

Introduction:

India is home to 17% of World's total population accommodated in an area of 2.4% of the World's total area. As against 2820 languages in the entire world, as many as 325 languages are effectively used in India alone. After every 8-10 Kms, local dialects change in India. The country has witnessed phenomenal educational development – both in quantitative and qualitative terms, since independence. However, the national goals of universal elementary education and total eradication of illiteracy have still remained elusive. The Government is committed to achieving these national goals and has been steadily increasing the budgetary allocation for education. The country has also made significant strides in higher and technical education.

India spent 4.11% of its GDP on education during 2000-2001 but about 44% of its adult population still remains to be made literate. Sub-Table -I compares the population, area, density, literacy rates and level of public expenditure on education in India and some of our neighbouring countries. Afghanistan with 63.75% adult illiterates is at the top, closely followed by Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan.

SUB-TABLE 1
POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, LITERACY & PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN INDIA AND SOME NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

Particulars	Population (millions) (2000)	Area (Sq. Kms)	Density	Percentage to world		Percentage of adult illiterate Population 2000	Public expr. on education as %age of GNP (1996)
				Area	Population		
World	6055.0	135604354	45	100	100	NA	NA
Afghanistan	21.2	652090	33	0.48	0.35	63.7	N.A.
Bangladesh	129.2	143998	897	0.11	2.13	59.2	2.2
China	1277.6	9596961	133	7.08	21.10	15.0	2.3
India	1027	3166414	324	2.40	16.96	44.2	3.2
Indonesia	212.1	1904569	111	1.40	3.50	13.0	1.4
Japan	126.9	377801	336	0.28	2.10	NA	3.6
Myanmar	46.4	676578	69	0.50	0.77	15.3	1.2
Nepal	22.5	140797	160	0.10	0.37	58.6	3.2
Pakistan	156.5	796095	197	0.59	2.58	56.7	2.7
Sri Lanka	18.8	65610	286	0.05	0.31	8.4	3.4
Thailand	62.0	513115	121	0.38	1.02	4.4	4.8

The area figures of India exclude area under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

SOURCE: *Statistical Yearbook, 1999 UNESCO & Census of India 2001-Provisional population totals*

2. Expenditure on Education:

Sub-Table -II depicts the expenditure on education in India during the period 1951-52 to 2000-2001. The expenditure on the education sector was slightly less than 1% of the GDP in 1951-52. The %age expenditure to GDP shows an irregular rise and fall. It rose to 2.33% in 1972-73 but in 1973-74 declined to 2.15%. It increased to 3.07% in 1979-80 and decreased to 2.83% in 1981-82. Continuing to rise and fall, it has reached a level of 4.11% in 2000-2001. Similarly, the percentage of expenditure on education and training to total expenditure of all sectors during the last five decades indicates that it has increased from 7.92% in 1951-52 to 13.55% in 2000-2001 i.e. by 6.37 percentage points during the last five decades. This translates to an annual growth rate of 0.13% during the period 1951-52 to 2000-2001.

SUB-TABLE-II

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN INDIA (In crore)

Years	Total expr. on education & trg. (Rev)	Total expr. on all sectors (Rev)	GDP at current prices(at factor cost) base year 1993-94	% of Edu. Exp. to all sectors Exp.	% of Edu. Exp. to GDP
1951-52	64.46	814.13	10080	7.92	0.64
1952-53	72.26	857.67	9941	8.43	0.73
1953-54	80.06	908.20	10824	8.82	0.74
1954-55	95.82	973.74	10168	9.84	0.94
1955-56	118.39	1111.26	10332	10.65	1.15
1956-57	132.88	1158.01	12334	11.47	1.08
1957-58	150.26	1416.62	12610	10.61	1.19
1958-59	173.78	1594.36	14106	10.90	1.23
1959-60	207.59	1770.06	14816	11.73	1.40
1960-61	239.56	1997.93	16220	11.99	1.48
1961-62	260.30	2225.40	17116	11.70	1.52
1962-63	278.76	2942.67	18302	9.47	1.52
1963-64	313.93	3488.97	20916	9.00	1.50
1964-65	369.29	3844.91	24436	9.60	1.51
1965-66	432.61	4404.82	25586	9.82	1.69
1966-67	487.83	5100.24	29123	9.56	1.68
1967-68	593.14	5619.77	34225	10.55	1.73
1968-69	649.13	6922.07	36092	9.38	1.80
1969-70	760.23	7908.07	39691	9.61	1.92
1970-71	892.36	8787.12	42222	10.16	2.11
1971-72	1011.07	10610.89	44923	9.53	2.25
1972-73	1150.43	11863.56	49415	9.70	2.33

Cont.....

1973-74	1300.72	12884.48	60560	10.10	2.15
1974-75	1570.67	14625.03	71283	10.74	2.20
1975-76	1849.47	17958.99	75709	10.30	2.44
1976-77	2039.09	20482.83	81381	9.96	2.51
1977-78	2630.60	22666.31	92881	11.61	2.83
1978-79	2994.69	26134.84	99823	11.46	3.00
1979-80	3347.57	30915.39	108927	10.83	3.07
1980-81	3884.20	36398.39	130178	10.67	2.98
1981-82	4435.29	33667.31	152056	13.17	2.92
1982-83	5509.17	43996.18	169525	12.52	3.25
1983-84	6229.53	61889.25	198630	10.07	3.14
1984-85	7455.88	69025.45	222705	10.80	3.35
1985-86	8713.02	67091.41	249547	12.99	3.49
1986-87	9479.13	80454.66	278258	11.78	3.41
1987-88	11798.35	92518.38	315993	12.75	3.73
1988-89	14069.82	107543.75	378491	13.08	3.72
1989-90	17192.50	126045.97	438020	13.64	3.93
1990-91	19615.85	146711.53	510954	13.37	3.84
1991-92	22393.69	170370.38	589086	13.14	3.80
1992-93	25030.30	190327.45	673221	13.15	3.72
1993-94	28279.69	218535.15	781345	12.94	3.62
1994-95	32606.22	251691.92	917058	12.95	3.56
1995-96	38178.09	286194.55	1073271	13.34	3.56
1996-97	43896.48	329389.92	1243546	13.33	3.53
1997-98	48552.14	380728.45	1390042	12.75	3.49
1998-99	61578.91	439768.11	1616033	14.00	3.81
1999-2000	77056.3(RE)	527303.29	1786459	14.61	4.31
2000-2001	77847.66(BE)	574436.07	1895843 Q	13.55	4.11

Q - quick estimates RE - Revised estimates BE - Budget estimates

Source: 1. National Accounts statistics published by C.S.O

2. Expenditure on Education Figure are taken from our publication titled Budgeted Expenditure on Education published by D/O Secondary & Higher Education.

3. Educational Institutions:

There has been a considerable increase in the spread of educational institutions during the period 1950-51 and 2000-2001. This is evident from Sub-Table-III. During the last five decades the number of Primary Schools increased by 3 times, while the Upper Primary Schools and Hr. Secondary Schools increased by 15 and 17 times respectively. The number of Colleges for general education and professional education increased by about 21 and 11 times respectively while the number of Universities increased by 9 times during the period.

SUB-TABLE-III

GROWTH OF RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM 1950-51 TO 2000-2001

Years	Primary	Upper Primary	High/Hr. Sec/ Inter /Pre. Jr. Colleges	Colleges for General Education	Colleges for Professional Education	Universities
1950-51	209671	13596	7416	370	208	27
1955-56	278135	21730	10838	466	218	31
1960-61	330399	49663	17329	967	852	45
1965-66	391064	75798	27614	1536	770	64
1970-71	408378	90621	37051	2285	992	82
1975-76	454270	106571	43054	3667	** 3276	101
1980-81	494503	118555	51573	3421	** 3542	110
1985-86	528872	134846	65837	4067	** 1533	126
1990-91	560935	151456	79796	4862	886	184
1991-92	566744	155926	82576	5058	950	@196
1992-93	571248	158498	84608	5334	989	@ 207
1993-94	570455	162804	89226	5639	1125	@ 213
1994-95	586810	168772	94946	6089	1230	@ 219
1995-96	593410	174145	99274	6569	1354	@ 226
1996-97*	598354	176772	102183	6759	1770	@ 228
1997-98*	610763	185506	107100	7199	2075	@ 229
1998-99*	626737	190166	112438	7494	2113	@237
1999-2000*	641695	198004	116820	7782	2124	@244
2000-2001*	638738	206269	126047	7929	2223	@254

* Provisional

** Includes institutions for Post-Matric courses.

@ Includes Deemed Universities & Institutions of National Importance.

4. Growth of Enrolment:

Sub-Table-IV presents the growth of sex-wise school enrolment in different stages of school education from 1950-51 to 2000-2001. The total enrolment at the primary, upper primary, Secondary and Sr. Secondary stages in the last five decades increased by 6, 13 and 19 times respectively. The girls' enrolment increased by 9, 35 and 56 times respectively during the same period in the above institutions.

SUB-TABLE-IV

ENROLMENT BY STAGES FROM 1950-51 to 2000-2001 (In million)

YEAR	Primary(I –V)			Middle/Upper Primary(VI-VIII)			High/Hr. Sec./Inter/Pre-Degree(IX-XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1950-51	13.8	5.4	19.2	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.3	0.2	1.5
1955-56	17.1	7.5	24.6	3.8	1.0	4.8	2.2	0.4	2.6
1960-61	23.6	11.4	35.0	5.1	1.6	6.7	2.7	0.7	3.4
1965-66	32.2	18.3	50.5	7.7	2.8	10.5	4.4	1.3	5.7
1970-71	35.7	21.3	57.0	9.4	3.9	13.3	5.7	1.9	7.6
1975-76	40.6	25.0	65.6	11.0	5.0	16.0	6.5	2.4	8.9
1980-81	45.3	28.5	73.8	13.9	6.8	20.7	7.6	3.4	11.0
1985-86	52.2	35.2	87.4	17.7	9.6	27.1	11.5	5.0	16.5
1990-91	57.0	40.4	97.4	21.5	12.5	34.0	12.8	6.3	19.1
1991-92	58.6	42.3	100.9	22.0	13.6	35.6	13.5	6.9	20.4
1992-93	57.9	41.7	99.6	21.2	12.9	34.1	13.6	6.9	20.5
1993-94	55.1	41.9	97.0	20.6	13.5	34.1	13.2	7.5	20.7
1994-95	60.0	45.1	105.1	22.1	14.3	36.4	14.2	7.9	22.1
1995-96	60.9	46.2	107.1	22.7	14.8	37.5	14.6	8.3	22.9
1996-97*	62.5	47.9	110.4	24.7	16.3	41.0	17.2	9.8	27.0
1997-98*	61.2	47.5	108.7	23.7	15.8	39.5	17.1	10.2	27.2
1998-99*	62.7	48.2	110.9	24.0	16.3	40.3	17.3	10.5	27.8
1999-00*	64.1	49.5	113.6	25.1	17.0	42.1	17.2	11.0	28.2
2000-01*	64.0	49.8	113.8	25.3	17.5	42.8	16.9	10.7	27.6

*Provisional

4.1 Girls Enrolment :

The participation of girls at all stages of education has been increasing steadily through the years as may be seen from Sub-Table-V. During the last five decades the girl's participation has increased in Primary, Middle, Sec./Hr.Sec stages and Hr. Education levels from 28.1% to 43.7%, from 16.1% to 40.9%, from 13.30% to 38.6%, and from 10.0% to 36.89% respectively. However, the girl's participation is still below fifty per cent at all stages of education.

SUB-TABLE-V**PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT BY STAGES.**

Year	Primary I-V	Middle VI-VIII	Sec./Hr.Se c/ 10+2/Inter	Hr. Education (Degree & above level)
1950-51	28.1	16.1	13.3	10.0
1955-56	30.5	20.8	15.4	14.6
1960-61	32.6	23.9	20.5	16.0
1965-66	36.2	26.7	22.0	20.4
1970-71	37.4	29.3	25.0	20.0
1975-76	38.1	31.3	26.9	23.2
1980-81	38.6	32.9	29.6	26.7
1985-86	40.3	35.6	30.3	33.0
1990-91	41.5	36.7	32.9	33.3
1991-92	41.9	38.2	33.8	32.3
1992-93	42.6	38.8	33.9	33.2
1993-94	42.7	39.1	34.3	33.5
1994-95	42.9	39.3	35.9	34.0
1995-96	43.1	39.5	36.1	37.2
1996-97*	43.4	39.8	36.2	38.2
1997-98*	43.6	40.1	37.1	34.8
1998-99*	43.5	40.5	37.8	38.8
1999-2000*	43.6	40.4	38.9	39.9
2000-2001*	43.7	40.9	38.6	36.9

*Provisional

4.2 Schedule Castes Enrolment :

The total Schedule Castes enrolment at the primary, upper primary and secondary/ senior secondary stages of school education from 1980-81 to 2000-2001 increased by 1.9, 3.0 and 3.3 times respectively. The girl's (SCs) enrolment increased by 2.4, 4.4 and 5.6 times respectively during the same period in the above institutions.

SUB-TABLE-VI

**ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS
DURING 1980-81 TO 2000-2001 (in 000')**

Year	Primary (I-V)			Middle (VI-VIII)			High/Hr. Secondary (IX-XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-81	7213	3768	10981	1621	602	2223	906	246	1152
1981-82	7413	3930	11343	1777	677	2454	973	273	1246
1982-83	7807	4244	12051	1906	741	2647	1091	330	1421
1983-84	8001	4472	12473	2297	999	3296	1395	382	1777
1984-85	8040	4651	12691	2543	1123	3666	1524	429	1953
1985-86	8727	5194	13921	2537	1082	3619	1378	432	1810
1986-87	7871	4655	12526	2315	1099	3414	1090	376	1466
1987-88	9083	5593	14676	2543	1193	3736	1521	507	2028
1988-89	9431	5771	15202	2584	1257	3841	1546	557	2103
1989-90	9523	5877	15400	2623	1298	3921	1701	630	2331
1990-91	9737	6057	15794	2747	1413	4160	1703	635	2338
1991-92	9709	6328	16037	3137	1556	4693	1878	703	2581
1992-93	10317	7034	17351	3478	1933	5411	1822	709	2531
1993-94	10412	7169	17581	3566	2014	5580	1981	827	2808
1994-95	10889	7543	18432	3330	1883	5213	1788	803	2591
1995-96	11284	7892	19176	3453	1992	5445	1854	887	2741
1996-97*	10552	7354	17906	3701	2255	5956	2004	936	2940
1997-98*	10590	7855	18445	3546	2219	5765	2072	1084	3156
1998-99*	11123	8377	19500	3748	2388	6136	2068	1149	3217
1999-2000*	11810	8625	20435	3881	2420	6301	2385	1399	3784
2000-01*	12059	9136	21195	4066	2628	6694	2418	1394	3812

* - Provisional

4.3 Schedule Tribes Enrolment :

The total Schedule Tribes enrolment at the primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary stages of school education from 1980-81 to 2000-2001 increased by 2.4, 4.2 and 4.5 times respectively. The girl's (STs) enrolment increased by 3, 6 and 6 times respectively during the same period in the above institutions respectively.

SUB-TABLE-VII

**ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION
DURING 1980-81 TO 2000-2001**

(figures in thousands)

Year	Primary (I-V)			Middle (VI-VIII)			High/Hr. Secondary (IX-XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-81	3133	1527	4660	537	205	742	246	83	329
1981-82	3293	1628	4921	603	232	835	265	93	358
1982-83	3540	1791	5331	663	263	926	302	110	412
1983-84	3765	1964	5729	758	299	1057	318	109	427
1984-85	3849	210	4059	866	350	1216	386	135	521
1985-86	4174	2406	6580	893	390	1283	420	165	585
1986-87	4150	2407	6557	988	446	1434	413	144	557
1987-88	4606	2623	7229	1008	447	1455	446	165	611
1988-89	4837	2759	7596	1037	466	1503	501	215	716
1989-90	4948	2850	7798	1075	494	1569	553	244	797
1990-91	4958	2911	7869	1131	576	1707	567	238	805
1991-92	4951	3082	8033	1214	580	1794	590	253	843
1992-93	5032	3333	8365	1336	693	2029	610	272	882
1993-94	5154	3441	8595	1424	770	2194	682	315	997
1994-95	5454	3605	9059	1377	871	2248	779	350	1129
1995-96	5589	3826	9415	1448	837	2285	763	359	1122
1996-97*	5185	3608	8793	1607	938	2545	811	397	1208
1997-98*	5152	3859	9011	1482	873	2355	823	426	1249
1998-99*	5312	3989	9301	1589	967	2556	856	452	1308
1999-2000*	6139	4511	10650	1804	1101	2905	918	504	1422
2000-01*	6330	4665	10995	1879	1205	3084	955	535	1490

* - Provisional

5. Teachers:

A teacher is one who teaches/instructs a group of pupils(students)pursuing a course in an educational institution. Sub-Table-VIII shows the substantial increase in the number of teachers from 1950- 51 in all types of schools. The total number of teachers increased from 7.51 lakhs in 1950-51 to 49.83 lakhs in 2000-2001 i.e. by more than six times while the number of female teachers increased from 1.15 lakhs in 1950-51 to 17.58 lakhs in 2000-2001 i.e. by fifteen times. During 2000-2001, the percentage of female teachers to total teachers was 35.60% in primary schools, 38.15% in Upper Primary Schools and 32.76% in High and Sr. Secondary Schools.

Sub-Table-VIII

TEACHERS BY TYPE OF SCHOOLS FROM 1950-1951 to 2000-2001

(in 000')

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			High / Hr. Secondary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-51	456	82	538	73	13	86	107	20	127
1955-56	574	117	691	132	19	151	155	35	190
1960-61	615	127	742	262	83	345	234	62	296
1965-66	764	180	944	389	139	528	368	111	479
1970-71	835	225	1060	463	175	638	474	155	629
1975-76	955	283	1248	554	224	778	559	200	759
1980-81	1021	342	1363	598	253	851	669	257	926
1985-86	1094	402	1496	663	305	968	793	339	1132
1990-91	1143	473	1616	717	356	1073	917	417	1334
1991-92	1152	492	1644	714	365	1079	931	450	1381
1992-93	1137	514	1651	709	376	1085	941	454	1395
1993-94	1110	513	1623	723	406	1124	953	492	1445
1994-95	1157	531	1688	746	410	1156	986	495	1481
1995-96	1176	558	1734	758	424	1182	1030	519	1549
1996-97*	1205	585	1790	768	428	1196	1003	539	1542
1997-98*	1229	643	1872	775	437	1212	985	536	1521
1998-99*	1246	658	1904	814	464	1278	1168	579	1747
1999-2000*	1236	683	1919	829	469	1298	1142	578	1720
2000-2001*	1221	675	1896	820	506	1326	1184	577	1761

* - Provisional

6. Educational Indicators**6.1. Gross Enrolment Ratio:**

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the percentage of the enrolment in the Primary (classes I-V) and Upper Primary (Classes VI –VIII) and/or I-VIII to the estimated child population in the age groups 6 to below 11 years and 11 to below 14 and/or 6 to below 14 years respectively. Enrolment in these stages includes under-age and over-age children. Hence the total percentage may be more than 100% in some cases.

(i) All Category of students:

The gross enrolment ratios for the age group 6 to below 11 years, 11 to below 14 years and 6 to below 14 years in respect of all categories of students are presented below in Sub-Table-IX.

SUB-TABLE-IX**GROSS ENROLMENT RATIOS (GER)**

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Elementary (I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1950-51	60.6	24.8	42.6	20.6	4.6	12.7	46.4	17.7	32.1
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	22.5	65.2	30.9	48.7
1970-71	95.5	60.5	78.6	46.5	20.8	33.4	75.5	44.4	61.9
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9	82.2	52.1	67.5
1990-91	114.0	85.5	100.1	76.6	47.0	62.1	100.0	70.8	86.0
1991-92	112.8	86.9	100.2	75.1	49.6	61.4	101.2	73.2	87.7
1992-93	95.0	73.5	84.6	72.5	48.9	67.5	87.7	65.7	77.2
1993-94	90.0	73.1	81.9	62.1	45.4	54.2	80.2	63.7	72.3
1994-95	96.6	78.2	87.7	68.9	50.0	60.0	87.2	68.8	78.4
1995-96	97.1	79.4	88.6	67.8	49.8	59.3	86.9	69.4	78.5
1996-97 *	98.7	81.9	90.6	70.9	52.8	62.4	88.9	71.8	80.7
1997-98 *	97.7	81.2	89.7	66.5	49.5	58.5	86.4	70.0	78.6
1998-99 *	100.9	82.9	92.1	65.3	49.1	57.6	87.6	70.6	79.4
1999-2000 *	104.1	85.2	94.9	67.2	49.7	58.8	90.1	72.0	81.3
2000-2001 *	104.9	85.9	95.7	66.7	49.9	58.6	90.3	72.4	81.6

**Provisional*

(ii) Scheduled Caste Students:

The gross enrolment ratios for Scheduled Caste students *in* the age-group 6 to below 11 years, 11 to below 14 years and 6 to below 14 years are presented below in Sub-Table-X.

SUB-TABLE-X**GROSS ENROLMENT RATIOS (GER) of Scheduled Caste Students**

Year	Primary (I-V) (6-11 age group)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII) (11-14 age)			Elementary (I-VIII) (6-14 age)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1986-87	103.8	64.8	84.8	52.7	26.6	40.4	85.1	50.8	68.4
1987-88	120.9	80.4	101.2	64.5	31.5	48.5	96.3	59.4	78.3
1988-89	109.6	76.2	93.5	61.2	31.2	46.6	98.7	60.9	80.3
1989-90	123.5	83.8	104.2	68.2	35.5	52.3	99.0	61.7	80.8
1990-91	125.5	86.2	106.4	68.7	35.8	52.7	100.6	63.5	82.5
1991-92	121.4	83.5	102.9	68.9	36.0	52.9	102.3	66.3	84.8
1992-93	128.0	92.1	110.5	75.1	44.0	59.9	108.7	74.6	92.1
1993-94	123.3	91.2	107.8	74.2	45.0	60.1	105.5	74.4	90.5
1994-95	106.0	79.5	93.4	68.9	42.0	56.0	105.9	75.3	91.1
1995-96	109.9	83.2	97.1	71.4	44.5	58.5	109.0	78.5	94.3
1996-97*	100.8	76.2	89.0	64.3	44.2	54.9	87.9	65.2	77.1
1997-98*	102.3	81.6	92.4	60.3	37.6	48.9	87.0	64.9	76.2
1998-99*	96.6	78.0	87.6	72.1	51.0	62.1	89.0	69.8	79.7
1999- 2000*	103.6	80.5	92.4	73.6	50.3	62.5	94.1	71.2	83.0
2000- 2001*	107.3	85.8	96.8	76.2	53.3	65.3	97.3	75.5	86.8

**Provisional*

(iii) Scheduled Tribe Students:

The gross enrolment ratios for Scheduled Tribe students *in* the age-group 6 to below 11 years, 11 to below 14 years and 6 to below 14 years are presented below in Sub-Table-XI.

SUB-TABLE-XI

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIOS (GER) of Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Elementary (I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1986-87	111.0	68.0	90.1	45.6	21.9	34.1	87.1	51.1	69.6
1987-88	117.3	75.1	96.7	47.8	22.2	35.4	94.4	54.5	75.0
1988-89	98.2	62.9	81.0	41.1	19.2	30.4	97.9	56.8	77.9
1989-90	120.2	80.5	100.9	51.7	26.0	39.2	99.6	58.3	79.5
1990-91	125.4	81.4	104.0	53.9	26.7	40.7	99.6	60.2	80.4
1991-92	125.6	82.6	104.7	54.1	27.3	41.0	99.7	62.5	81.6
1992-93	126.7	88.6	108.2	58.5	32.0	45.6	101.8	68.0	85.4
1993-94	123.9	88.8	107.0	60.2	34.9	48.0	100.8	69.3	85.6
1994-95	112.3	76.2	93.6	54.5	36.4	45.7	103.2	72.6	88.5
1995-96	115.0	80.2	96.9	57.3	35.0	46.5	105.7	75.1	90.9
1996-97*	113.7	83.3	98.7	58.3	36.6	47.9	87.6	61.3	74.8
1997-98*	102.9	78.3	90.7	53.0	32.9	43.2	85.1	62.4	73.9
1998-99*	96.9	73.2	85.1	63.4	40.5	52.2	86.3	63.2	74.9
1999-2000*	112.7	82.7	97.7	70.8	44.8	58.0	99.3	70.9	85.2
2000-2001*	116.9	85.5	101.1	72.5	47.7	60.2	102.5	73.5	88.0

*Provisional

6.2. Gross Drop-out Rates:

The Gross Drop-out Rate represent percentage of pupils who drop out from a given grade or cycle or level of education in a given school year. The method used to calculate Gross Drop-out Rates is known as **Apparent Cohort Method**. There are certain limitation of this method in providing precise estimates as it did not take into account the data on repeaters. The rates of drop out have decreased from 64.9% in 1960-61 to 40.7% in 2000-2001 in primary classes. Similarly, the rate of dropouts which was 78.3% in 1960-61, has come down to 53.7% in 2000-2001 in the upper primary classes, implying an improvement in retention rates as would be evident from Sub-Table.XII.

SUB-TABLE-XII

DROP-OUT RATES AT PRIMARY, MIDDLE & SECONDARY STAGES

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1992-93	1999-00*	2000-2001*
Classes I-V							
Boys	61.7	64.5	56.2	40.1	43.8	38.7	39.7
Girls	70.9	70.9	62.5	46.0	46.7	42.3	41.9
Total	64.9	67.0	58.7	42.6	45.0	40.3	40.7
Classes I-VIII							
Boys	75.0	74.6	68.0	59.1	58.2	52.0	50.3
Girls	85.0	83.4	79.4	65.1	65.2	58.0	57.7
Total	78.3	77.9	72.7	60.9	61.1	54.5	53.7
Classes I-X							
Boys	N.A	N.A	79.8	67.5	70.0	66.6	66.4
Girls	N.A	N.A	86.6	76.9	77.3	70.6	71.5
Total	N.A.	N.A	82.5	71.3	72.9	68.3	68.58

* - Provisional

6.3 TEACHER PUPIL RATIO(TPR):

On the basis of the school enrolment and the number of teachers, the TPR for the years after independence is indicated in Sub-Table - XIII. At the time of independence there was a widespread dearth of educational institutions in the country and the utilization of institutions was also not optimum. During the year 1950-51 the Teacher Pupil Ratio in primary schools was 1:24, in middle schools it was 1:20 and in High and Higher Secondary schools, the TPR was 1:21. In 2000-2001 this ratio has now increased to 1:43 in primary schools; 1:38 in upper primary schools and 1:32 in High and Higher Secondary Schools. Though the number of educational institutions has considerably increased after independence, the higher TPR indicates that the utilisation of the educational facilities has also increased. The increased enrolment at various levels also underscores the need for opening of a greater number of educational institutions for improving the quality of education

SUB-TABLE-XIII**TEACHER PUPIL RATIO(TPR)**

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High / Hr. Secondary
1950-51	1:24	1:20	1:21
1960-61	1:36	1:31	1:25
1970-71	1:39	1:32	1:25
1980-81	1:38	1:33	1:27
1990-91	1:43	1:37	1:31
1995-96	1:43	1:37	1:32
1996-97*	1:45	1:38	1:33
1997-98*	1:42	1:37	1:31
1998-99*	1:42	1:37	1:31
1999-2000*	1:43	1:38	1:32
2000-2001*	1:43	1:38	1:32

* - Provisional

6.4 NUMBER OF FEMALE TEACHERS PER HUNDRED MALE TEACHERS:

On the basis of the number of female and of male teachers, the number of female teachers per hundred male teachers for the last five decades is indicated in Sub-Table - XIV *The number of female teachers have increased from 20 to 55 in primary classes, 18 to 62 in Upper Primary classes, 19 to 49 in High/Higher Secondary classes for every 100 male teachers in the five decades.* Which shows girls participation in education at all levels has increased many folds after independence.

Sub-Table - XIV

NUMBER OF FEMALE TEACHERS PER 100 MALE TEACHERS

YEAR	PRIMARY SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
1	2	3	4
1950-51	20	18	19
1960-61	21	32	27
1970-71	27	38	33
1980-81	33	42	38
1990-91	41	50	46
1991-92	43	51	48
1992-93	45	53	48
1993-94	46	56	52
1994-95	46	55	50
1995-96	47	56	50
1996-97*	49	55	54
1997-98*	52	56	54
1998-99*	53	57	50
1999-2000*	55	57	51
2000-2001*	55	62	49

* - Provisional

6.5 Number of Girls enrolment per hundred boys enrolled:

The girl's enrolment has increased from 39 to 78 in primary classes, 18 to 69 in Upper Primary and 16 to 63 in Secondary Classes for every 100 boys during the last five decades. The number of girls enrolment per hundred boys is indicated in Sub-Table - XV

Sub-Table - XV

Number of Girls enrolment per hundred boys enrolled

YEAR	PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY
	(I-V)	(VI-VIII)	(IX-X)
1	2	3	4
1950-51	39	18	16
1960-61	48	32	23
1970-71	60	41	35
1980-81	63	49	44
1990-91	71	58	50
1991-92	72	62	52
1992-93	72	61	51
1993-94	76	66	57
1994-95	75	65	57
1995-96	76	65	57
1996-97*	77	66	59
1997-98*	76	67	60
1998-99*	77	68	62
1999-2000*	77	68	65
2000-2001*	78	69	63

* - Provisional

7. Literacy:

A person is considered literate if he or she can read and write, with understanding, in any language. However, a person who can merely read, but cannot write, is not recorded as literate in census.

7.1 Crude Literacy Rates 1901 to 2001:

The Crude Literacy Rates in this table have been computed with the total population as base without removing the mandatory illiterate population aged 0-4 or 0-6 from the denominator. The Crude Literacy Rates starting from 1901 onwards show a consistent increase both for males and females as given below in

SUB-TABLE-XVI

Census Year	Crude literacy rate points			Change in percent points		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60	----	----	----
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05	0.57	0.73	0.45
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81	1.24	1.65	0.76
1931	9.50	15.59	2.93	2.34	3.38	1.12
1941	16.10	24.90	7.30	6.60	9.31	4.37
1951	16.67	24.95	7.93	0.57	0.05	0.63
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95	7.35	9.49	5.02
1971	29.45	39.45	18.69	5.43	5.01	5.74
1981	36.23	46.89	24.82	6.78	7.44	6.13
1991	42.84	52.74	32.17	6.61	5.85	7.35
2001	55.30	64.13	45.84	12.46	11.39	13.67

Source: Census of India 2001

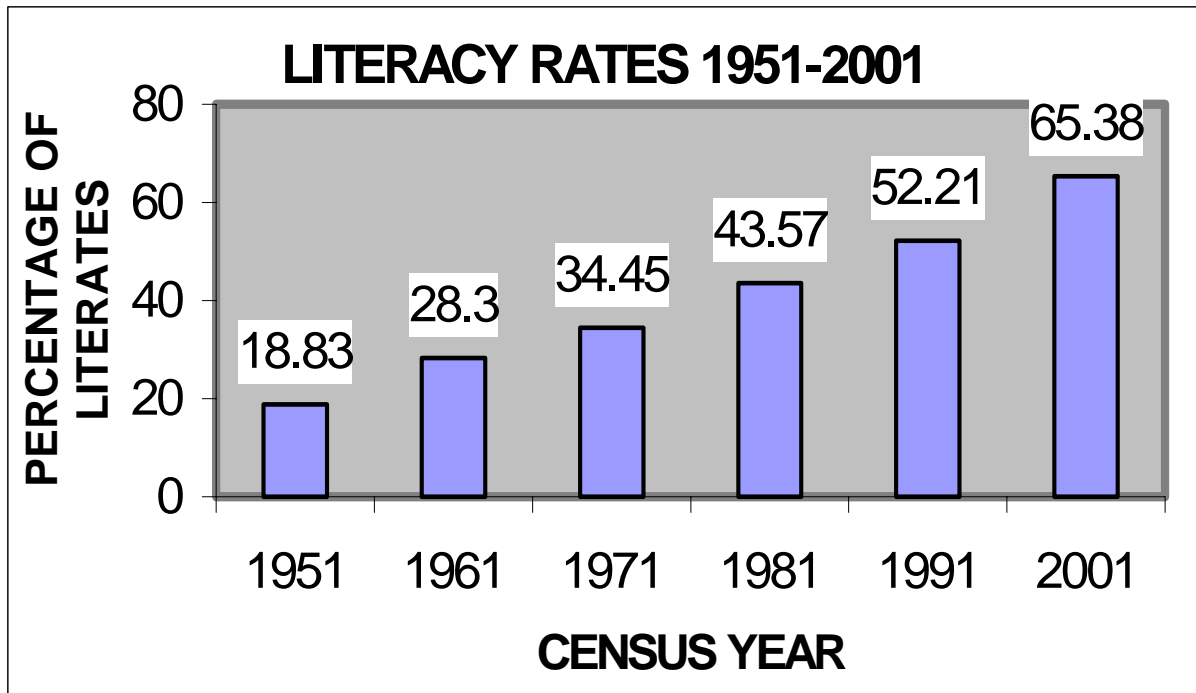
7.2 Literacy rates in India (1951-2001):

Literacy rates for the years 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses relate to the population aged five years and above while those for the 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses relate to the population seven years and above. The literacy rate for the country as a whole in 2001 was 65.38 percent for the population aged seven years and over. The corresponding figures for males and females were 75.85 and 54.16 percent respectively. The literacy rates are given in Sub-Table-XVII.

Sub-Table XVII**Literacy rates**

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	65.38	75.85	54.16	21.70

Source: Census of India



7.3 Adult Literacy:

The position with regard to the population 15 years and above during all these four decadal censuses and the 52nd and 54th Rounds of NSSO is given in Sub-Table-XVIII.. It will be observed from the above that the literacy percentage of males increased from 41.45% during 1961 to 61.89 during 1991 and those for females increased from 13.15% in 1961 to 34.09% in 1991. The total literacy percentage in ages 15+ was 27.76% during 1961 census, which increased by 21 percentage points to 48.54% during 1991 as against the overall literacy of 52.21%. However, according to the 52nd round, the literacy percentage in the age-group 15 years and above is 54.32% (total); 67.25% Males and 40.67% Females and the 54th NSSO Round has placed the adult literacy of India at 57% (70% M & 44% F).

SUB-TABLE –XVIII**ADULT LITERACY 15 YEARS AND ABOVE**

Particulars	1961	1971	1981	1991*	1996 @	1998 #
I-Illiteracy % age						
Male	58.55	52.31	45.09	38.11	32.75	30
Female	86.85	80.64	74.30	65.91	59.33	56
Total	72.24	65.92	59.18	51.46	45.48	43
II- Literacy %age						
Male	41.45	47.69	54.91	61.89	67.25	70
Female	13.15	19.36	25.70	34.09	40.67	44
Total	27.76	34.08	40.82	48.54	54.32	57

*Excluding J&K

@ **NSSO 52nd Round 1995-96**

NSSO 54th Round 1998

7.4 Decadal Difference in Literacy:

The State of Mizoram which had reported the lowest gap in male-female literacy during 1991 with 7.01 percentage points, has further narrowed it down to 4.56 in 2001, to lead all the States / UTs in the country. Mizoram is followed by Meghalaya with a gap of 5.73 percentage points and Kerala with 6.34 percentage points. The highest improvement in male literacy rate during 1991-2001 has been observed in Rajasthan with an improvement 21.47 percentage points. It is followed by Chattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, A.P. and U.P. which show an improvement of 19.79, 19.76, 15.72 and 15.41 percentage points respectively. Kerala has the minimum increase of 0.58 percentage points, as it has already reached a saturation level. In female literacy rates, the highest decadal improvement has been made by Chattisgarh recording an increase of 24.88 percentage points followed by Rajasthan with 23.90 percentage points. Kerala has similarly shown the least increase of 1.69 percent in the female literacy rate.

7.5 Rural/Urban Literacy Rate

Sub-Table-XIX indicates the Rural/ Urban disparity in literacy from 1951 to 2001. The Rural- Urban literacy gap in persons has diminished by 1.64 percentage points in five decades.

SUB-TABLE-XIX

RURAL-URBAN LITERACY RATES 1951-2001

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS
1951 (5 years and above)			
- RURAL	19.02	4.87	12.10
- URBAN	45.06	22.33	34.59
- TOTAL	24.95	7.93	16.67
1961 (5 years and above)			
- RURAL	29.10	8.55	19.10
- URBAN	57.49	34.51	46.97
- TOTAL	34.44	12.95	24.02
1971 (5 years and above)			
- RURAL	33.76	13.17	23.74
- URBAN	61.27	42.14	52.44
- TOTAL	39.45	18.69	29.45
1981 (7 years and above)			
- RURAL	49.69	21.77	36.09
- URBAN	76.83	56.37	67.34
- TOTAL	56.50	29.85	43.67
1991 (7 years and above)			
- RURAL	57.87	30.62	44.69
- URBAN	81.09	64.05	73.08
- TOTAL	64.13	39.29	52.21
2001* (7 years and above)			
- RURAL	71.18	46.58	59.21
- URBAN	86.42	72.99	80.06
- TOTAL	75.85	54.16	65.38

**PROVISIONAL*

Source: Census of India

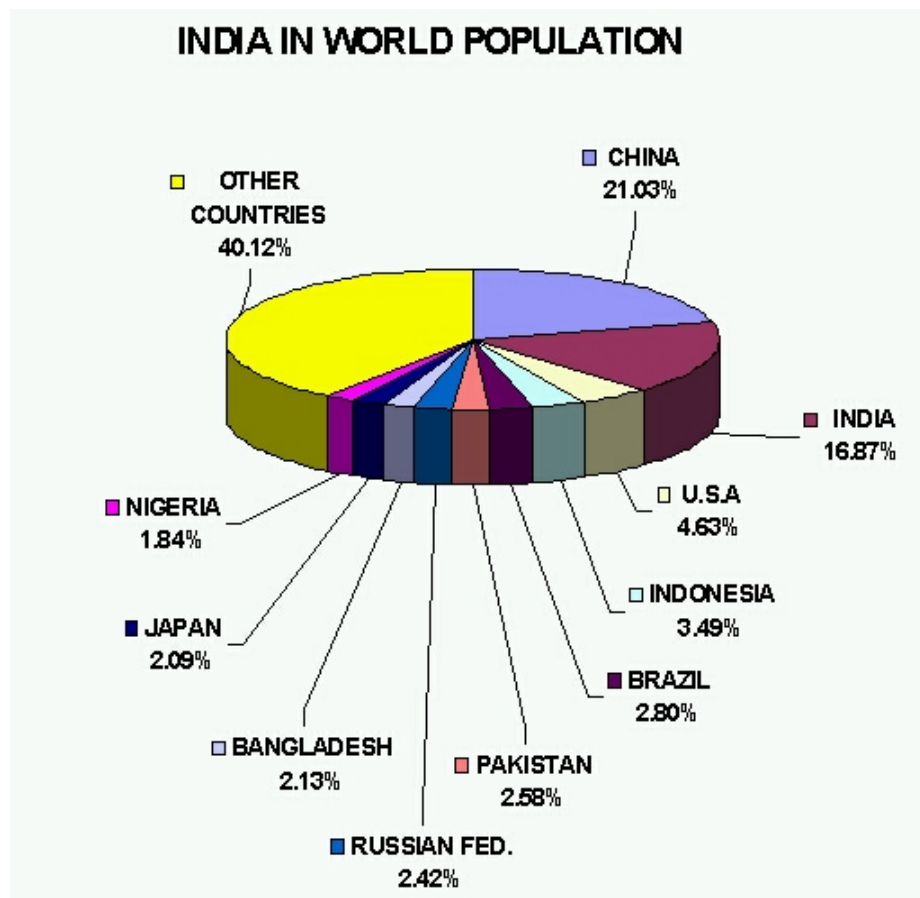
8. Population:

The population of India, stood at 1,027,015,247 comprising of 531,277,078 males and 495,738,169 females according to the provisional results of Census of India, 2001 India became only the second country in the world after China to officially cross the one billion mark. The estimated global population in 2000 was 6055 million. The populations of the ten most populous countries of the world are given in the sub-Table XX.

Sub Table - XX

Population of Selected countries

Country	Reference Date	Population (In Crores)
China	01.02.2000	1,27.76
India	01.03.2001	1,02.70
U.S.A.	April, 2000	28.14
Indonesia	01.07.2000	21.21
Brazil	01.07.2000	17.01
Pakistan	01.07.2000	15.65
Russian Fed.	01.07.2000	14.69
Bangladesh	01.07.2000	12.92
Japan	01.10.2000	12.69
Nigeria	01.02.2000	11.15



8.1 Population Growth

The population of India has increased by 180.6 million during the decade 1991-2001 which is more than the estimated population of Brazil, the fifth most populous country in the world. Population growth since 1901 is given below in Sub-Table-XXI.

Sub -Table -XXI

Population and its growth, India : 1901-2001

Census Year	Population	Decadal Growth		Change in Decadal growth		Average annual exponential growth rate (percent)	Progressive growth rate over 1901 (percent)
		Absolute	Percent	Absolute	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	238,396,327	---	---	---	---	---	---
1911	252,093,390	13,697,063	5.75	---	---	0.56	5.75
1921	251,321,213	-772,177	-0.31	- 14,469,240	-6.05	-0.03	5.42
1931	278,977,238	27,656,025	11	28,428,202	11.31	1.04	17.02
1941	318,660,580	39,683,342	14.22	12,027,317	3.22	1.33	33.67
1951	361,088,090	42,427,510	13.31	2,744,168	-0.91	1.25	51.47
1961	439,234,771	78,146,681	21.64	35,719,171	8.33	1.96	84.25
1971	548,159,652	108,924,881	24.8	30,778,200	3.16	2.20	129.94
1981	683,329,097	135,169,445	24.66	26,244,564	-0.14	2.22	186.64
1991	843,387,888	160,058,791	23.86	27,889,346	-0.8	2.14	253.78
2001	1,027,015,247	183,627,359	21.34	17,568,568	-2.52	1.93	330.80

Source: Census of India 'Provisional population Totals (Paper 1 of 2001)'.

8.2 Sex-wise/Rural-Urban Population 1951-2001:

Sex-wise/rural-urban break-up of population after independence has been shown in Sub-Table-XXII below. For 1951 and 1981, Rural/Urban, Sex-wise population break-up has been apportioned on the basis of the Totals both for Rural/Urban and Males/Females available in the Census publications. During the last five decades the male population increased by 2.86 times, the female population increased by 2.82 times and the total population increased by 2.84 times. The rural population increased by 2.48 times, whereas the urban population increased by 4.57 times during the same period. The number of

rural-males and rural-females increased by 2.48 times with urban males increasing by 4.68 times and urban females increasing by 4.45 times during this period.

SUB-TABLE –XXII

SEXWISE/RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

	Male	Female	Persons
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1951			
- RURAL	153,444,64 2	145,199,739	298,644,381
- URBAN	32,083,820	30,359,889	62,443,709
- TOTAL	185,528,4 62	175,559,628	361,088,090
1961			
- RURAL	183,504,09 5	176,794,073	360,298,168
- URBAN	42,789,106	36,147,497	78,936,603
- TOTAL	226,293,2 01	212,941,570	439,234,771
1971			
- RURAL	225,319,94 3	213725732	439,045,675
- URBAN	58,729,333	50,384,644	109,113,977
- TOTAL	284,049,2 76	264,110,376	548,159,652
1981			
- RURAL	270,910,54 7	252,956,003	523,866,550
- URBAN	82,463,913	76,998,634	159,462,547
- TOTAL	353,374,4 60	329,954,637	683,329,097
1991			
- RURAL	324,321,61 4	304,370,062	628,691,676
- URBAN	114,908,84 4	102,702,168	217,611,012
- TOTAL	439,230,4 58	407,072,230	846,302,688
2001			
- RURAL	381141184	360519109	741660293
- URBAN	150135894	135219060	285354954
- TOTAL	53127707 8	495738169	1027015247

SOURCE: Census of India, 2001

8.3 Population Projections:

According to the projections of population made by the Technical Group, Planning Commission, the population of the country which was estimated to be more than a billion by the turn of the century, will be 126.35 crores by 2016 AD as follows:

SUB-TABLE-XXIII

PROJECTED POPULATION OF INDIA BY SEX AS ON 1st MARCH .

Year	(1996-2016) (in '000)		
	INDIA		
	Male	Female	Persons
1991	439231	407072	846303
1996	484859	449360	934219
1997	492571	457307	949878
1998	500359	465249	965608
1999	508174	473150	981324
2000	515984	480961	996945
2001	523780	488606	1012386
2002	531395	496212	1027607
2003	539344	504190	1043534
2004	547556	512468	1060024
2005	555964	520971	1076934
2006	564498	529628	1094126
2007	573068	538378	1111446
2008	581573	546999	1128572
2009	590018	555495	1145513
2010	598407	563876	1162283
2011	606744	572145	1178889
2012	614749	580286	1195035
2013	622966	588608	1211574
2014	631395	597111	1228506
2015	640034	605793	1245827
2016	648886	614657	1263543

SOURCE: Technical Group on Population Projections, Planning Commission

8.4 Sex-Ratio

The sex ratio in India has all along been adverse with regard to females. Not only this, the sex ratio was steadily declining from 1901 to 1991 as will be seen from the Sub-Table XXIV given below. During the year 1901, the sex ratio was 972, which came down to 927 during 1991 but the same is slightly increased to 933 in 2001.

SUB-TABLE-XXIV

YEAR	SEX RATIO	YEAR	SEX RATIO
	Females per 1000 males		Females per 1000 males
1901	972	1961	941
1911	964	1971	930
1921	955	1981	934
1931	950	1991	927
1941	945	2001	933
1951	946	XXX	XXXX

8.5 Child Population:

The actual child population for 1991 and the projected child population figures for the years 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 are given in the following sub table XXV. State wise projected child male/ female population of all categories in the age groups 6-11 years and 11-14 years is given in **Table- 14-18**.

SUB-TABLE : XXV

ACTUAL CHILD POPULATION 1991 AND PROJECTED CHILD POPULATION 1996-2016

Age-Group	1991 (Actual)	YEARS (Figures in thousands)				
		1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
6-11 Boys	60312861	63343	60422	54783	56040	59474
Girls	56396791	58545	57835	52163	53091	56326
Total	116709652	121888	118257	106946	109131	115800
11-14 Boys	27876092	34853	38495	35319	32104	34078
Girls	25128186	30963	35973	34045	30418	32321
Total	53004278	65816	74468	69364	62522	66399
14-16 Boys	19519035	21186	24735	24799	22267	21826
Girls	16678944	18659	22534	23598	21340	20684
Total	36197979	39845	47269	48397	43607	42510
16-18 Boys	14709230	19431	23504	25605	23200	21258
Girls	12994392	17118	20954	24044	22401	20119
Total	27703622	36549	44458	49649	45601	41377

SOURCE: Technical Group on Population Projections, Planning Commission

**PROJECTED CHILD POPULATION IN INDIA
1991-2016**

