

# CHAPTER-I

## EDUCATION

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Number of Educational Boards in the country increased about five and half times (from 7 to 39) between 1950-51 and 2006-07.
- From 1950-51 till 2006-07, the pre-primary/pre-basic schools increased approximately by 220 times.
- The number of primary/junior basic schools increased from 2.10 lakh during 1950-51 to 7.57 lakh during 2006-07. About 90% of primary schools are run by the Government and Local Bodies. The total number of primary school teachers (both trained and untrained) increased from 5.4 lakh during 1950-51 to 22.3 lakh during 2006-07. Enrolment in primary schools increased from 19.2 million during 1950-51 to 133.5 million during 2006-07. The teacher pupil ratio almost doubled from 24 to 45 during the same period.
- The number of middle/senior basic schools increased from 13,596 during 1950-51 to 3.00 lakh during 2006-07. During 1973-74 about 78% upper primary, middle and senior basic schools were run by the Government and Local Bodies which got reduced to 70%. The share of private aided schools declined from 17.75% during 1973-74 to 6.75% during 2006-07, whereas the share of private un-aided schools went up from a mere 5% during 1973-74 to 23% during 2006-07. The total number of teachers (trained as well as untrained) in these schools increased significantly from a mere 86000 during 1950-51 to 16.6 lakh during 2006-07. Enrolment also went up from 3.1 million to 54.4 million. The teacher pupil ratio increased from 20 to 35 during the same period.
- The number of high/higher secondary schools increased from 7416 during 1950-51 to 1.65 lakh during 2006-07. Only about 37% of secondary/senior secondary schools/pre-degree institutions are run by government and Local Bodies. The share of private aided schools/institutions reduced from 57% during 1973-74 to 28% during 2006-07 whereas the share of private un-aided schools/institutions increased from a mere 5.59% during 1973-74 to 34.56% during 2006-07. The total number of teachers (both trained and untrained) in these schools increased from 1.3 lakh to 22.2 lakh. Enrolment increased from 1.5 million to 39.5 million. The teacher pupil ratio increased from 21 to 32 during this period.
- The drop-out rates significantly reduced from 64.9% during 1960-61 to 25.4% during 2006-07 in primary schools (I-V), from 78.3% to 46.0% in the respective years in elementary schools (I-VIII) and from 82.5% during 1980-81 to 59.9% during 2006-07 in secondary schools (I-X).
- The number of recognized educational institutions in higher level education increased from 718 during 1950-51 to 21,108 during 2006-07. The increase has been phenomenal in case of medical colleges followed by Engineering/Technical colleges and Teachers Training Colleges. The total number of universities increased almost 10 times during this period.
- The crude literacy rate increased from 5.35 in 1901 to 54.51 in 2001. In case of males, the increase was from 9.83 to 63.24 while in case of females, the increase was from 0.60 to 45.15 during this period.
- Adult literacy increased from 27.76% in 1961 to 61 % in 2001 – in case of males, the

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increase was from 41.45% to 73.30% and in case of females the increase was from 13.15% to 47.80% during this period.

- Expenditure incurred on education increased from Rs. 64.46 crore during 1951-52 to Rs. 157320 crore during 2007-08.