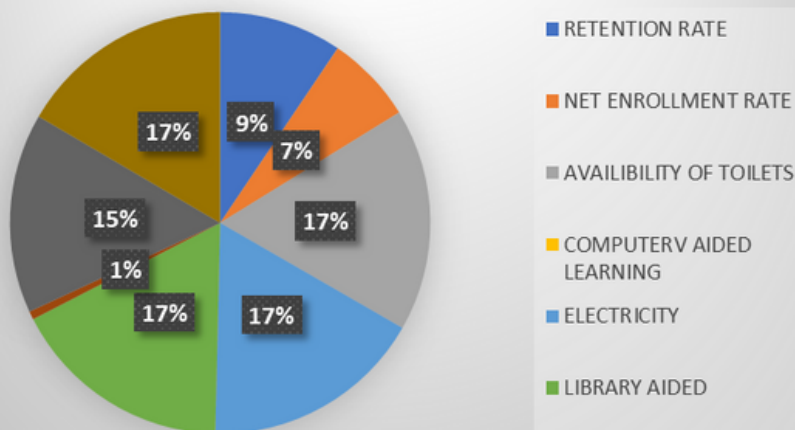
## POLICY REVIEW

1.The Integrated Education Scheme (IES) in Lakshadweep aims to enhance the overall quality of education by providing necessary resources and infrastructure to schools. It focuses on improving teaching methods, promoting inclusive education, upgrading school facilities, and ensuring access to quality education for all children in the region.

2.The Computer Education Program in Lakshadweep aims to enhance digital literacy and technology skills among students. It provides computer education in schools to familiarize students with technology, improve their computer proficiency, and prepare them for the digital age, fostering better opportunities for their future.

3.The Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities program in Lakshadweep focuses on supporting and facilitating the education of students with disabilities. It implements measures to ensure their integration into mainstream schools, provides necessary accommodations, and offers specialized support to create an inclusive and accessible learning environment.

## Lakshadweep



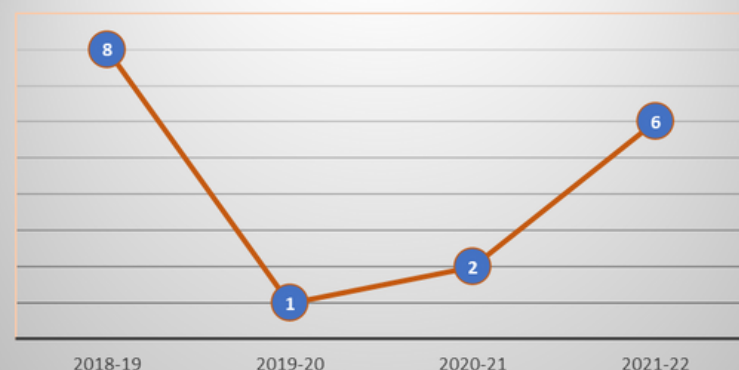
## RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to provide students with an understanding of online security and privacy, cybersecurity education should be implemented.

Schools should provide counseling and other mental health-related services to promote the emotional health of students.

Include financial literacy education in the curriculum to provide students with the necessary financial management skills.

## Lakshadweep



# UTTARAKHAND

## STATE RANK



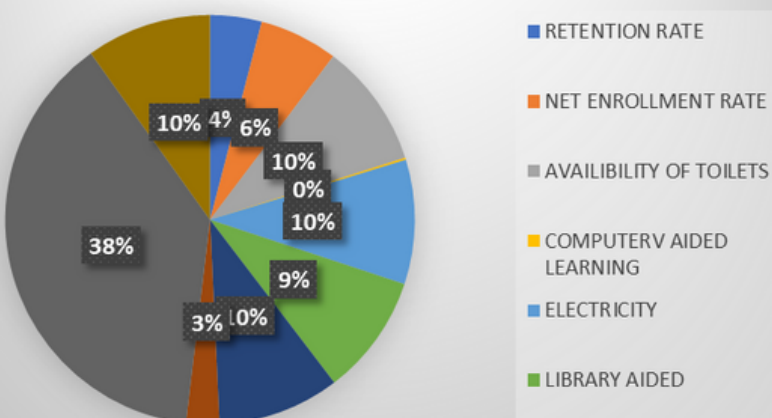
## POLICY REVIEW

The education policy of the state of Uttarakhand is based on the vision of providing quality education to all the children and youth of the state and promoting a culture of learning and innovation. The policy aims to achieve universal access, equity, inclusion, quality, relevance, and accountability in the education system. The policy is implemented by two departments: the Department of School Education and the Department of Higher Education.

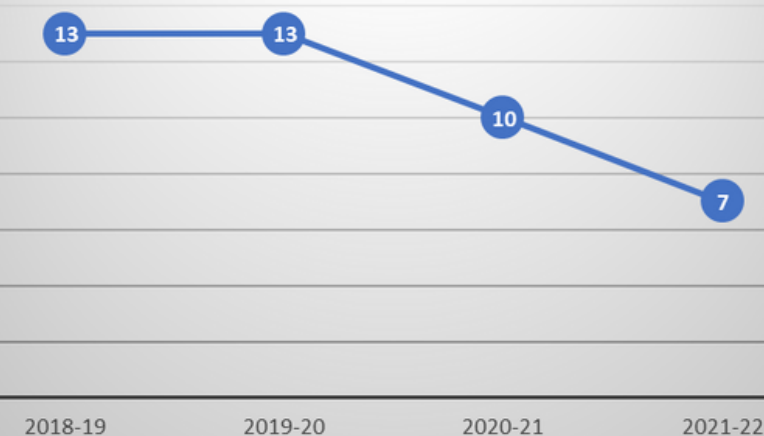
The Department of School Education is responsible for formulating and executing policies and programs for elementary education, secondary education, teachers training, Sanskrit education, computer education, special education and mass education in the state.

The Department of Higher Education is responsible for formulating and executing policies and programs for higher education in the state. It oversees various colleges, universities, institutes and academies that offer quality education and research in various fields.

## Uttarakhand



## PERFORMANCE OVER YEARS



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase the budget allocation for education: According to the National Education Policy 2020, the central government has committed to raise the public investment in education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.
- Strengthen the teacher recruitment and training process: The state should ensure that there is a sufficient number of qualified and motivated teachers in all schools, especially in rural and remote areas. The teacher recruitment process should be transparent, merit-based, and inclusive.
- Implement a holistic and learner-centric curriculum: The state should adopt the National Education Policy 2020's vision of a holistic and learner-centric curriculum that covers a wide range of subjects and skills, such as languages, mathematics, science, social sciences, arts, physical education, vocational education, etc.
- Enhance the use of technology in education: The state should leverage the potential of technology to enhance the quality and reach of education in Uttarakhand. The state should provide adequate digital infrastructure and resources to all schools, such as computers, internet connectivity

# TELANGANA

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

Telangana's education policies are focused on holistic development and skill enhancement, as well as inclusive practices.

1. The "Telangana state residential educational institutions society" provides quality education and housing to marginalised communities, allowing students from these communities to access education.

2. "MANA BADI Nadu Nedu" aims at transforming government schools by providing better infrastructure, facilities and resources. This scheme contributes to the development of an environment conducive to learning.

3. TASK (Telangana academy for skill and knowledge) aims at bridging the educational and employment gap by providing skills development programs to improve students' job readiness.

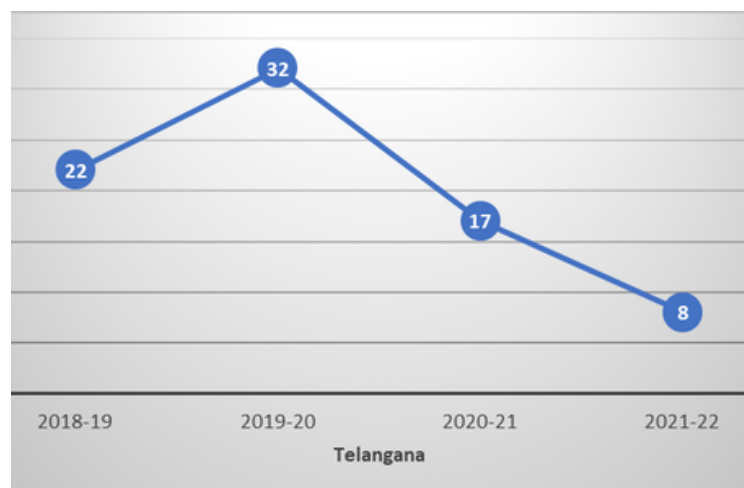
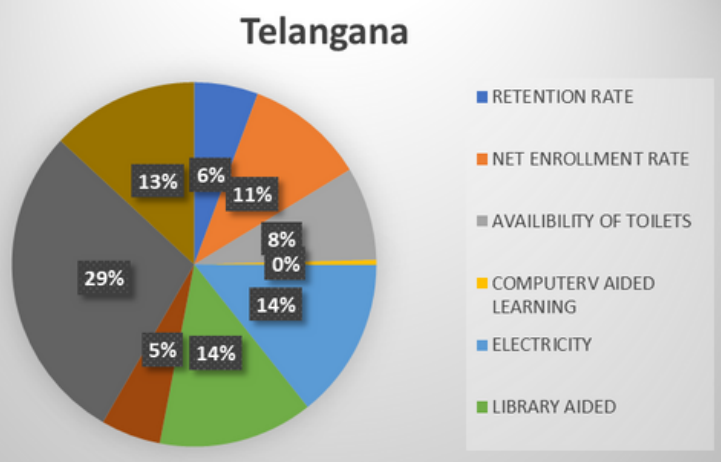
All in all, the Telangana education policies and schemes showcase a holistic approach to addressing diverse communities' educational needs, and equipping students with the skills they need for future success.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Focus on effective implementation and follow-up of existing schemes and policies in the field of education, such as 'Mana badi Nadu nedu' to improve school infrastructure and 'Amma vodi' to promote school attendance. Monitoring the impact of schemes on a regular basis will help in identifying areas of improvement and better allocation of resources.

In order to provide children with a solid foundation and foster holistic development from a young age, it is essential to expand pre-primary educational systems.

Create effective monitoring and evaluation systems to evaluate the performance of education policies and programmes, guaranteeing their successful implementation.





# CHATTISGARH

## STATE RANK



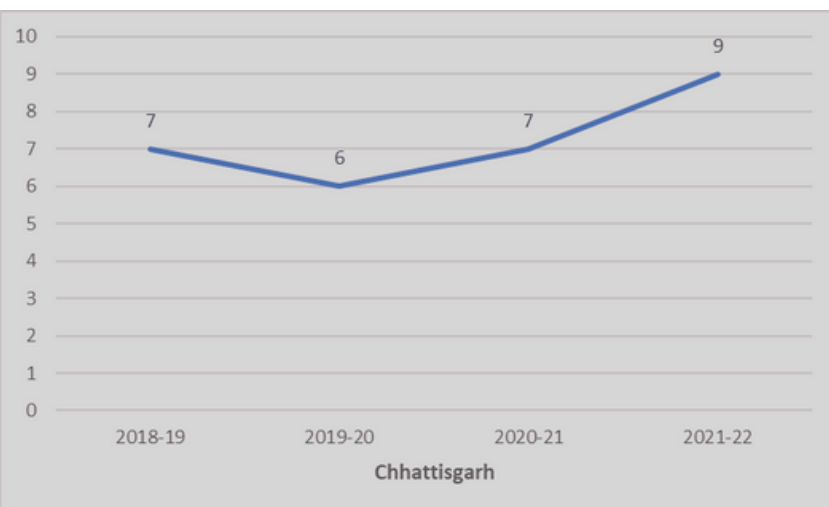
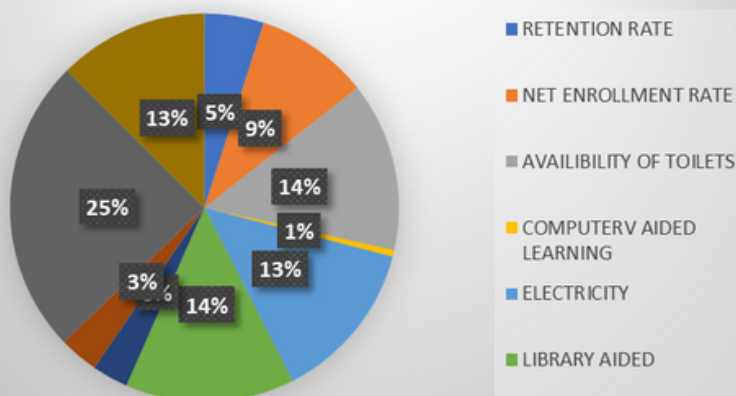
## POLICY REVIEW

- **Saraswati Bicycle Scheme**- This is an incentive scheme that was introduced by the Chhattisgarh government in 2004-05. Its aim is to promote the enrolment of girls in schools and reduce the dropout rate in the 14-18 years age group.
- **Sughar Padhvaiya** : The Sughar Padhvaiya scheme is a state-level education scheme in Chhattisgarh that aims to upskill government primary and middle school children. The scheme was launched on 14th November 2021 by the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh, Bhupesh Baghel.
- **Chhattisgarh Vidya Scheme**: This scheme provides financial assistance to girl students studying in Class VI to XII. The amount is directly transferred into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The government should focus on investing in research infrastructures, faculty development initiatives, and partnerships with renowned institutes in order to bolster the higher education system in the state.
2. Focusing on the provision of relevant courses, the promotion of research initiatives, and the establishment of an environment conducive to academic excellence will help to draw in talent and enhance the overall quality of the higher education system.

Chhattisgarh



# ODISHA

## STATE RANK

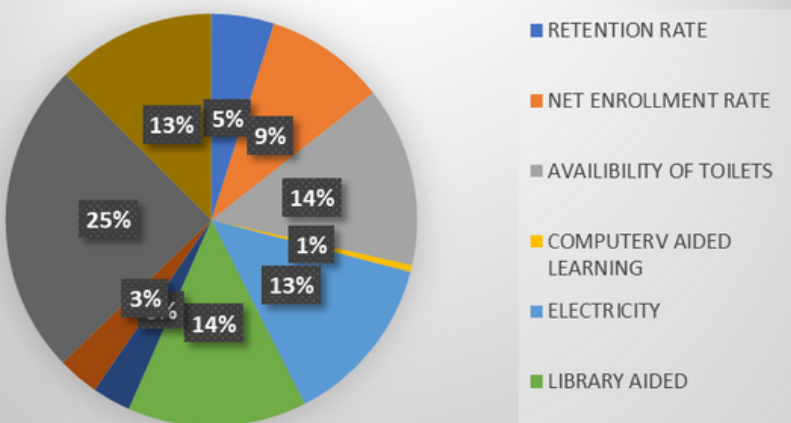


## POLICY REVIEW

The education policy of Odisha has been aligned with the National Education Policy 2020, which lays emphasis on imparting teaching in mother tongue in primary classes, promoting experiential learning, integrating vocational education, enhancing digital literacy, strengthening teacher education, and creating a flexible and multidisciplinary curriculum. The policy also seeks to improve the quality and standards of education by introducing various reforms and initiatives, such as:

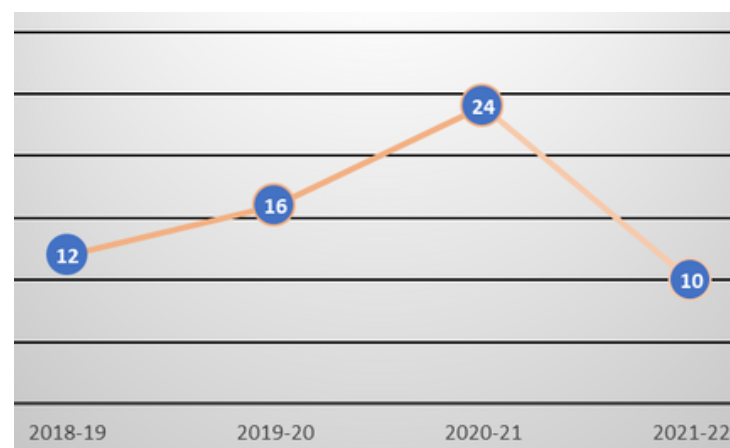
- **Odisha Adarsha Vidyalayas:** These are model schools established in every block of the state to provide quality education to the rural students. The schools are affiliated to CBSE and follow the NCERT syllabus. The schools have well-equipped infrastructure, qualified teachers, and modern facilities.
- **Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):** This is a centrally sponsored scheme that aims to enhance access and improve quality of secondary education in the state. The scheme provides assistance for various components, such as construction of new schools, upgradation of existing schools, provision of additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries, toilets, drinking water, furniture, etc.
- **Odisha Joint Entrance Examination (OJEE):** This is a state-level entrance examination conducted for admission to various undergraduate and postgraduate courses in engineering, technology, pharmacy, management, etc. The examination is conducted online and offline. The examination is based on the syllabus prescribed by the OJEE Board.

## Chhattisgarh



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase the budget allocation for education and ensure timely and transparent utilization of funds.
- Improve the quality of teachers and teaching methods. The ASER report shows that less than 20% of children in standard three can read standard two level text in some districts of Odisha. The state should recruit more qualified teachers, provide them with regular in-service training, and adopt innovative teaching methods such as activity-based learning, computer-aided learning, and remedial teaching.
- Enhance the infrastructure and facilities of schools. The state should ensure that all schools have adequate classrooms, toilets, drinking water, electricity, furniture, playgrounds, libraries, laboratories, and computers



# KERALA

## STATE RANK



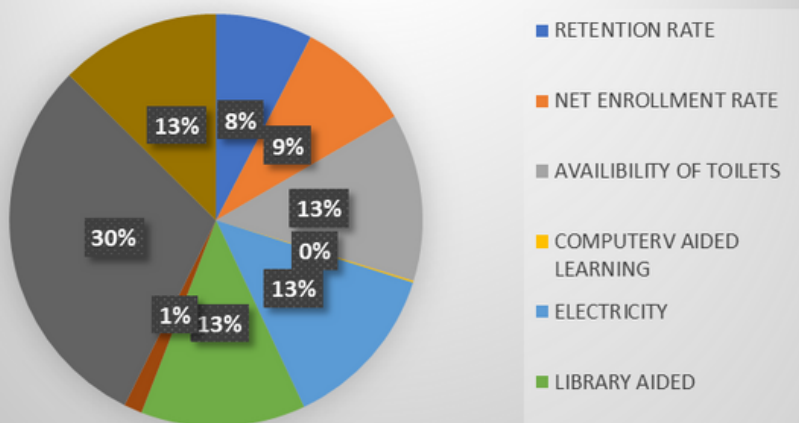
## POLICY REVIEW

- **National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme:** This scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious students from economically weaker sections of society to pursue higher education.
- **Kerala State Scholarship for SC/ST Students:** This scheme provides financial assistance to SC/ST students to pursue education from elementary to post-graduate level.
- **Kerala State Scholarship for Minorities:** This scheme provides financial assistance to minority students to pursue education from elementary to post-graduate level.

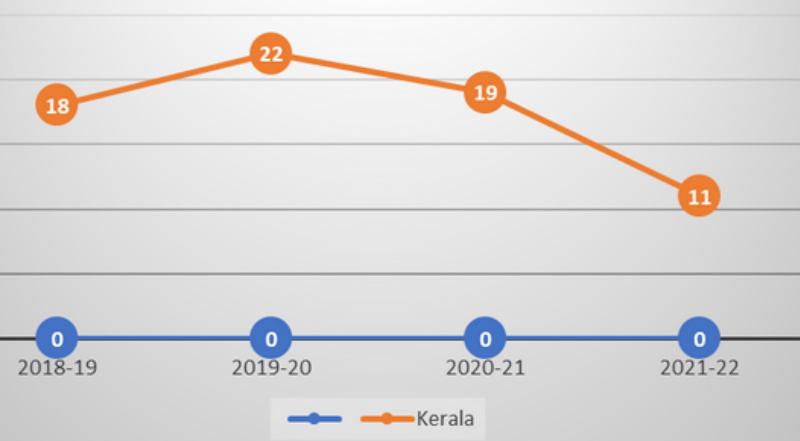
## RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Curriculum overload:** The curriculum in Kerala schools is very heavy, and students are often forced to memorize large amounts of information. This can lead to stress and burnout, and it can also make it difficult for students to learn effectively.
- **Student Support Services:** Establish counseling and career guidance centers in schools to support students in their personal and academic growth. Provide mentorship programs to guide students in making informed career choices.

### Kerala

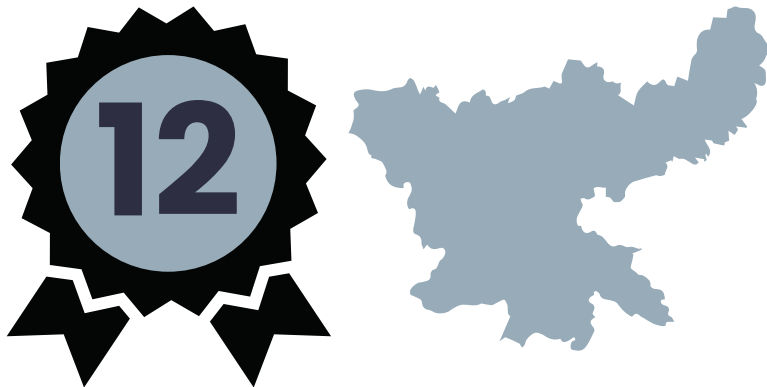


### Chart Title



# JHARKHAND

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

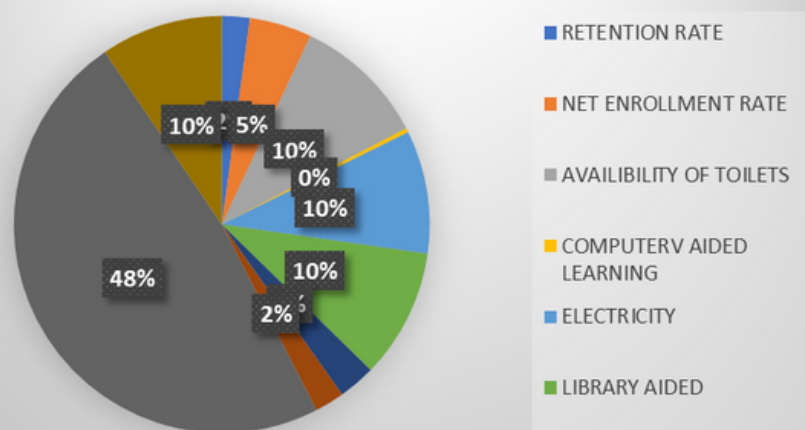
1. The Chief Minister's Scholarship Scheme is a program that gives money to students who have done well in school and who want to go to college. It's all about helping students get the education they need and making sure they stay on top of their grades.

2. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched as part of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to promote girls' education and bridge the gender gap in literacy and enrollment rates. It focuses on girls' education in rural areas, ensuring access to education and creating a conducive learning environment for them.

3. Shaala Darpan seeks to enhance the governance of educational institutions through the utilization of digital technology. It facilitates the monitoring of attendance, the tracking of student outcomes, and the transparency of school activities.

The objective of the government has been to improve the accessibility, quality and skills of students over the years.

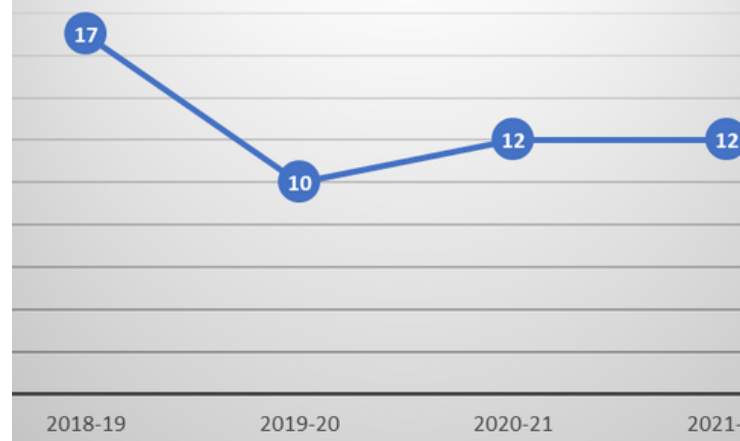
## Jharkhand



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Initiate schools to adopt environmentally-friendly practices and foster environmental awareness among students.
2. Student Grievance Redressal Mechanism : Establish a comprehensive system for addressing and resolving student-related grievances.
3. Provide students with the opportunity to gain hands-on experience through internships and in-service training.
4. Conduct education awareness campaigns to increase enrollment and retention rates.

## PERFORMANCE OVER YEARS

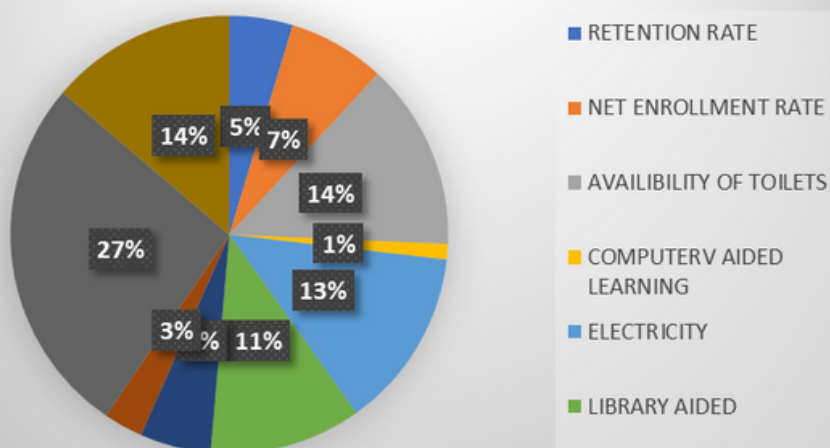


# RAJASTHAN

## STATE RANK



### Rajasthan



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Increase access to education:** The government could build more schools in rural areas, provide transportation to schools, and waive fees for students from low-income families. They could also work with local communities to identify and address the barriers to education that exist in their area.
- **Reduce drop-out rates:** The government could provide financial assistance to families, offer counseling services to students, and create more engaging and relevant learning materials.
- **Improve the quality of education:** The government could provide more funding for education, offer incentives for teachers to improve their skills, and build new schools with modern facilities.
- **Target the most disadvantaged:** The government could provide scholarships, offer tutoring services, and create more schools in EWS communities.

## POLICY REVIEW

The Rajasthan Education Policy encompasses the state's strategic approach and vision for its educational system. It typically outlines goals, priorities, and initiatives to enhance the quality of education and promote holistic development. Key components might include:

1. **Access to Education:** Ensuring equitable access to education for all residents, with a focus on marginalized and underserved communities.
2. **Quality of Education:** Improving teaching standards, curriculum design, and assessment methods to enhance the overall quality of education.
3. **Teacher Training:** Enhancing teacher training and professional development programs to improve teaching practices and student outcomes.
4. **Innovation and Technology:** Integrating technology and innovative teaching methods to enhance learning experiences and outcomes.
5. **Vocational Education:** Promoting vocational and skill-based education to prepare students for various career paths and address workforce needs.
6. **Inclusive Education:** Ensuring that education is accessible and relevant to students with disabilities and diverse learning needs.
7. **Parent and Community Engagement:** Involving parents and the local community in educational decision-making and activities.
8. **Infrastructure and Resources:** Upgrading school infrastructure, facilities, and learning resources to provide a conducive learning environment.
9. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of policies and programs and make data-driven improvements.

# BIHAR

## STATE RANK



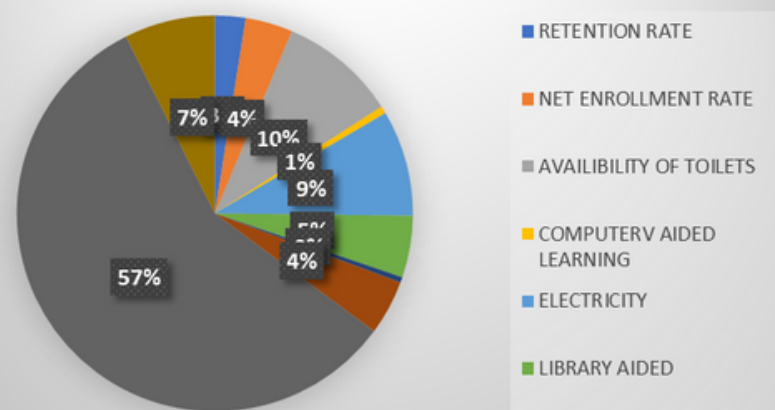
## POLICY REVIEW

- **Bihar Student Credit Card Scheme:** This scheme provides an education loan of up to Rs. 4 lakhs to students who are willing to pursue higher education. The loan is interest-free for the first two years, and it is guaranteed by the Bihar State Education Finance Corporation.
- **Bihar Start Up Policy:** This policy provides financial assistance and other support to start-ups in Bihar. The policy covers a wide range of sectors, including IT, agriculture, and manufacturing.
- **Provision of free internet facilities through Wi-Fi in all Government universities and colleges in the state:** This scheme provides free internet facilities to students and faculty members of all government universities and colleges in Bihar. The scheme aims to improve the quality of education in the state by providing students with access to online resources.

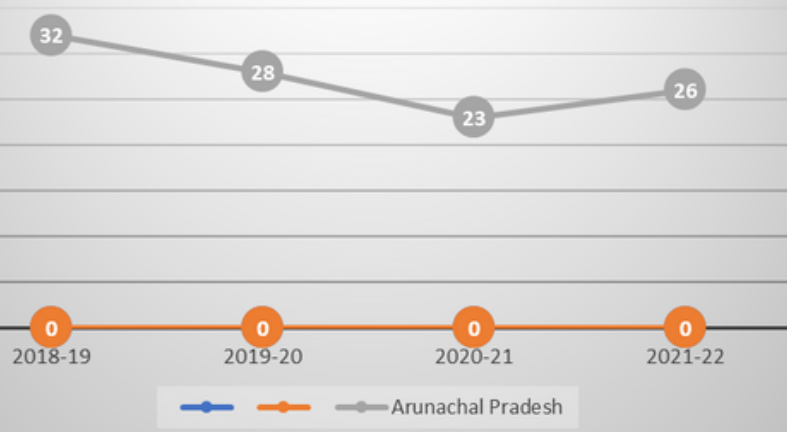
## RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Establish a state-level education board:** This would give the government more control over the education system in Bihar and allow it to make changes more quickly.
- **Introduce a common curriculum:** This would help to ensure that all children in Bihar receive a quality education, regardless of where they live.
- **Provide more scholarships and financial assistance:** This would help to make education more affordable for all children in Bihar.

### Bihar



## PERFORMANCE OVER THE YEARS





# ANDHRA PRADESH

## STATE RANK



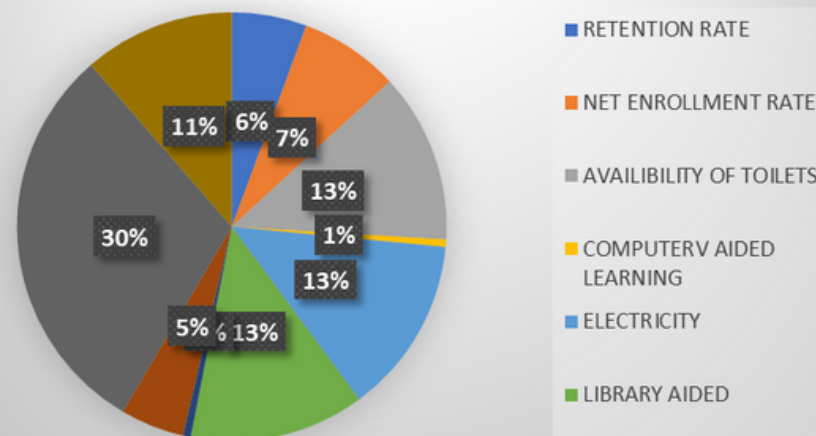
## POLICY REVIEW

**Jagananna Amma Vodi:** This scheme provides financial assistance to mothers of school-going children from classes 1 to 12. The amount of assistance is ₹15,000 per year.

**Jagananna Vidya Kanuka:** This scheme provides free textbooks, notebooks, and uniforms to school-going children from classes 1 to 12.

**Nadu-Nedu:** This scheme aims to transform all government schools in the state by providing them with modern infrastructure and facilities

## Andhra Pradesh

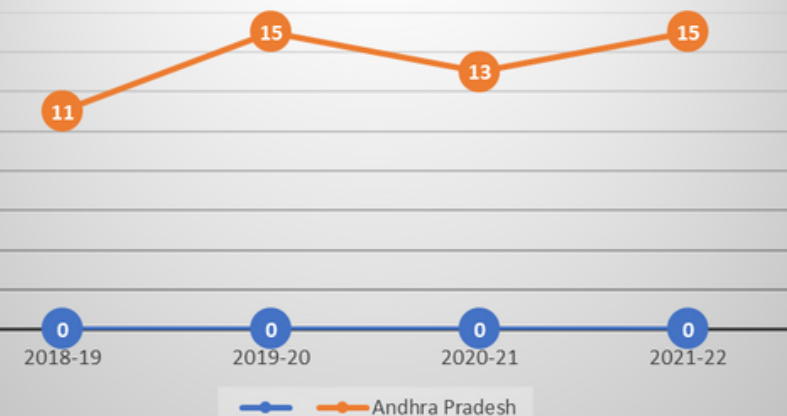


## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Foster collaborations between the government and private educational institutions to improve access to quality education and leverage the expertise of both sectors.

**Inclusive Education:** Ensure that the education system is inclusive and caters to the needs of students with disabilities and special needs. Implement special education programs and provide necessary resources to accommodate diverse learning abilities.

## PERFORMANCE OVER YEARS





# PUNJAB

## STATE RANK



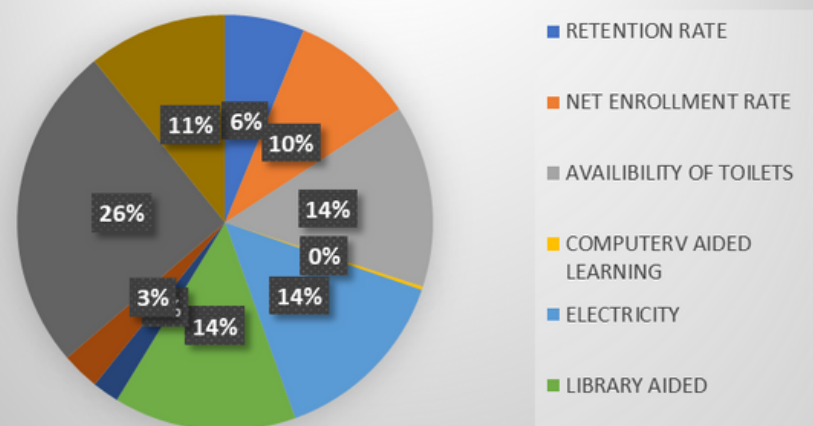
## POLICY REVIEW

- **Shagun Scheme:** This scheme provides financial assistance to parents of girl children who are born in government hospitals. It helps to promote the education of girls in the state.
- **Padho Punjab Padhao Punjab Scheme:** This scheme aims to improve the quality of education in government schools in Punjab. It provides financial assistance to schools for improving infrastructure, training teachers, and developing innovative teaching methods.
- **Punjab Education Foundation (PEF):** This is a non-profit organization that works to improve the quality of education in Punjab. It provides financial assistance to schools, supports teacher training, and develops educational materials.

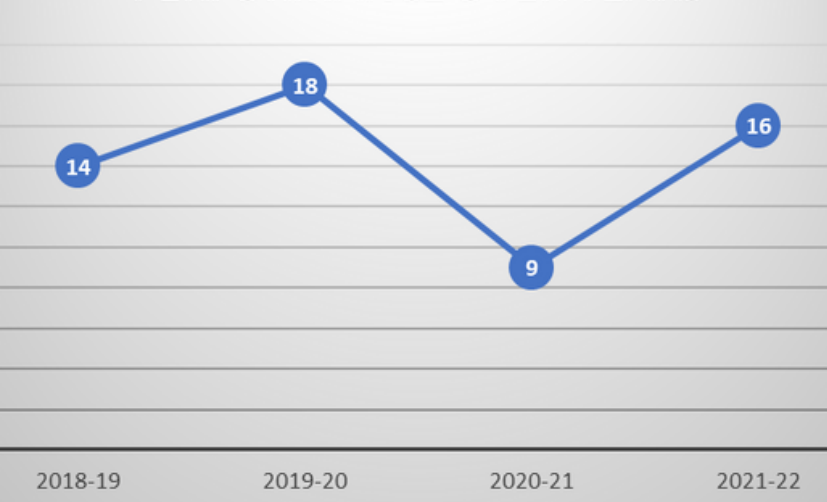
## RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Introduce a system of school accountability:** The government of Punjab needs to introduce a system of school accountability in order to ensure that all schools are providing a quality education. This could include regular student learning assessments and public reporting of school performance.
- **Empower parents and communities:** The government of Punjab needs to empower parents and communities to play a role in improving education in the state. This could include involving parents in school decision-making, and providing communities with resources to support education.
- **Encourage collaboration between schools and other stakeholders:** The government of Punjab needs to encourage collaboration between schools and other stakeholders, such as parents, businesses, and non-profit organizations. This could help to bring in new resources and ideas to improve education in the state.

## Punjab



## PERFORMANCE OVER YEARS



# TAMIL NADU

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

Tamil Nadu has a number of education schemes in place to promote access to quality education for all its citizens. Some of these schemes include:

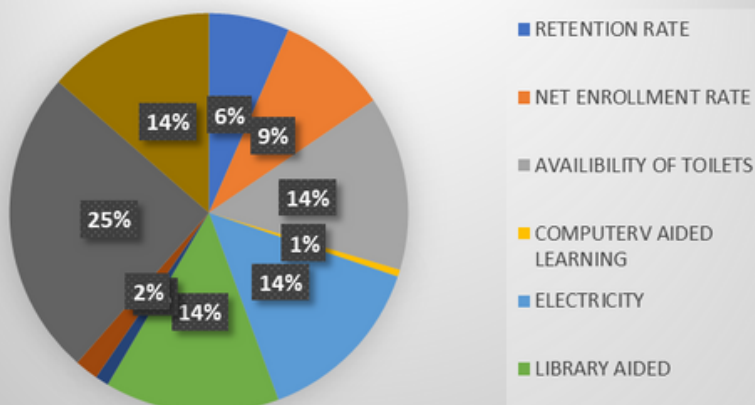
- **Free Textbook Scheme:** This scheme provides free textbooks to all students enrolled in government and aided schools in the state.
- **Free Bus Pass Scheme:** This scheme provides free bus passes to all students enrolled in government and aided schools in the state who live more than 3 kilometers from their school.
- **Free Coaching for Competitive Examinations:** This scheme provides free coaching to students from economically weaker sections of society who are preparing for competitive examinations such as the IIT JEE, NEET, and the UPSC Civil Services Examination

## RECOMMENDATIONS

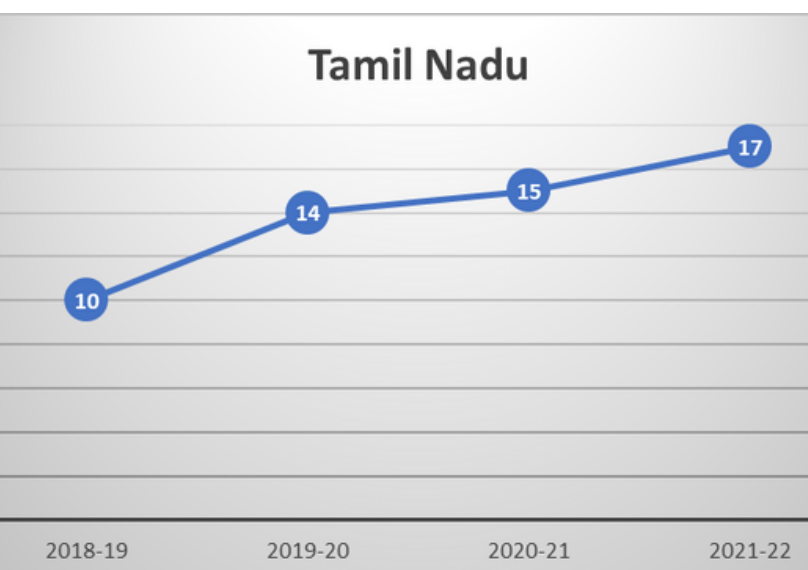
**Develop more bilingual and multilingual education programs:** This would help students to learn multiple languages and to become more proficient in their own language.

**Parent and Community Involvement:** Encourage active involvement of parents and local communities in the education process. Organize workshops and awareness programs to engage parents in their child's education.

Tamil Nadu



Tamil Nadu



# UTTAR PRADESH

## STATE RANK



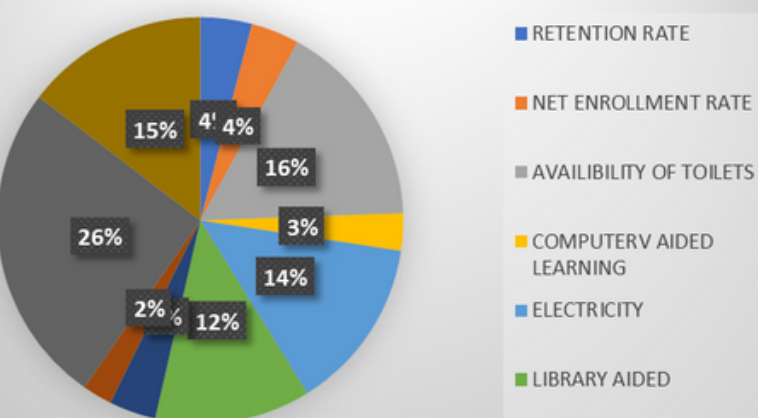
## POLICY REVIEW

**UP Free Education Scheme:** This scheme provides free education to all students enrolled in government and aided schools in the state.

**UP State Scholarship for SC/ST Students:** This scheme provides financial assistance to SC/ST students to pursue education from elementary to post-graduate level.

**UP State Scholarship for Minorities:** This scheme provides financial assistance to minority students to pursue education from elementary to post-graduate level.

## Uttar Pradesh



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Promote vocational education:** Vocational education can help to prepare young people for the workforce and give them more opportunities after they leave school. The government should promote vocational education in Uttar Pradesh.
- **Introduce distance learning programs:** This would allow children in remote areas to access quality education even if there are no schools nearby.
- **Promote gender equality:** The government should promote gender equality in education. This would help to reduce the gender gap in learning outcomes and ensure that all girls have the opportunity to get an education.

## PERFORMANCE OVER YEARS



# HARYANA

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

The Haryana government has made significant progress in recent years in terms of education policy and programmes. The focus of the government has been to improve access to, quality of, and relevance of education.

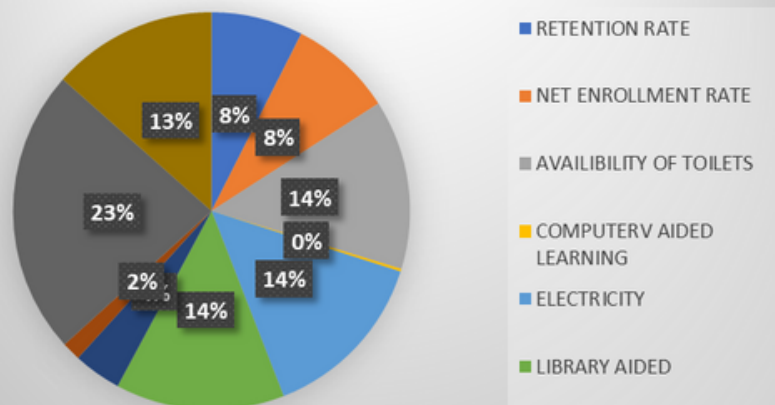
1 One of the most prominent programs is the Beti bachao, Beti padhao program, which aims to educate girls and empower them through education, which has helped in increasing the number of girls enrolled and staying in schools.

2 Shikha Setu is a program that utilises technology to facilitate better communication between the parents and the schools, thereby enhancing the involvement of the parents and the tracking of student development.

3 The state government provides textbooks and uniforms free of charge to students attending government schools, thus relieving parents of the financial burden and promoting school attendance.

Additionally, Haryana has placed emphasis on skill development and training programs to equip students with the necessary practical skills for future job prospects.

## Haryana

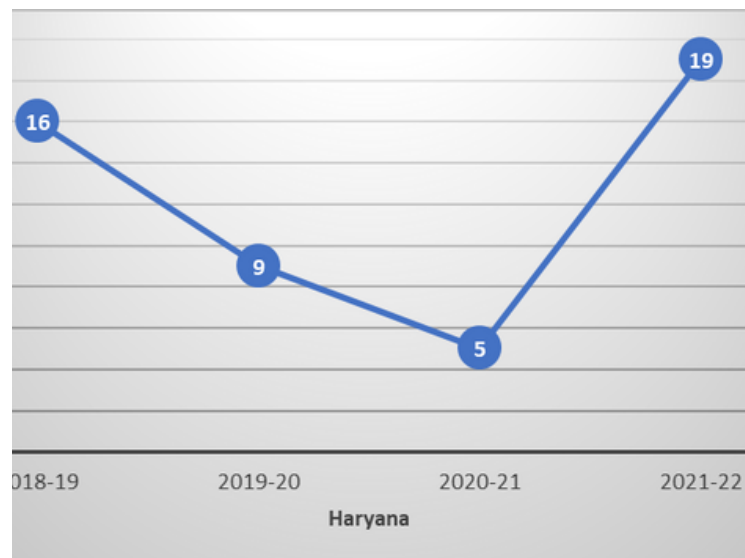


## RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Investing in digital infrastructure and connecting schools to the internet will provide students with access to digital content and virtual classrooms, improving their learning outcomes.

2. Create more training and skill-building opportunities to meet the needs of different career paths, helping students get ready for the workforce and cut down on unemployment.

3. Create policies that make it easier for students with disabilities or learning differences to get the education they need, and make sure they have the support they need to succeed.



# ASSAM

## STATE RANK



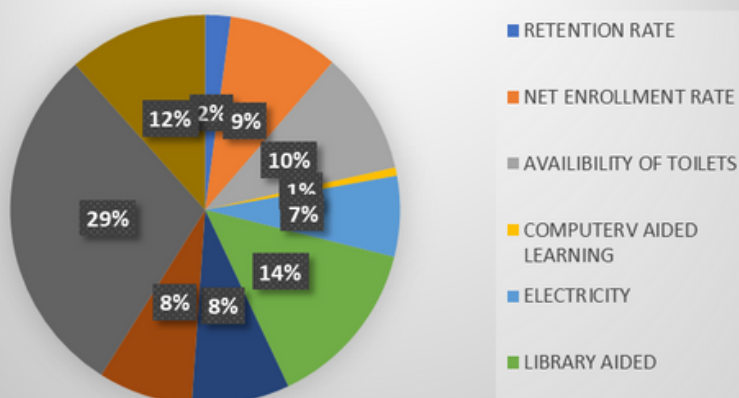
## POLICY REVIEW

- **Axom Adarsha Vidyalaya:** In several districts throughout the state, Axom Adarsha Vidyalayas, or model schools, have been built by the Assam government. These institutions adhere to a set curriculum and place a strong emphasis on giving pupils a top-notch education. The model schools want to improve academic standards and set an example for Assam's other schools.
- **Gunotsav:** To evaluate the caliber of instruction in primary schools, Assam has introduced the Gunotsav program, similar to Gujarat. The program tries to assess schools using a number of factors, such as infrastructure, instructional strategies, and student learning results. The assessment supports accountability in the educational system and identifies areas for improvement.

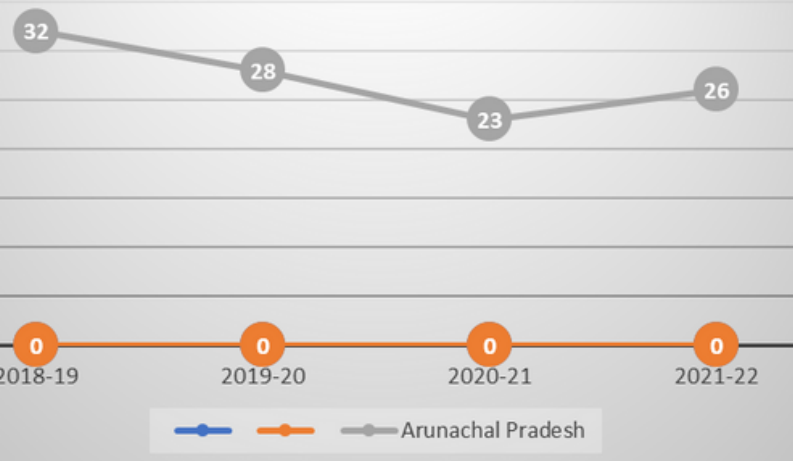
## RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Poor Implementation:** Some educational programs may not be implemented properly, which causes delays in the distribution of funds, the payment of benefits, or the accurate tracking of progress. This may prevent the intended recipients from receiving educational services on schedule.
- **Complexity and Administrative Barriers:** Some educational programs may have complicated processes and administrative barriers that beneficiaries must overcome in order to receive the benefits. The application process for the schemes may be deterred by onerous administrative procedures for eligible students.
- **Political instability:** Assam has seen times of political unpredictability, which may have an impact on the persistence and efficacy of educational programs. The execution of these activities may be hampered by frequent changes in government leadership and policies.
- **Corruption and poor management:** By diverting cash and resources from their intended uses, corruption and poor management can reduce the efficacy of educational programs. This may significantly lessen the effect of these activities.

### Assam



## PERFORMANCE OVER THE YEARS





# DELHI

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

Delhi's education policies and schemes have been widely praised for their progressive and transformative nature.

1 Programmes such as the 'Delhi Govt. School Transformation Program' aims to modernise government schools by introducing modern infrastructure, cutting-edge technology, and highly trained teachers.

2. The 'Chunauti 2018' initiative is an education reform program introduced by the Delhi government in 2018 to improve the learning levels of students studying in government schools. It seeks to bridge the learning gap among students and provides individualised attention to improve academic performance.

3. The 'Happiness Curriculum' was introduced by the Delhi government in 2018. It aims at fostering emotional well being and mental health among students. It has gained international recognition for its holistic approach to education, which emphasises values, mindfulness and mental health among students.

Challenges such as high pupil-teacher ratios and equal access to education remain in the system.

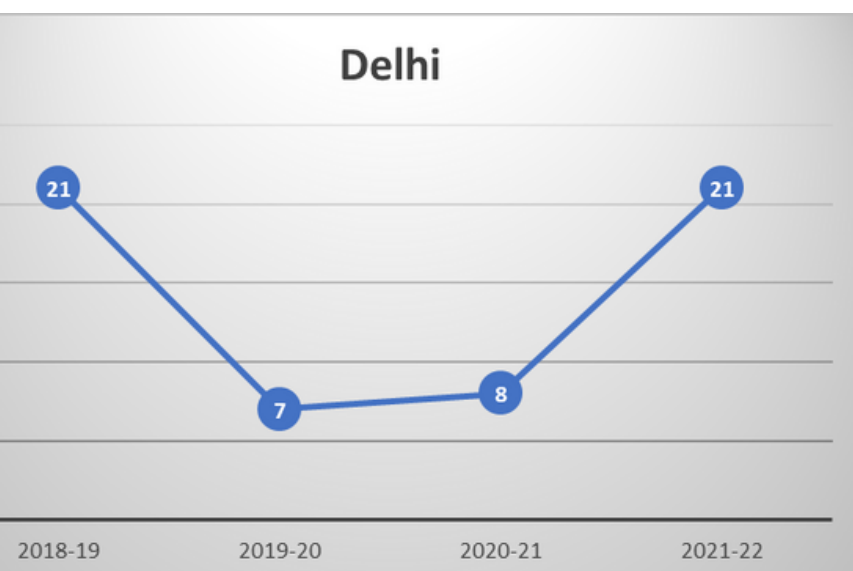
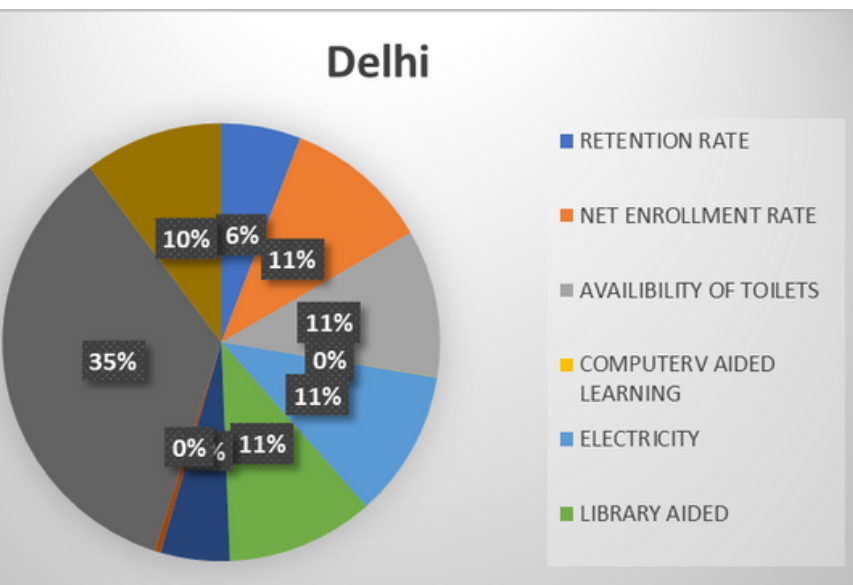
## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Digital infrastructure:** Invest in strong digital infrastructure to make it easier for students to access online learning materials, virtual learning spaces, and interactive learning content.

**Quality Teacher Recruitment:** Enhance teacher recruitment practices to attract highly qualified educators to create an effective and relentless teaching staff.

**Learning Support:** Create learning support programs to bridge learning gaps and give individualised attention to students, especially those who are struggling academically.

**Environmental Education:** Add environmental education to your curriculum to help kids learn about sustainability, climate change, and how to be more eco-friendly.



# TRIPURA

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

Tripura's education policies and schemes focus on holistic development, inclusion, and skill development.

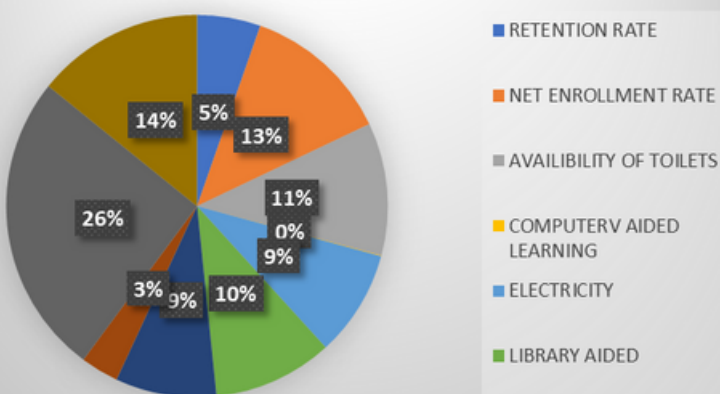
1 "Mukhyamantri yuva yogayog yojana": This scheme seeks to provide financial assistance to economically disadvantaged and educated unemployed youth in Tripura for the purchase of laptops, tablets and smartphones. The aim of the scheme is to foster digital literacy among the youth and increase their employability, thus enabling them to take advantage of opportunities and remain connected in the modern digital world.

2 Ektu khelo, ektu padho is a Tripura-based campaign that aims to encourage students to combine academic and sporting activities. The aim of the campaign is to encourage physical fitness among students and promote overall health and well-being by promoting a balanced approach to education which includes both academic and physical activities.

3 The "SVATS" Scheme, provides financial support to financially disadvantaged students from economically weaker sections. The "Sikshashree" scheme, aims to empower students belonging to marginalised communities through scholarships and support schemes.

All in all, Tripura's policy and schemes show a positive approach to promoting inclusiveness, improving educational opportunities, and equipping.

Tripura



## RECOMMENDATIONS

Enhance the accessibility and affordability of scholarship and financial aid programs to provide financial assistance to students from disadvantaged economic backgrounds.

In order to improve the educational environment and provide access to essential amenities, it is necessary to strengthen the efforts to upgrade school infrastructure through schemes such as the "Muruganj Rakshit Yojana".

Distance Education: Look into distance learning as a way to get more people to go to school, especially if you live in a remote area.

Sports and Physical Education: Encourage physical education and sports in schools to help kids lead healthier lives and grow up.





# JAMMU & KASHMIR

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a federally funded initiative that seeks to make primary education accessible to all children. Its main objectives are to boost enrolment, lower dropout rates, and raise the standard of instruction in elementary and upper primary schools.

**Chief Minister's Super 50 Coaching:** This scheme provides free coaching to students aspiring to crack competitive entrance exams for professional courses like Engineering and Medical. It aims to provide equal opportunities to students from the region to excel in various competitive exams.

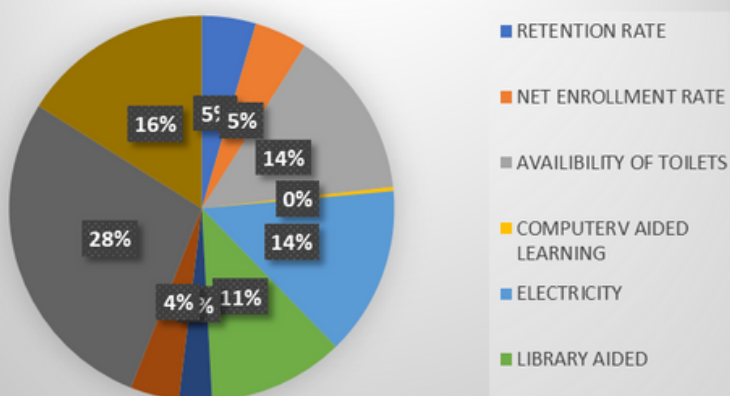
The Edu-J&K portal was established to give students, instructors, and parents a single location to access a variety of educational resources, announcements, and details on education in Jammu and Kashmir.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

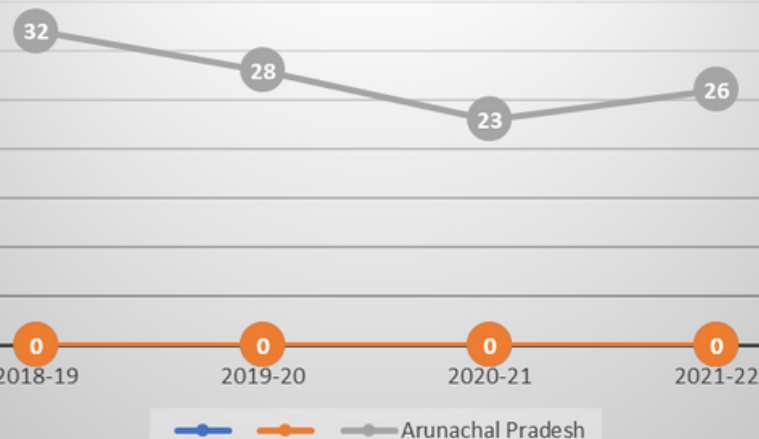
**Socio-economic Inequalities:** Inequalities in the region's socio-economic status result in unequal access to educational opportunities. Students from low-income homes could have trouble getting a good education and taking advantage of specific programs. **The transition from Conflict to Peace:** Since Article 370 was repealed and the state was reconfigured as a union territory, the area has witnessed considerable changes. The introduction and continuation of educational programs may be impacted by this transitional time.

**Accessibility and Connectivity:** Some of Jammu and Kashmir's hilly and remote geography makes it difficult to reach schools and educational resources. Digital learning initiatives may be hampered and access to high-quality education may be restricted by poor infrastructure and limited connectivity, particularly in rural and distant areas.

Jammu and Kashmir



## PERFORMANCE OVER THE YEARS



# MIZORAM

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

The education policy of the state of Mizoram is based on the vision of ensuring universal access to quality education for establishing an educated and literate society. The policy aims to provide free and compulsory quality education at elementary level, improve the standard of secondary and higher secondary level, and also improve adult literacy. The policy also seeks to promote equity, inclusion, quality, retention, and access in the education system. The policy is implemented by the School Education Department, which is responsible for formulating and executing policies and programmes for elementary education, secondary education, literacy and continuing education for adults. The department also coordinates with various agencies and institutions, such as the State Council for Educational Research & Training, the Mizoram University, the National Institute of Technology Mizoram, the College of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry, and the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

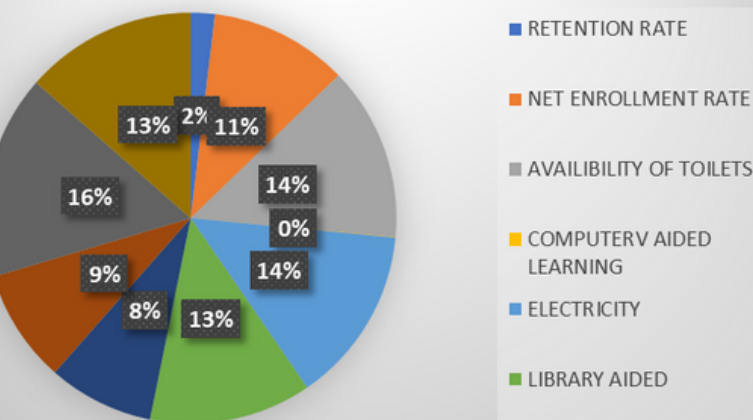
Improve the retention rate of students by providing incentives such as scholarships, stipends, free uniforms, textbooks, and mid-day meals. These can help reduce the dropout rate and increase the net enrollment rate.

Enhance the quality of teaching and learning by recruiting qualified and trained teachers, reducing the teacher-student ratio, and providing regular in-service training and professional development opportunities for teachers.

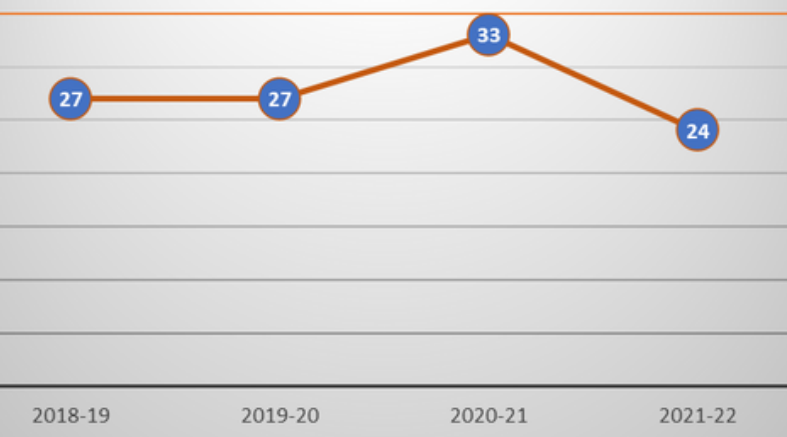
Strengthen the infrastructure and facilities of schools by ensuring adequate availability of toilets, electricity, computers, libraries, and other learning resources. These can improve the learning environment and outcomes of students.

Promote equity and inclusion in education by addressing the needs of disadvantaged groups, such as economically weaker sections, girls, tribal communities, and differently abled students. This can be done by providing special schemes, scholarships, hostels, transport facilities, and remedial classes for these groups.

## Mizoram

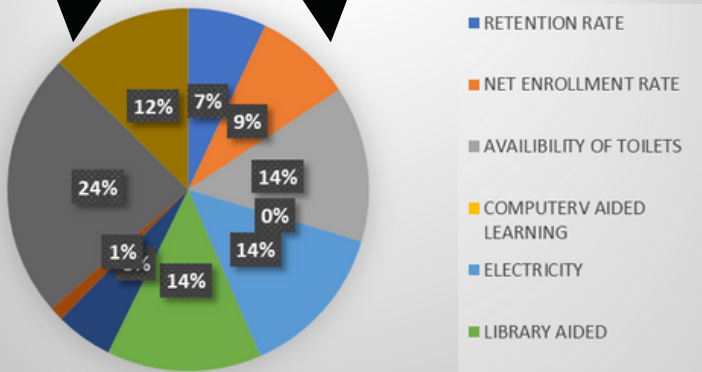


## Performance over Years



# GOA

## STATE RANK



## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Mobile Libraries :** Implement mobile library services to provide access to students in remote and underprivileged areas, thereby promoting a reading culture.

**Organize Career Fairs and Industry Expositions** to facilitate student networking with employers and exploring various career prospects.

**Host cultural exchanges** with other countries or states to help students learn about different cultures and develop a better understanding of the world around them.

## POLICY REVIEW

Goa's education policy and programs have made great strides in improving the state's education system in recent years. The Right to Education (RTE) Act has improved the accessibility of education, which has resulted in an increase in school enrollment and a decrease in the dropout rate.

Goa has placed emphasis on teacher training programs to ensure the professional development of teachers and to improve the standard of education through the implementation of modern teaching techniques and knowledge of the subject matter.

The state has set up skill development centers to provide training and hands-on experience to equip students with the skills they need to succeed in the job market.

Din Dayal Upadhyaya Swavalamban Yojana in Goa provides financial assistance and scholarships to economically weaker students pursuing higher education. The scheme aims to empower students by supporting their academic aspirations, encouraging them to achieve their goals, and promoting social inclusivity through education.

One of the most significant aspects of technology integration in education has been the growth of digital learning initiatives that allow students to access digital resources and interactive content.

# ARUNACHAL PRADESH

## STATE RANK



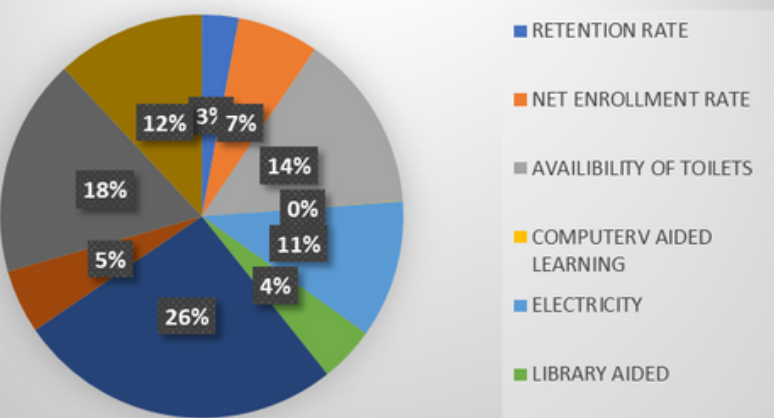
## POLICY REVIEW

**Arunachal Pradesh Vidya Scheme:** This scheme provides financial assistance to girl students studying in Class VI to XII. The amount is directly transferred into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

**Chief Minister Samast Shiksha Yojana:** This scheme provides financial assistance to schools in Arunachal Pradesh to improve the quality of education. The scheme also provides scholarships to students who excel in their studies.

**Arunachal Pradesh Eklavya Model Residential Schools:** These schools provide residential education to tribal children in Arunachal Pradesh.

## Arunachal Pradesh



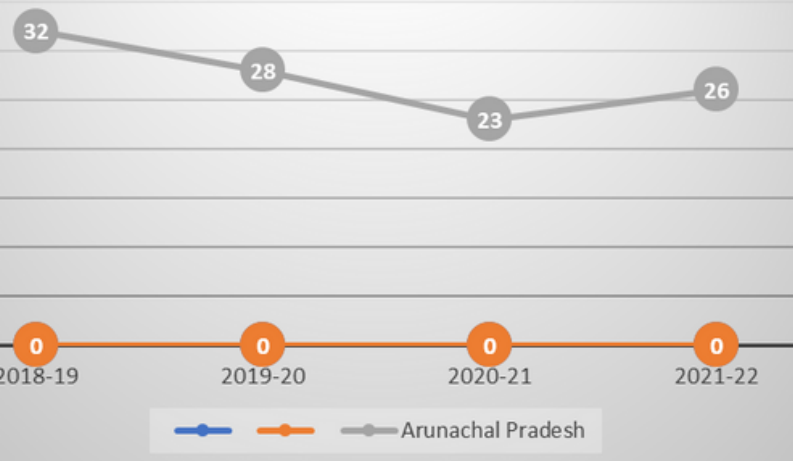
## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Promote multilingualism:** The government should promote multilingualism in order to help students learn about the different languages spoken in the state. This can be done by providing education in multiple languages and by encouraging students to learn about different cultures.

**Respect tribal culture:** The government should respect tribal culture in order to make education more relevant to the needs of tribal students. This can be done by incorporating tribal values into the curriculum and by providing opportunities for students to learn about their culture.

**Empower teachers:** The government should empower teachers in order to help them provide quality education. This can be done by providing teachers with training, giving them more autonomy, and by creating a supportive environment for them to work in.

## PERFORMANCE OVER THE YEARS



# CHANDIGARH

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

**Free Education for Meritorious SC and OBC Students Scheme:** This scheme provides free education to meritorious SC and OBC students who are studying in government schools and colleges in Chandigarh.

**Eklavya Model Residential Schools:** These schools provide residential education to tribal children in Chandigarh. EMRSs provide tribal children with access to quality education, and they also help to preserve tribal culture and traditions.

**Chandigarh Education Foundation:** This foundation provides financial assistance to schools and colleges in Chandigarh.

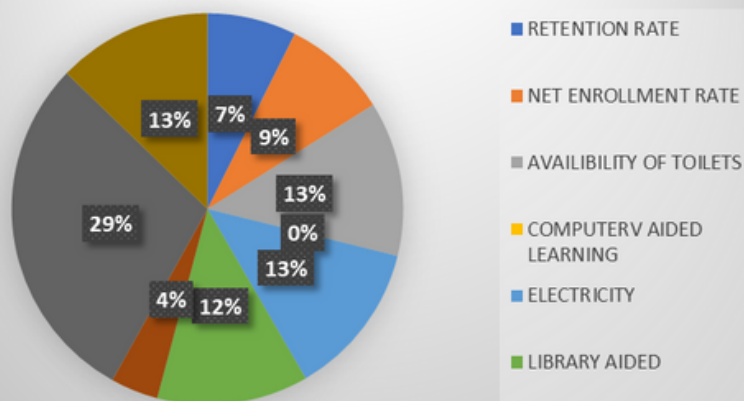
## RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to bridge the gap between educational attainment and employability, Chandigarh should focus on skill development by partnering with industries and vocational institutions to provide job-specific courses. This will provide students with the necessary skills to improve their career prospects and contribute to the economic development of the region.

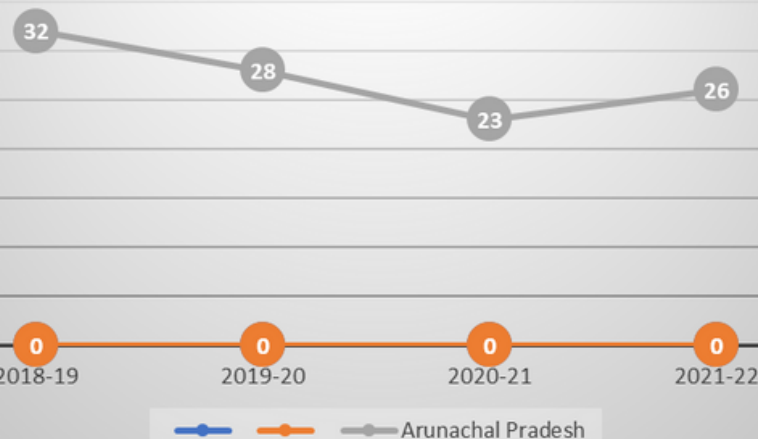
The Chandigarh educational sector should foster research and innovation to develop innovative teaching methods, curricula, and technological integration. Stimulating research initiatives and establishing platforms for knowledge sharing will result in a more vibrant and progressive educational environment in the city.

Inclusive education should be a priority for Chandigarh in order to provide equitable access to high-quality education for students of all abilities and backgrounds. By promoting an inclusive learning atmosphere, the city can contribute to the promotion of diversity, equity and overall educational excellence.

### Chandigarh



## PERFORMANCE OVER THE YEARS





# MEGHALAYA

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

The government of Meghalaya has demonstrated a commitment to providing inclusive education, and infrastructure improvement through its education policy and schemes.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims to ensure universal access to high-quality education at elementary and secondary levels, bridge the educational gap, and provide equitable opportunities for students.

The EQIP (Meghalaya Educational Quality Improvement Programme) aims to improve the quality of the education system in the state by improving the infrastructure, training of teachers, and improving learning outcomes in the schools. The objective of the EQIP is to improve the educational facilities and educational opportunities for the benefit of the students by providing them with an environment conducive to their overall development.

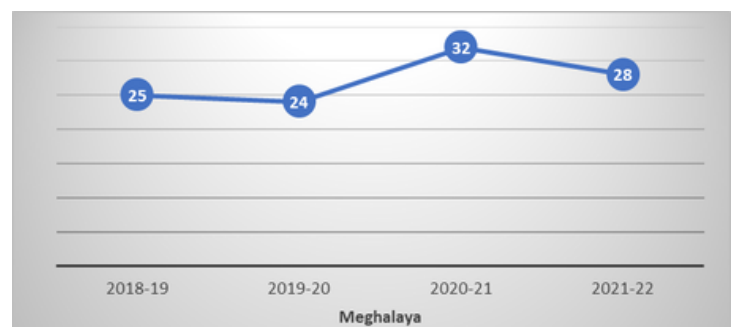
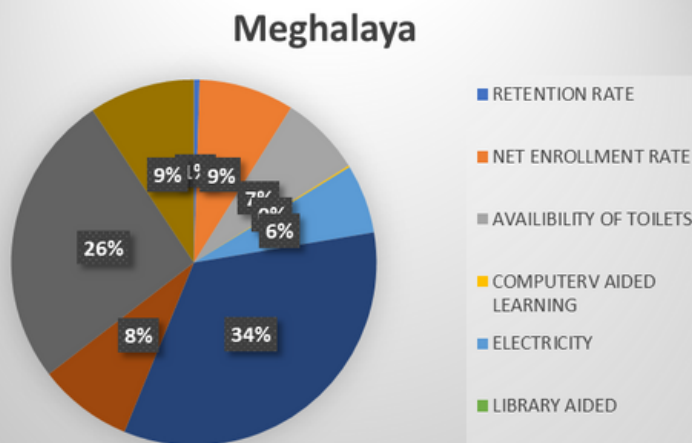
Pre-Matric & Post-Matric scholarships in Meghalaya are given to economically weaker students to help them complete their pre- and post-primary education. The purpose of these scholarships is to provide financial support to deserving students in order to enable them to pursue their studies.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Industry Academia Collaboration :** Expand links between educational institutions and industry to promote the acquisition of skills and job opportunities.

**Gender Sensitization :** Create and implement gender sensitization curricula to promote gender equity and awareness among students.

**Implement education outreach programs** to reach underprivileged and marginalized communities.



# SIKKIM

## STATE RANK



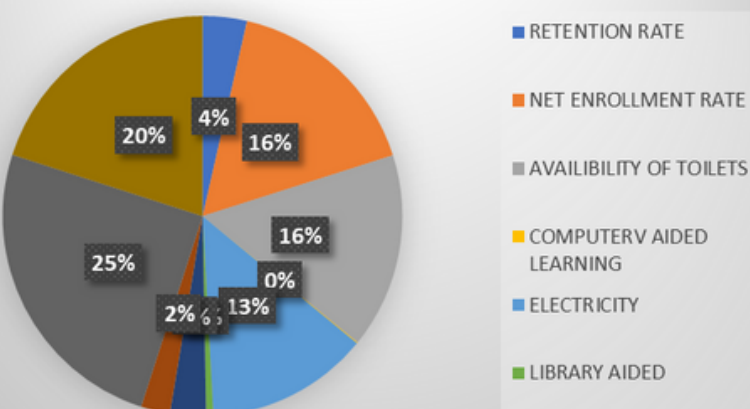
## POLICY REVIEW

**Sikkim Adarsha Vidyalayas:** These are model schools established in every block of the state to provide quality education to rural students. The schools are affiliated with CBSE and follow the NCERT syllabus. The schools have well-equipped infrastructure, qualified teachers, and modern facilities.

**Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):** This is a centrally sponsored scheme that aims to enhance access and improve the quality of secondary education in the state. The scheme provides assistance for various components, such as the construction of new schools, the upgradation of existing schools, and the provision of additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries, toilets, drinking water, furniture, etc. The scheme also supports teacher training, curriculum development, academic monitoring, student assessment, etc.

**National-level public institutions:** The state hosts several national-level public institutions that offer quality education and research in various fields. Some of these institutions are: the Central University of Sikkim, Sikkim University, Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences (SMIMS), National Institute of Technology Sikkim (NITSKM), etc.

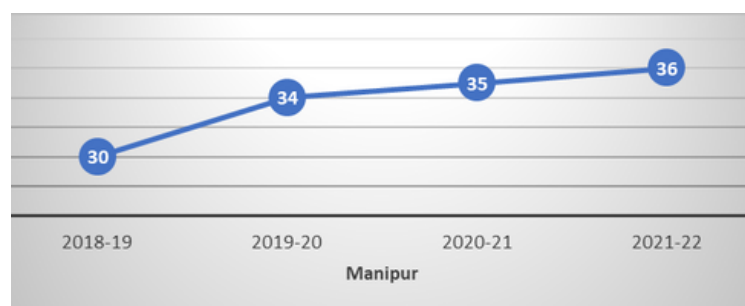
## Manipur



## RECOMMENDATIONS

**Increase the budget allocation for education:** The Government of Sikkim has accorded. Increasing the budget allocation for education can help in improving the infrastructure, facilities, quality, and accessibility of education in the state.

**Improve the net enrollment rate:** This indicator reflects the accessibility and availability of education in a region. According to a report by NITI Aayog, Sikkim had a net enrollment rate of 98.9% at the primary level, 93.8% at the upper primary level, and 82.2% at the secondary level in 2016-17





# NAGALAND

## STATE RANK



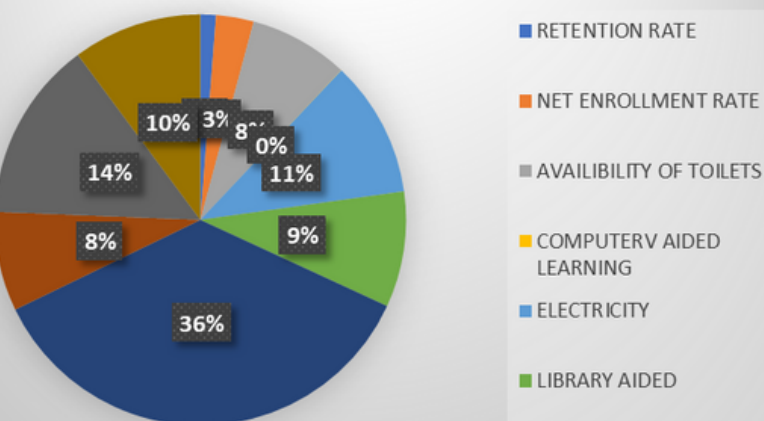
## POLICY REVIEW

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a federally funded program that aims to increase access to high-quality secondary education. In secondary schools throughout Nagaland, it emphasizes improving infrastructure, offering teacher training, and encouraging inclusive education.

**Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students:** This scholarship scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students pursuing higher education to promote their educational aspirations.

**Chief Minister's Meritorious Students Fellowship Scheme:** This scheme aims to provide financial support to meritorious students pursuing higher education to pursue their academic and career goals.

## Nagaland

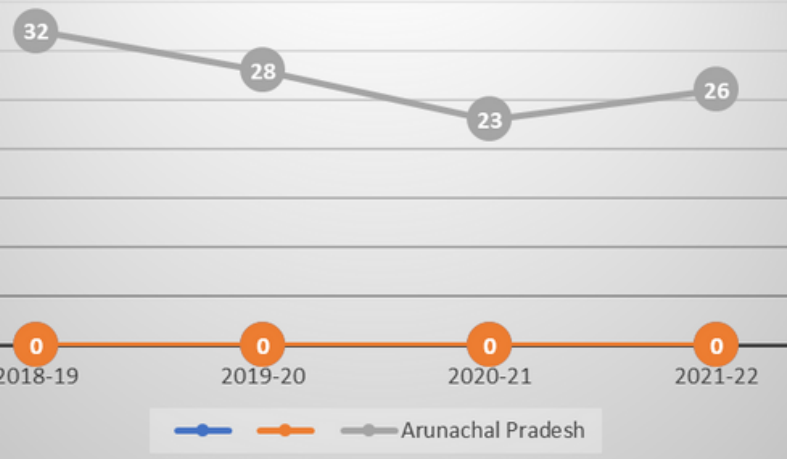


## RECOMMENDATIONS

Having more than 16 significant tribes, each with its own language and traditions, makes it impossible to execute a consistent policy. The NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on mother tongue-based education, but due to the great linguistic diversity, it is extremely difficult to provide sufficient resources and teacher training for each language. Furthermore, it is impossible to overlook the necessity of English language ability for success in the international employment market.

The distant areas of Nagaland lack communication and infrastructure. The lofty NEP goal of achieving 100% digital literacy and incorporating technology into the classroom presents significant challenges in communities with unstable access to essential services like energy and internet connectivity. The government, the commercial sector, and local communities must all work together to make large investments in the infrastructure needed to support digital learning.

## PERFORMANCE OVER THE YEARS



# PUDUCHERRY

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

The education policy of the state of Puducherry is based on the vision of providing quality education to all the children and youth of the state, and promoting a culture of learning and innovation. The policy aims to achieve universal access, equity, inclusion, quality, relevance, and accountability in the education system. The policy is implemented by the Department of School and Mass Education, which is responsible for formulating and executing policies and programs for elementary education, secondary education, teachers training, sanskrit education, computer education, special education and mass education in the state<sup>1</sup>

- Puducherry Adarsha Vidyalayas: These are model schools established in every block of the state to provide quality education to rural students.
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA): This is a centrally sponsored scheme that aims to enhance access and improve the quality of secondary education in the state.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Increase the budget allocation for education and invest more in infrastructure, teacher training, curriculum development, and student support services.

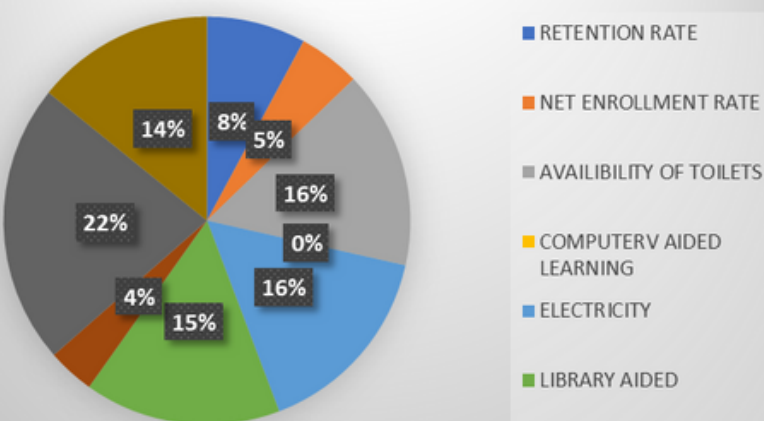
Implement a comprehensive and inclusive early childhood education program that covers all children from 3 to 6 years of age and provides them with quality learning opportunities and holistic development.

Strengthen the implementation of the Right to Education Act and ensure that all children have access to free and compulsory education from 6 to 14 years of age.

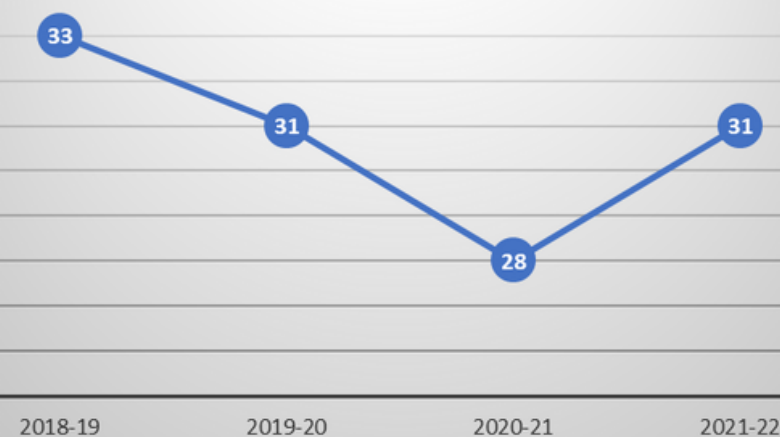
Enhance the quality of teaching and learning by adopting learner-centered pedagogies, integrating ICT in education, promoting critical thinking and problem-solving skills, and conducting regular assessments and feedback.

Reduce the dropout rate and improve the retention rate by addressing the socio-economic barriers, providing incentives and scholarships, creating a safe and conducive learning environment.

## Puducherry



## PERFORMANCE OVER YEARS



# HIMACHAL PRADESH

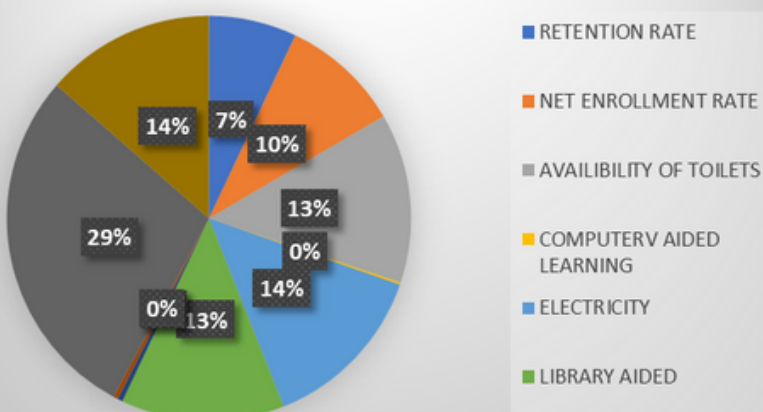
## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a scheme that seeks to improve secondary education through the improvement of educational standards, the improvement of educational infrastructure, and the training of teachers to enhance teaching techniques.
- Atal Tinkering Labs encourage students to engage in innovative and hands-on learning activities, promoting the exploration of STEM concepts.
- Kalpana chawla chakravarti yojana is a scholarship scheme run by the Himachal Pradesh government that provides financial aid to girls who have done well in their studies. It covers undergraduate and postgraduate programs in engineering, medicine, pharmacy, nursing and IT.

## Himachal Pradesh



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- In order to provide students with an understanding of online security and privacy, cybersecurity education should be implemented.
- Schools should provide counseling and other mental health-related services to promote the emotional health of students.
- Include financial literacy education in the curriculum to provide students with the necessary financial management skills.

## Himachal Pradesh



2018-19

2019-20

2020-21

2021-22

# DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU

## STATE RANK

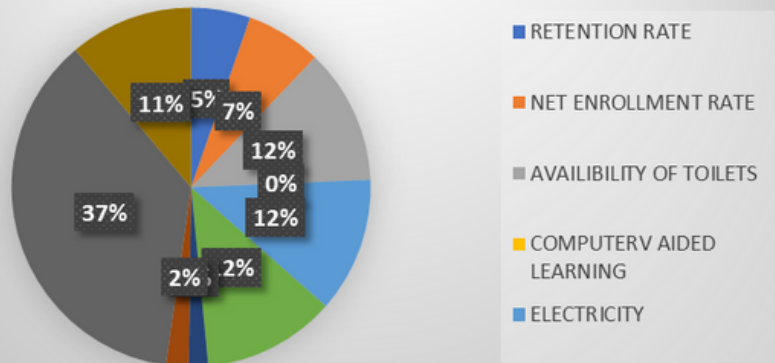


## POLICY REVIEW

Dadra and Nagar Haveli's education policy and schemes have demonstrated efforts to improve the region's education system. Shaala Siddhi program focuses on the assessment and improvement of schools' performance, encouraging accountability and transparency in the education system. The region continues its efforts to address challenges like teacher shortage, infrastructure development, and ensuring quality education for all learners, especially in remote and tribal areas.

Daman & Diu's government has focused on improving accessibility, quality, and skill development opportunities for students. Mid-Day Meal Scheme initiative ensures the provision of nutritious meals to students, encouraging school attendance and supporting their overall development. The government has taken steps to ensure access to quality education for students with disabilities and other marginalized groups, promoting inclusive learning environments.

## Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu



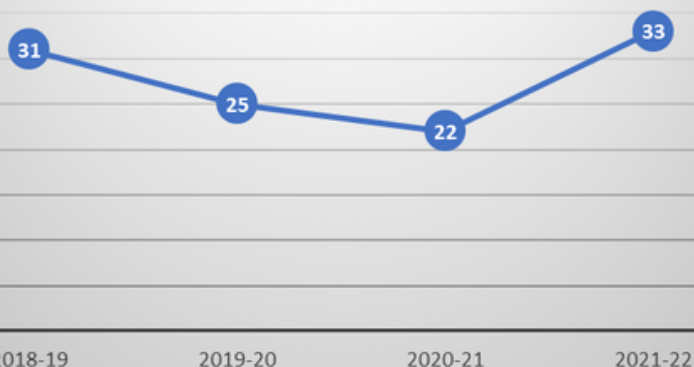
## RECOMMENDATIONS

Incorporate disaster management education to create awareness and preparedness among students.

Conduct periodic evaluations of education programs and make data-driven decisions. Organize cultural events and festivals to promote cultural exchange and appreciation.

Conduct gender sensitization programs to foster gender equality and awareness among students.

## Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu



# LADAKH

## STATE RANK



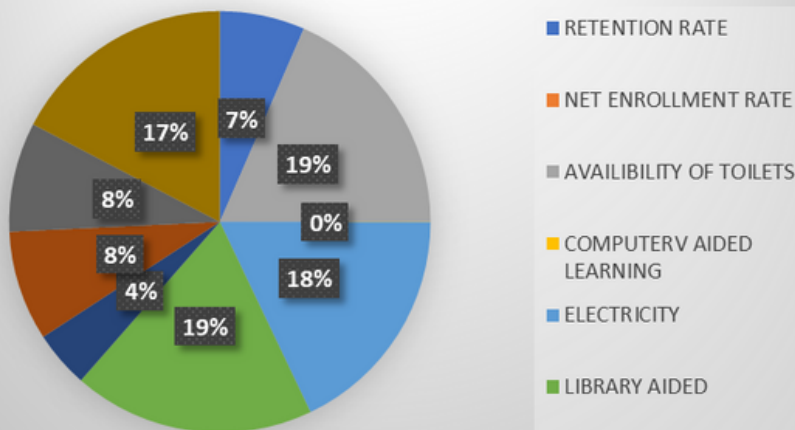
## POLICY REVIEW

The Ladakh Student Exchange Program facilitates cultural and educational exchanges for students in Ladakh. It aims to broaden their horizons, promote cross-cultural understanding, and foster global perspectives by enabling students to study and interact with peers from different regions and countries.

The Ladakh Education Development Scheme focuses on enhancing the quality of education in the region. It aims to improve school infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum development to provide a conducive learning environment. The scheme also emphasizes promoting education in remote areas and addressing educational challenges unique to Ladakh.

The Ladakh Education and Health Development Fund aims to improve education and healthcare infrastructure in the region. It supports the establishment of schools and healthcare facilities, provides scholarships to students, and enhances medical services. The fund is dedicated to overall development, fostering a better quality of life for Ladakhi residents.

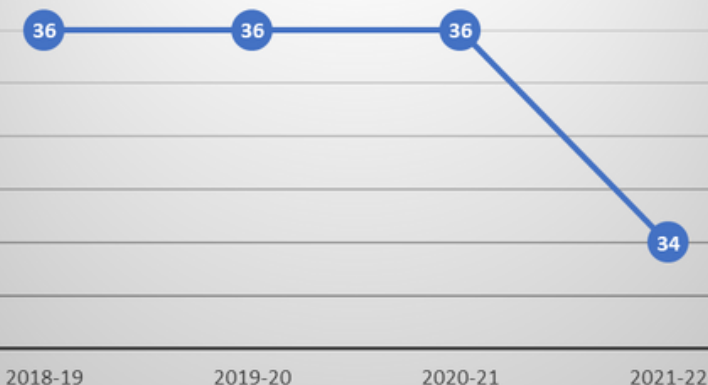
### Ladakh



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Initiate schools to adopt environmentally-friendly practices and foster environmental awareness among students.
- Student Grievance Redressal Mechanism : Establish a comprehensive system for addressing and resolving student-related grievances.
- Provide students with the opportunity to gain hands-on experience through internships and in-service training.
- Conduct education awareness campaigns to increase enrollment and retention rates.

### Ladakh





# ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

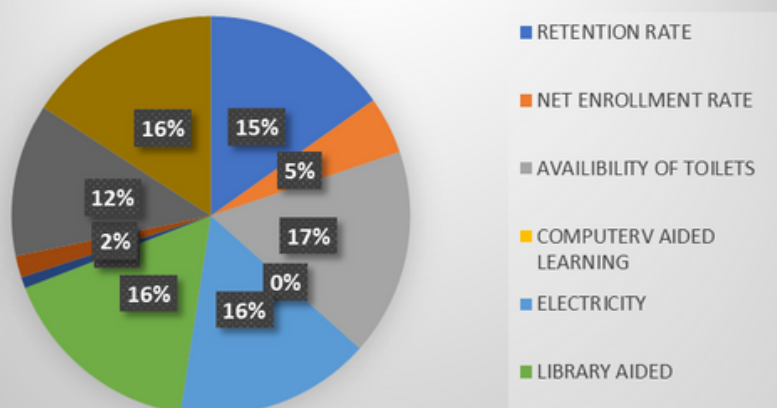
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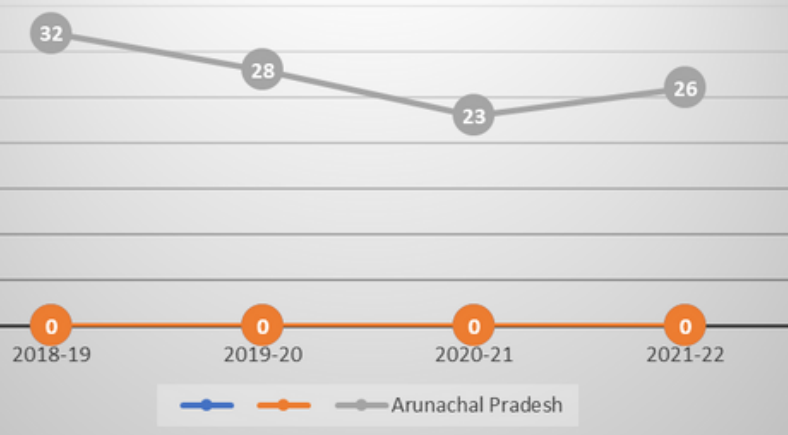
## POLICY REVIEW

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands Scholarship Scheme (ANISS): This scheme provides scholarships to students from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands who are studying in higher education institutions.
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands Education Foundation (ANIEF): This foundation provides financial assistance to schools and colleges in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands Teacher Education Scheme (ANITES): This scheme provides training to teachers in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

## Andaman and Nicobar Islands



## PERFORMANCE OVER THE YEARS



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Invest in infrastructure: The government should invest in infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, to make the ANI more accessible. This would make it easier to provide quality education to children in the region, especially those who live in remote areas.
- Embrace tribal culture: The government should work with tribal communities to develop educational programs that are sensitive to their culture. This would help to ensure that tribal children are able to succeed in school.
- Build disaster-resilient schools: The government should build disaster-resilient schools in the ANI to protect them from natural disasters. This would help to ensure that children can continue their education even in the event of a disaster.



# MANIPUR

## STATE RANK



## POLICY REVIEW

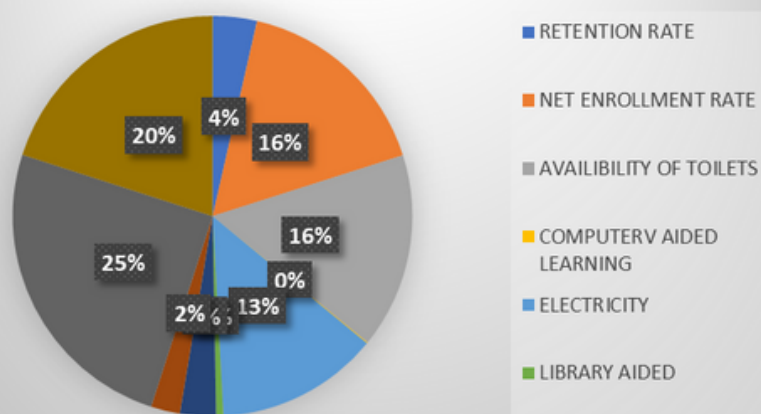
Manipur has made a lot of progress in improving its education system. The government is committed to creating a strong education system that is inclusive.

1 In Manipur, curriculum reforms are aimed at modernising and adapting the education system to the changing needs of the society. These reforms focus on developing practical skills, integration of technology, and the promotion of hands-on learning. With regular updates, the education system remains relevant and dynamic, preparing students for today's challenges and opportunities.

2 The chief minister scholarship scheme in Manipur offers financial aid to eligible students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to pursue higher studies. The objective of the scheme is to motivate students to excel in their studies and to guarantee quality education to those who merit it.

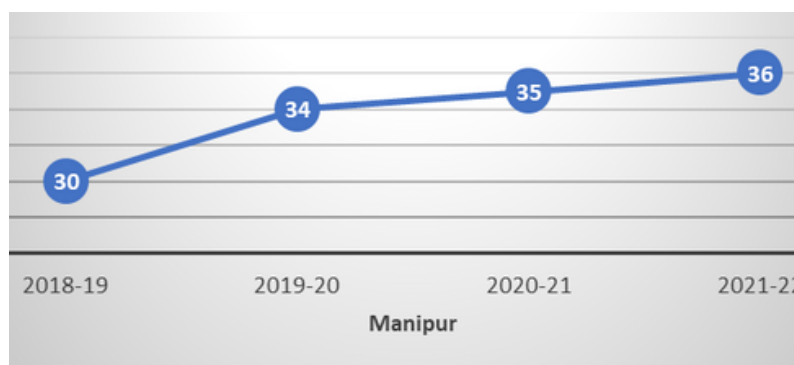
3 The Lifestyle Learning Programme focuses on training and developing practical skills for job and business opportunities. The government is also pushing for physical fitness and good sportsmanship in students.

## Manipur



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Develop entrepreneurship programs to inspire students to come up with new business concepts and hone their entrepreneurial skills.
- 2 Provide leadership training for school principals and administrators to enhance school management and effectiveness.
- 3 Encourage parent-teacher associations (PTA's) to promote better communication and cooperation between parents and teachers.



# CONCLUSION

In an increasingly interconnected world, the Education Index serves as a benchmark to measure progress, set goals, and collaborate on improving educational standards.

On the basis of the data obtained for the last 4 years from reliable sources, we have ranked 36 states on the basis of 4 parameters, Infrastructure, Equity, Quality, Access. According to our analysis, the top 5 states ranked for the past year are West Bengal, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The mentioned states have implemented the Education Policies and Schemes with utmost care and have ensured the development of their people.

The analysis concludes that the bottom ranked states are Himachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Ladakh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur. There is an urgent need for these states to formulate new schemes and work upon the implementation of these schemes.

We have analysed all the existing schemes and also suggested recommendations for these states after thorough analysis.

We have interpreted the index using analysis tools such as regression with the help of programming languages like Python, R, SQL etc. Following this, we shall draw up a conclusion showcasing the level and quality of education across the country. This would ensure an understanding of the literacy level, the quality of curriculum as well as the quality of infrastructure of education in the country.

This report is a snapshot of the education sector as a whole.

