

MONOGRAPH-II

**Task Force on
Educational Finance**

FINANCING OF EDUCATION IN INDIA 1981

**A Tentative Exercise on the Basis of
Probable Demands**

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Monograph No. II

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FINANCING OF EDUCATION IN INDIA
(1981)

The object of this paper is to estimate the total expenditure* on education in India (inclusive of social expenditures and transfers) as they are likely to be by 1981. The expenditures have been worked out separately for recurring and capital items.

2. Two Assumptions: Two factors, which have a very large effect on educational expenditures, are rather difficult to estimate: (a) growth of population, and (b) rise in prices. For convenience of discussion, it is desirable to keep them out of these calculations and hence the following two assumptions have been made here:

(1) No allowance has been made for increase in prices and it is assumed that all calculations shown here would be on the basis of 1965-66 prices.

(2) No allowance is also made for the increase in population and all the necessary calculations have been made for total population of one million.**

II. Total Recurring Cost of Education at the First Level

3. The first level of education includes -

(a) Pre-primary education for the age-group 3-5;

(b) Junior Primary school education, which is assumed to cover four years (classes I-IV) or age-group 6-9

* For a definition of what is or is not included in these estimates, please see Appendix I.

** The break-down of this population of one million in 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981 by different age-groups, has been given in Appendix II. The data are based upon the projection of population growth prepared by the Registrar General of India and adopted both by the Ministry of Education and the Planning Commission.

(c) Senior Primary School education which is assumed to cover three years (Classes V-VII) or the age-group 10-12; and

(d) Special programmes of pre-vocational education for children who have completed class VII but who have not reached the age of 14 plus and who do not wish to proceed further.

4. Pre-Primary Education: Prior to 1947, pre-primary education had hardly made any progress and was not even regarded as a State responsibility. During the last 18 years, however, it has made a good deal of progress. It is estimated that the country will have, in 1965-66, about 35,500 pre-primary schools or similar institutions with a total enrolment of about 14.5 lakhs or 3.6 per cent of the corresponding age-group 3-5.

The Sargent Plan suggested a target of enrolling one child in twentyone of the age-group or about 5% of the total population in the age-group 3-5. In view of the advance already made, the popular demand for pre-primary education in urban as well as in rural areas, and the significance of such education, this would now appear to be on the low side. It is, therefore, suggested that the target of enrolment at the pre-primary stage by 1981 should be at least 10% of the age-group 3-5.

For a population of one million in 1981, the total number of children in the age-group 3-5 would be 78,164. The total enrolment in pre-primary schools at 10% of this would be 7,816.

The expenditure per pupil per year at this stage would be as follows:-

1. Average annual salary of a teacher ..	Rs 2,400
2. Add 10 per cent for old-age benefits ..	Rs 240
Total Expenditure ..	Rs 2,640

3. Add non-teacher expenditures at two-thirds of the above (Rs 35.2 per student per year)	..	Rs. 1,760
Total expenditure per teacher-unit (50 pupils, i.e., two shifts of not more than 30 students each)	..	Rs. 4,400
4. Expenditure per pupil per year	..	Rs. 88

For a total enrolment of 7,816 children in a population of one million in 1981, the total recurring expenditure on pre-primary education would thus be Rs 687,808 or Rs 0.69 per head of population.

5. Junior Primary Stage (Classes I-IV or Age-Group 6-9): The target to be aimed at should be to enrol all children in the age-group 6-9 in the Junior Primary stage by the end of the fourth Plan (1970-71) or by the end of the Fifth Plan (1975-76) at the latest. The following table shows the progress made in this sector in the first three plans:

Table No. 1: Enrolments in Classes I-IV

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Estimated)
I. Total Enrolment in Classes I-IV (in 000's)				
Boys	12,295	15,709	21,003	29,125
Girls	4,961	7,058	10,380	16,430
Total	17,256	22,764	31,383	45,615
2. Percentage of enrolment in Classes I-IV to the population in age-group 6-9				
Boys	67.0	75.6	90.6	107.4
Girls	28.1	35.3	46.4	62.4
Total	47.9	55.8	68.9	85.3
3. Enrolment in Class IV (in 000's)				
Boys	1,971	2,344	3,215	4,474
Girls	651	871	1,373	2,186
Total	2,622	3,215	4,593	6,660
4. Percentage of enrolment in Class IV to the population of age 9				
Boys	44.2	45.9	58.0	69.9
Girls	15.4	18.2	25.9	35.3
Total	30.2	32.9	42.3	52.9

It will be seen that, taking the country as a whole, the enrolment in classes I-IV will be 35.3 per cent of the total population in the age-group 6-9 at the end of the third Plan. It must be pointed out, however, that owing to the large prevalence of stagnation and entry of several rural children into schools at a much later age than 6 plus (which is the usual age for admission), about one-fourth of the enrolment at this stage is either below 6 years of age or above 9. In some States like Kerala, almost all children in the age-group 6-9 have already been enrolled (the total enrolment in classes I-IV in this State is about 125% of the total population in the age-group 6-9 on account of the presence of underage and overage children). On the other hand, the six backward States of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have yet a fairly long way to go. The main weakness at this stage is the large prevalence of wastage, particularly in class I. For instance, it will be seen from item 4 in table No. I above that the enrolment in class IV is only about 52.9% of the age-group 9, instead of about 100% as it ought to be. The main effort during the next three Plans would, therefore, have to be directed to the reduction of this wastage and to ensuring that almost all children who enter the schools in class I will go up to class IV.

The target of enrolment for classes I-IV should be for 110% of the age-group 6-9 - the additional 10% indicating the presence of underage and overage children in these classes. (It is obvious that the presence of some children of this type is inevitable, especially as admission is given, on a voluntary basis, to children of 5 plus in some areas). Judged from this point of view, it should be possible to reach this goal (which

implies an increase of enrolment from 85.3 % to 110% in a period of 10 years at the most. As stated above, this goal has already been reached in Kerala. The advanced States will be able to reach it by the end of the Fourth Plan (1970-71) and even the backward States would be able to reach it by the end of the Fifth Plan (1975-76)

For a population of one million in 1981, the total number of children in the age-group 6-9 would be 103,340. At 110%, the total enrolment in classes I-IV would have to be 113,729

Recurring Expenditure per pupil: For future projections, the following assumptions have been made:

(a) The average annual salary of a junior primary school teacher will be Rs 2400 in 1981. This will imply an increase of about 1.5 times over the position likely to be reached in 1965-66.

(b) Regarding pupil-teacher ratio, it is assumed that the double-shift system would be introduced in classes I-II (with about 30 students in each shift). In classes III-IV, the upper limit to a class will be 50 so that the average would be about 40. For the junior primary stage as a whole, the pupil-teacher ratio will be about 45:1.

(c) The minimum non-teacher expenditure required would be about Rs 12.00 per student per year as shown below:-

1. Free supply of books and writing materials	.. Rs 5.00
2. Equipment (at Rs 30 per student with an estimated average life of 10 years)	.. Rs 3.00
3. Contingencies	.. Rs 4.00

Total .. Rs 12.00

The cost per pupil on the above assumptions will be as follows:-

(1) Average annual salary of the teacher ..	Rs 2,400
(2) Provision for old-age benefits etc. (at 10 per cent of the salary) ..	" 240
(3) Non-teacher expenditure as stated above at Rs 12.00 per student for a class of 45 students ..	" 540
Total ..	Rs 3,180

The cost per student per year would thus come to Rs 70.6 or say Rs 70 in round figures.

In addition, it is necessary to provide for a good deal of service expenditure at this stage, to make up for the deficiencies of the home-environment. For instance, it will be necessary to provide all children one good meal a day, essential health services and free school uniforms. The expenditure on account of those items would be as follows:-

	<u>Cost per student per year</u>
(1) Provision of mid-day meals at 25 paise per meal for 200 days in a year ..	Rs 50
(2) Provision of health services ..	" 5
(3) Free supply of school uniforms ..	" 25
Total ..	Rs 80

On the above assumptions, the total recurring expenditure of junior primary education would be Rs 7,961,330 for one million population or Rs 7.96 per head of population. In addition, social expenditure (at Rs 30 per child) for the same enrolment would be Rs 9,095,329 or roughly Rs 9.10 per head of population.

6. Senior Primary Education: The senior primary stage will

cover classes V-VII. The progress of enrolment at this stage during the first three Plans is shown in the following table:-

Table No. 2 - Enrolment in Classes V-VII

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Estimated)
1. Total enrolment in Classes V-VII (in 000's)				
Boys	3,338	4,308	6,299	9,992
Girls	829	1,229	2,259	3,805
Total	4,167	5,537	8,558	13,727
2. Percentage of enrolment in Classes V-VII to population in the age-group 10-12				
Boys	26.0	30.2	40.1	55.2
Girls	6.9	9.1	15.1	21.9
Total	16.8	19.9	27.9	38.9
3. Enrolment in Class VII (in 000's)				
Boys	848	1,149	1,674	2,659
Girls	175	287	547	1,020
Total	1,023	1,436	2,221	3,679
4. Percentage of enrolment in Class VII to population of age 12:				
Boys	20.3	24.8	32.9	46.0
Girls	4.5	6.6	11.3	18.3
Total	12.6	15.9	22.4	32.4

It will be seen that the task to be attempted at this stage is far more difficult than at the junior primary. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the enrolment in Classes V-VII would be only 38.9 per cent of the population

in the age group 10-12, 55.2 per cent for boys and only 21.9 per cent for girls. This will have to be raised to 90 per cent in a period of 15 years at the most. Special efforts in the following directions, therefore, would have to be made to reach the target envisaged:-

- (a) To enrol children of the economically handicapped groups who are required to work in or outside their family for maintenance (the number of such children would be particularly large among the Scheduled Tribes and the landless agricultural labourers in rural areas);
- (b) To enrol girls, to provide women teachers, to establish girls schools in rural areas, and to provide necessary amenities to induce them to attend schools;
- (c) To provide special assistance to the backward States where the rate of expansion of senior primary education is so slow at present that it does not even keep pace with the growth of population in the age-group;
- (d) To reduce the large wastage which now occurs at this stage (for instance, the enrolment in class VII was equal only to 32.4 per cent of the population of age 12 - this proportion would have to be raised to at least 80); and
- (e) To provide facilities for part-time education on a fairly large-scale to enable children (and particularly girls) who are required to work at home or outside to help their families (It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the total provision of places at this stage will have to be on a part-time basis).

Recurring Expenditure per Pupil: In order to estimate the expenditure per pupil, the following assumptions have been

made:-

(a) A typical senior primary school will have four teachers. One of these would be a trained graduate and would draw the scale of pay of the trained graduate with an average monthly salary of Rs 300. The other three teachers would have the same qualifications as primary school teachers and will draw an average monthly salary of Rs 200 each. For all the four teachers put together, therefore, the total salary bill will come to Rs 900 per month, on the basis of which the average annual salary of a teacher in the senior primary school will be Rs 2700.

(b) The methods of teaching to be adopted at the senior primary stage would have to be similar to those at the secondary stage. The maximum class size may be kept at 45 and the number of teachers to be provided should be 1.5 per class. This will give a pupil-teacher ratio of about 20:1 which may be assumed for costing purposes.

(c) The following minimum non-teacher costs per pupil would be necessary at this stage:-

	Cost per pupil per year
(1) Free supply of books and writing materials	Rs 10
(2) Equipment (Rs 100 per student with an average life of 10 years)	" 10
(3) Contingencies	" 10

Total	Rs 30

On the above assumptions, the cost per student at the senior primary stage will be Rs 130 per year as shown below:-

(1) Salary of the teacher	..	Rs	2,700
(2) Provision for old-age benefits at 10 per cent of the average salary	..	"	270
(3) Non-teacher cots at Rs 30 per student	..	"	900

Total for 30 students:Rs 3,870

The cost per pupil would, therefore, be Rs 129 per year or Rs 130 in round figures.

As at the junior primary stage, a social expenditure at Rs 30 per student would be needed at the senior primary stage also for the provision of health services, free meals and free uniforms.

As stated above, some provision for part-time education will have to be made at this stage for those children who cannot attend school on a whole-time basis. In this programme, the cost per student will be Rs 50 per year as shown below:-

(1) Honorarium to the teacher conducting the course of part-time instruction at Rs 50 per month	..	Rs	600
(2) Contingencies (including free supply of text-books) at Rs 10 per student per year for a batch of 15 students in each group	..	"	150
Total			Rs 750

The cost per student per year in the programme of part-time instruction would, therefore, be Rs 50.

On the above assumptions, the total recurring expenditure on senior primary education may be calculated as follows:-

1. Population of children in the age-group 10-12 in a total population of one million in 1981	..	73,876
2. Target of enrolment at 90 per cent of the above:		66,488

Of these,

Full-time students (80 per cent)	53,190
Part-time students (20 per cent)	13,898
<hr/>	
3. Recurring expenditure on full-time students at Rs 130 per student per year	Rs 6,914,700
4. Recurring expenditure on part-time students at Rs 50 per student per year	" 664,900
5. Total Recurring Expenditure on part-time and full-time students in senior primary education	" 7,579,600
6. Social expenditure on health services, school meals and free uniforms for full-time students at Rs 80 per student	" 4,255,200
<hr/>	
Grand Total	Rs 11,834,800

7. Special Programmes of Pre-Vocational Education: Turning to the problem of the children who leave school on completion of class VII, it is assumed that not more than 10% of these would be below the age of 14 plus. It may be necessary to provide pre-vocational education for them for about one year or so in order to comply with the provisions of Article 45 of the Constitution. It has been further assumed that the cost involved in this proposal would be equal to that of educating 10% of the children of the age 13 plus for one year. On this basis, the cost of this programme (which is supplementary to that of providing free and compulsory education till the age of 14 years) will be as follows:-

- (1) Total population in the age-group of 13 plus in one million of population in 1981 23,744

- (2) No. of students of less than 14 plus who complete the primary school but do not proceed further (@ 10 per cent of the age-group) .. 2,374
- (3) Recurring cost at Rs 200 per student per year (ad hoc) .. 474,800
- (4) Cost per head of population .. 0.47

3. Full-time General Secondary Education (Classes VIII-X or age-group 13-15): The progress made in this sector during the first three plans is given in the following table:-

Table No. 3: Enrolment in Classes VIII-X

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Estimates)
1. Total enrolment in Classes VIII-X (in 000's)				
Boys	1,551	2,204	3,250	5,270
Girls	259	474	841	1,461
Total	1,810	2,678	4,091	6,731
2. Percentage of enrolment in classes VIII-X to population in the age-group 13-15				
Boys	13.0	16.7	22.5	32.3
Girls	2.3	3.8	6.2	9.4
Total	7.8	10.5	14.6	21.1
3. Enrolment in Class X (in 000's)				
Boys	367	565	860	1,393
Girls	53	110	193	342
Total	420	675	1,053	1,735
4. Percentage of enrolment in Class X to population of the age 15				
Boys	9.4	13.2	18.4	26.3
Girls	1.5	2.7	4.4	6.8
Total	4.6	8.1	14.0	16.8

It will be seen that even at the end of the Third Plan, the total enrolment in classes VIII-X is only 6.7 million or 21.1 per cent of the population in the age-group 13-15 (32.3 per cent for boys and 9.4 per cent for girls). As at the primary stage, there is considerable wastage at this stage also,

although its magnitude is much less. It will be seen from item 4 in the above table that the enrolment in class X is only 16.8 per cent of the age 15 (26.8 per cent for boys and 6.8 per cent for girls). The main programmes at this stage would, therefore, be three-fold:- (a) to expand the facilities available to cover 30 per cent of the age-group by 1981; (b) to reduce the wastage which is still considerable; and (c) to raise the standard of education (which is far from satisfactory at present) and which becomes of very great significance from this stage onwards.

In order to calculate the cost per student, the following assumptions have been made:-

(a) The teachers in these institutions will at least be trained graduates, who will draw an average salary of Rs 300 p.m. In addition, there would be some senior teachers with an average salary of Rs 400 p.m. and the Headmasters will have an average salary of Rs 500 p.m. A typical high school at this stage would have six teachers - four Assistant Teachers on Rs 300 p.m., one senior teacher on Rs 400 p.m., and one Headmaster on Rs 500 p.m. and the average annual salary of a teacher would be Rs 4200.

(b) The pupil-teacher ratio would be 25:1.

(c) The following minimum non-teacher expenditure is needed per student per year:-

	<u>Cost per student per year</u>
(1) Free supply of books and writing materials	Rs 30
(2) Equipment (at Rs 200 per student with an average life of ten years)	" 20
(3) Contingencies	" 20
(4) Scholarships (5% of the students to get Rs 50 per month)	" 30
Total	Rs 100

In High Schools, the non-teaching staff is fairly large and includes clerks, servants, librarian, laboratory assistants etc. A provision of about 9% on teacher costs is needed for this purpose as part of the contingent expenditure of the school.

On the above assumptions, the recurring cost per pupil in a secondary school would be as follows:-

(1) Average annual salary of teacher	Rs 4,200
(2) Old-age benefits etc., at 10% of the salary	" 420
(3) Non-teaching staff at 9% of teachers' salaries	" 380
(4) Contingent expenditure at Rs 100 per student per year for a class of 25	" 2,500

	Rs 7,500

For a class of 25, the total cost thus works out at Rs 7,500. The cost per pupil per year would, therefore, be Rs 300. Of this, Rs 30 per student per year (which is meant for scholarships) should be classified as social expenditure and the rest Rs 270 as educational expenditure.

The total recurring expenditure on full-time general secondary education in classes VIII-X (for age-group 13-15) would, therefore, be as follows:-

1. Number of children in the age-group 13-15 in a total population of one million in 1981	69,741
2. Enrolment in full-time general secondary education in classes VIII-X (at 30 per cent of the above)	20,922
3. Total recurring educational expenditure @ Rs 270 per student per year	Rs 5,648,940
4. Total Recurring Social Expenditure @ Rs 30 per student per year (on scholarships)	" 627,660
5. Total Recurring Expenditure	" 6,276,600

6. Total recurring expenditure per head of population		
(a) Educational Expenditure	Rs	5.65
(b) Social Expenditure	"	0.63
(c) Total Expenditure	"	6.28

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9. Full-time Vocational Schools: It is proposed to emphasize the provision of vocational education at this stage. At present, the facilities provided are very meagre - only about nine per cent of the total enrolment at the secondary stage. By 1981, the provision of such schools should be expanded to cover about 10% of the age-group 13-15 or 25% of the total enrolment at the high school stage on a full-time basis.

As a detailed break-up of the projected enrolments in the different courses to be provided is not possible, the costing of vocational education at this stage will have to be on some ad-hoc basis. It is, therefore, assumed that the cost per student in vocational education at this stage will be about Rs 500 per student per year, of which Rs 150 per student per year would be social expenditure (on scholarships) and Rs 350 would be educational expenditure.

On this basis, the total recurring expenditure on full-time vocational education at the high school stage will be as follows:-

1. Number of children in the age-group 13-15 in a population of one million in 1981	69,741
2. Enrolment in full-time vocational education at the high school stage (at 10 per cent of the above)	6,974

3. Educational Expenditure per student per year @ Rs 350	Rs 2,440,900
4. Social expenditure @ Rs 150 per student per year	" 1,046,100
5. Total Recurring expenditure	" 3,487,000
6. Total Recurring expenditure per head of population:	
(a) Educational Expenditure	" 2.44
(b) Social Expenditure	" 1.05
(c) Total Expenditure	" 3.49

10. Part-time Education (General and Vocational): for the age group 13-15: At present, the facilities for part-time education at the secondary stage are almost non-existent. It is proposed to expand these, both in general and in vocational education, to cover about 5 per cent of the age-group or about one-ninth of the total enrolment at the secondary stage. This implies the provision of one million in 1981. The cost of such education, on an ad hoc basis may be taken at Rs 130 per year (about one-third of the cost on a full-time basis). On this assumption, the total cost of the programme would be Rs 453,310 or Re 0.45 per head of population. On an ad hoc basis, Rs 50,310 or Re 0.05 per head of population will be treated as social expenditure and Rs 403,000 or Re 0.40 per head of population, as educational expenditure

11. Full-time General Education at the Higher Secondary Stage (Classes XI-XII or age-group 16-17): The position of enrolments in the first three Five Year Plans at this level of education is shown in the following table:-

Table No.4: Enrolment in Classes XI-XII

Item	Years			
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Estimated)
Enrolment in Classes XI-XII (in 000's)				
Boys	353	521	748	1,150
Girls	50	101	145	236
Total	403	622	893	1,385
Percentage Enrolment in Classes XI-XII of the population in the age-group 16-17				
Boys	4.7	6.3	8.3	11.4
Girls	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.3
Total	2.8	3.9	5.1	7.0

It may be reasonable to assume that the transfer rate from the secondary to the higher secondary stage during the next three plans is likely to be about 40%. On this basis, the proportion of the age-group 16-17 that would be enrolled in classes XI-XII is likely to be 8.5 in 1970-71, 10.0 in 1975-76 and 12.0 in 1980-81. In a population of one million in 1981, the number of children in the age-group 16-17 would be 43,845. At 12 per cent of this, the enrolment in classes XI-XII will be 5,261.

To estimate the cost per pupil, the following assumptions will be made:-

(a) The qualifications of teachers at this stage will have to be very high and comparable to those prescribed for the under-graduate stage at present. It is, therefore, assumed that the average annual salary of a teacher at this stage would be Rs 5,400.

(b) The non-teacher expenditure per student would be as shown

below:-

	<u>Expenditure per student per year</u>
(1) Free supply of books and writing materials	Rs 45
(2) Equipment (at Rs 300 per student with an average life of 10 years)	" 30
(3) Contingencies (includes health services)	" 30
(4) Scholarships (10% of the students to get Rs 60 p.m.)	" 72
Total	Rs 177

(c) The pupil-teacher ratio at this stage would be 20:1.

On the above assumptions, the recurring cost per student at this stage would be Rs 500 per year as shown below:-

(1) Average annual salary of a teacher ..	Rs 5,400
(2) Old-age benefits etc. at 10% of salary ..	" 540
(3) Non-teaching staff at 9% of teachers' salaries ..	" 486
(4) Contingent expenditure at Rs 177 per student per year for a class of 20 ..	" 3,540
Total	Rs 9,966

Dividing by 20, the cost per student per year comes to Rs 498.3 or Rs 500 in round figures. Of this, an expenditure of Rs 80 per student per year would be social expenditure (on scholarships and health services) and the rest Rs 420 per student per year would be educational expenditure.

The total recurring expenditure on full-time higher secondary education would, therefore, be as follows:-

1. Number of young persons in the age-group 16-17 in a total population of one million in 1981 43,845

2. Enrolment in classes XI-XII in general education @ 12 per cent of the age-group 16-17 ..	5,261
3. Total educational expenditure at Rs. 420 per student per year	Rs 2,209,620
4. Total social expenditure @ Rs 80 per student per year	" 420,800
5. Total recurring expenditure	" 2,630,500
6. Total recurring expenditure per head of population	
(a) Educational expenditure	" 2.21
(b) Social expenditure	" 0.42
(c) Total	" 2.63

12. Full-time Vocational Higher Secondary Education: It is expected that a very intensive effort will be made at this stage to divert students into vocational courses of various types such as polytechnics, industrial training institutes, teacher training schools, medical schools (for training nurses, mid-wives, compounders, health visitors etc), agricultural schools, home science schools, institutes giving training in commercial and secretarial practice etc. It is further assumed that the total enrolment in vocational courses would be about 6 per cent of the age-group as against 12 per cent of the age-group enrolled in courses of general education. In a population of one million in 1981, this enrolment would be 2,620.

The cost per student in vocational courses at this stage would be assumed on an ad hoc basis at Rs 700 per student per year (educational: Rs 600, Social Rs 100). The total expenditure on full-time vocational education at the higher secondary stage, therefore, would be as follows:-

1.	Number of young persons in the age-group 16-17 in a total population of one million in 1981	..	43,845
2.	Enrolment in full-time higher secondary vocational education at 6 per cent of the age-group 16-17		2,620
3.	Total educational expenditure at Rs 600 per student per year	Rs ..	1,578,000
4.	Total social expenditure at Rs 100 per student per year (on scholarships and health services)	" ..	263,000
5.	Total recurring expenditure	" ..	1,841,000
6.	Total recurring expenditure per head of population:		
	(a) Educational expenditure	"	1.58
	(b) Social expenditure	"	0.26
	(c) Total expenditure	"	1.84

13. Part-time Higher Secondary Education (General and Vocational) for the age-group 16-17: At the high school stage, part-time education was provided to 5 per cent only of the age-group 13-15 or one-eighth of the total enrolment in full-time education. At the higher secondary stage, there would naturally be a larger demand for the provision of such facilities, and it is, therefore, proposed to provide part-time education at this stage to about one-fifth of the total enrolment in full-time education (or for 3.6 per cent of the age-group) which means an enrolment of 1,578 in a population of one million in 1981. The cost per student of this education would be about Rs 200 on an ad hoc basis (@ one-third of the cost of full-time education). The total cost would thus come to Rs 315,600 or Re 0.32 per head of population. It may be assumed that Rs 15,600 or Re 0.02 per head of population would be social expenditure and that Rs 300,000 or Re 0.30 per head of population would be educational expenditure.

14. Youth Welfare Programmes: The age-group 13-17 is of very great importance and it is necessary to provide at least some guidance to all children in this impressionable period. At present, about 18% of this age-group is attending schools on a whole-time basis and the remaining 82% is just ignored. Many of our social problems arise out of this neglect. It is, therefore, proposed that there should be a youth welfare programme, organised on a part-time basis, under which the schools will try to keep in touch with the vast majority of children in the age-group 13-17 who are not attending schools, either on a full-time or on a part-time basis.

It would be an ideal thing if it would be possible to keep in touch with all these children so that the educational system is in touch with the entire age-group 13-17 in some form or the other (through full-time education, part-time education or through youth welfare programmes). But this would not be feasible in the near future; and a reasonable target to be reached by 1981 should be to cover, under some programme or the other, a total population of 60% in the age-group 13-15 and 30% of the age-group 16-17. On this basis, the educational system would have to be in touch with a total of 55,000 young persons in the age-group 13-17 out of whom as many as 43,226 would have been taken care of by some programme or the other described earlier. The total number of young persons to be covered under the youth welfare programmes would thus be 11,774. These programmes would, by and large, cover about one day a week or 50 days in a year and the expenditure thereon would roughly come to Rs 120 per

year (for about one-fifth of the average expenditure per student per year at this stage). The total recurring expenditure on this programme would come to Rs 1,412,880 per year or Rs 1.41 per head of population. For convenience, this will all be treated as educational expenditure.

15. The undergraduate stage:

The enrolments at the undergraduate stage in the first three Five Year Planes (after readjustment for higher secondary stage)(classes XI-XII) vide table No.4 have been given in the following table:

Table No.5: Enrolments at the Under-graduate Stage

	Years			
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Estimated)
Enrolments at the under-graduate stage (in 000's)				
Boys	152	240	316	500
Girls	22	45	82	161
Total	174	285	398	661
Percentage of the enrolment at the Undergraduate stage to the total population in the corresponding age-group of 18-20				
Boys	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.5
Girls	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2
Total	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.4

At present, there is a great rush to the universities, and the transfer rate from the secondary schools to the universities is very high. In the next three plans, this position is proposed to be radically altered. It would be

clearly laid down that admission to higher education should be selected on the basis of merit only. Moreover, adequate measures could be prescribed are maintained in all institutions of higher education and that the number of places available in them would be strictly regulated in accordance with the facilities provided. It is also proposed to emphasize vocational education at the secondary stage - from class VIII to class XII - so that a large number of students are diverted into practical vocational courses of terminal character. On account of these measures, it is expected that the pressures on university admissions will be reduced and the transfer-rate from the higher secondary to the university stage would tend to decline. By and large, it is assumed that only about one-third of the students who complete the higher secondary stage would proceed to the university education (as against 60 per cent at present). On this assumption, it is felt that the enrolment at the under-graduate stage in 1980-81 would be about 8% of the population of the age-group 18-20. This would be broken up as follows:-

1. Population in the age-group 18-20 in a population of one million in 1981	61,776
2. Total enrolment at the under-graduate stage (8 per cent of the above)	4,942
(a) Enrolment in the Humanities - full-time	1,186
(b) Enrolment in the Sciences and professional courses - full-time	2,768
Total full-time enrolment	3,954

(c) Enrolment in the Humanities - part-time	198
(d) Enrolment in the Sciences and Professional Courses - part-time	790
Total part-time enrolment	988

The following assumptions have been made:-

- (a) the average salary of a teacher shall be Rs 600 p.m.
- (b) the student-teacher ratio would be 15:1; and
- (c) the minimum non-teacher expenditure per student per year would be:-

(1) Free supply of text-books	Rs 50
(2) Contingent expenditure	" 100
(3) Scholarships (20% of the students to be provided with scholarships of Rs 75 p.m.each)	180
(4) Health and other services	20

Total Rs 350

The total expenditure per student per year on the above assumptions would be:-

(1) Average annual salary of a teacher	Rs 7,200
(2) Old-age benefits etc. (@ 10% of the salaries)	" 720
(3) Non-teaching staff (at 1/6 of teachers' salaries)	1,200
(4) Non-teacher expenditure (15 students @ Rs 350 per student)	5,250

Total Rs 14,370

The total expenditure per student per year would, therefore, be Rs 958 or Rs. 1000 in round figures in the faculty of

Arts (of this, an expenditure of Rs 200 only is social and the rest is educational). In the Science Faculty and in the Professional Courses, this may rise, on an average, to Rs 1600 per student per year (of which, an expenditure of Rs 600 will be social).

The total expenditure at the under-graduate stage would, therefore, be as follows:-

	Educational Expenditure	Social Expenditure	Total
1. Expenditure in the Full-time courses in Humanities (Enrolment 11,136: expenditure per student per year Rs 1000)	948,800	237,200	1,186,000
2. Expenditure in the Full-time courses in the Sciences and Professional Courses (enrolment 2,768: expenditure per student per year Rs 1600)	2,768,000	1,660,800	4,428,800
3. Expenditure on part-time courses in Humanities (at Rs 300 per student per year: enrolment 198)	40,000	19,400	59,400
4. Expenditure on part-time courses in the Sciences & the Professional (enrolment 700: expenditure per student per year Rs 500)	300,000	95,000	395,000
Total Rs	4,056,800	2,012,400	6,069,200

The total recurring expenditure at the undergraduate stage would, therefore, be Rs 6.07 per head of population.

16. Post-graduate stage and research: The enrolment at the post-graduate stage and research in the first three Five Year Plans has been given in the following table:-

Table No. 6: Enrolment at the Post-graduate stage and research

	Years			
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Estimate)
Enrolment at the post-graduate stage and research (in 000's)				
Boys	16	23	41	62
Girls	2	4	10	18
Total	18	27	51	80
Percentage of enrolment at the post-graduate stage and research to the total population in the corresponding age-group of 21-23				
Boys	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Girls	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3

At present, the enrolment at the post-graduate and research is very meagre. This will have to be largely expanded and the standards will have to be raised very considerably so that they become comparable with those in advanced countries. This is a programme of high priority and significance because on it will depend the success of the entire programme of raising standards at all levels. It is, therefore, proposed that the total enrolment at the post-graduate stage and research should be 2% of the age-group 21-23. In a population of one million in 1981, the total number of persons in the age-group 21-23 would be 56,702. At 2% of this, the total enrolment at the post-graduate stage and research would be 1,134. This would be

divided into Arts, Sciences and professional courses in more or less the same proportion as at the undergraduate stage.

The expenditure per student per year at the post-graduate stage now varies considerably from Rs 800 or so to Rs 17,000. Since the maintenance of standards at this stage is of very great importance, the following assumptions have been made:-

- (a) The average annual salary of a teacher shall be Rs 9,600
- (b) Pupil-teacher ratio would be about 8:1
- (c) Scholarships of sufficient amounts (varying from Rs 150 p.m. would be provided on an adequate scale, say, to 50 per cent of the students).
- (d) Adequate provision would be made for necessary ancillary facilities

It has been assumed that the average annual cost per student per year at the post-graduate stage would be roughly Rs5,000 (including courses of all types - Arts, Sciences, Professions and full-time as well as part-time) of which an expenditure of about Rs 1500 would be social and the rest educational. On this assumption, the total expenditure at the post-graduate stage and research for 1,734 students would be Rs 5,670,000 or Rs 5.67 per head of population of which the quantum of social expenditure would be Rs 1,701,000 or Rs 1.70 per head of population.

17. Adult Education: Of the programmes of adult education, the liquidation of mass illiteracy is the most important. But this will be treated as an item of 'non-recurring' expenditure and dealt with in a later section.

The second programme of adult education is that of 'continuing education', especially at the secondary and

University stages, wherein adults should be permitted and encouraged to continue their education to the highest extent possible. The requirements of this programme will be taken care of by the liberal provision that has been made for part-time education at all levels of education.

The third important programme of adult education is the maintenance of public library services for which an expenditure of Rupee one per head of population has been recommended by the Library Development Committee. An equal amount may be provided in addition for all cultural programmes meant mainly for the adult population and other miscellaneous programmes of adult education. Thus a total provision of Rs 2 per head of population will meet all the needs of adult education.

18. The Education of the Handicapped Children: Very little progress has been made so far in respect of providing educational facilities for the handicapped children. The target suggested for 1981 is that there should be one school for each category of the handicapped children in each district. The expenditure on one school may be taken at Rs 100,000 per year and hence the total recurring expenditure per district of about 2 million persons may be Rs 400,000. The cost of his education would, therefore, be Re 0.2 per head of population. Of this, about half would be educational and half social.

19. Direction and Inspection: At present, the expenditure on direction and inspection is about 2.5 per cent of the total educational expenditure. But if administration is to be properly improved, this expenditure will have to be increased to 5 per cent which is the assumption made in this paper.

20. Total Recurring Expenditure on all Education: The following table shows the total recurring expenditure on all aspects of education in 1981:-

Table No. 7: Total Recurring Expenditure on Education for one million Population in 1981

	Enrol- ment.	P.C. of the corres- ponding age-group	Total Recur- ring Expen- diture per head of population. Rs	Total Social Expenditure per head of population. Rs
1. Pre-Primary Edu- cation (age 3-5)	7,816	10	0.69	-
2. Junior Primary Education (age 6-9)	113,641	110	7.95	9.09
3. Senior Primary Education (age 10-12)	68,862	93	8.05	4.26
Total First Level	190,319		16.69	13.35
4. High School Education (age 13-15)	31,383	45	8.49	1.73
5. Higher Secondary Education (age 16-17)	9,469	21.6	4.09	0.70
6. Youth Welfare Programmes (age 13-17)	11,774	10.4	1.41	-
Total Second level:	52,626		13.99	2.43
7. Undergraduate edu- cation (age 18-20)	4,942	8.0	4.06	2.01
8. Postgraduate Educa- tion, & Research (age 21-23)	1,134	2.0	3.97	1.70
Total Third Level:	6,076		8.03	3.71
9. Adult Education			2.00	-
10. Education of the Handicapped			0.10	0.10
11. Direction and ins- pection @ 5% of the total educational and social expenditure			3.02	-
Grand Total of all recurring expendi- ture - educational and social			43.83	19.59

The total recurring expenditure - educational and social - would thus be Rs. 63.42 per head of population.

Assuming that the national income will increase at 7 per cent per year over the next three Plans, the national income per head of population in 1981 will be about Rs. 750. The total recurring expenditure on education would thus be 8.5 per cent of the national income.

V - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

21. Method adopted: In order to estimate the capital expenditure involved in the programme, it is necessary to ascertain the following:-

- (a) The existing enrolments at each level or stage of education at the end of the Third Five Year Plan per million of total population;
- (b) The additional enrolments expected at each level or stage of education by 1981;
- (c) The investment per student on buildings and equipment to provide the reasonable physical facilities prescribed for each level or stage or type of an institution; and
- (d) The proportion of the existing enrolment which, for the purposes of these estimates, may be deemed to have no facilities provided at present and for which full investment, as stated in (c) above, would be needed to raise the standards in all the existing institutions to the prescribed level.

On the basis of (a), (c) and (d), it is possible to calculate the capital expenditure involved in order to raise the standards of all existing institutions and on the basis of (b) and (c), it is possible to calculate the capital investment needed to cope with the

expansion visualised over the next three Plans. The total of these two sums would be the capital investment needed for implementing the proposals of this Report.

22. Capital investment at the First Level of Education:

(a) Pre-Primary Education: Rs. 75 for buildings and Rs. 20 for equipment.

For a class of about 60 students (working in two shifts of three hours each) this will provide a building accommodation at 15 sq. ft. per child (cost of construction at Rs. 10 per sq. ft.) and an equipment of about Rs. 1200.

(b) Primary Education (Junior): Rs. 100 for buildings and Rs. 50 for equipment.

This will provide an area of 10 sq. ft. per student @ Rs. 10 per sq. ft. and a certain minimum equipment (including that needed for science and handwork or simple crafts).

(c) Primary Education (Senior) Rs. 150 for buildings and Rs. 100 for equipment.

This will provide an area of 15 sq. ft. per child (at Rs. 10 per sq. ft.) and the minimum equipment needed for crafts, science, library, etc).

On these assumptions, the capital investment needed on the first level of education would be as follows:-

Table No.8 : Capital Expenditure at the First Level of Education

	Pre-Primary Education	Senior Primary Education	Junior Primary Education
1. Enrolment in 1965-66 per million of population	2,932	92,231	27,755
2. Percentage of this enrolment for which facilities do not exist	30	70	60
3. Existing enrolment for which capital expenditure is needed in full	2,346	64,562	16,653
4. Additional Enrolment (1966-81)	4,884	21,410	25,435
5. Total enrolment needing capital investment at full rates	7,230	85,972	42,088
6. Rate of capital expenditure per student:			
Buildings	75	100	150
Equipment	20	50	100
7. Total Capital Expenditure required for upgrading existing institutions:			
Buildings	175,950	6,456,200	2,497,950
Equipment	46,920	3,228,100	1,665,300
Total	222,870	9,684,300	4,163,250
8. Total Capital Expenditure required for new enrolments:			
Buildings	366,300	2,141,000	3,315,250
Equipment	97,680	1,070,500	2,543,500
Total	463,980	3,211,500	6,358,750
9. Total Capital Expenditure:			
Buildings	542,250	8,597,200	6,313,200
Equipment	144,600	4,298,600	4,208,800
Total	686,850	12,895,800	10,522,000

23. Capital Investment Needed at the Second Level of

Education: On the same lines as those adopted for calculating the capital investment required at the first level of education, the capital expenditure needed for the second level would be as shown in the following table :-

Table No.9 : Capital Expenditure at the
Second Level of Education

	High School Education		Higher Secondary School Education	
	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
1. Enrolment in 1965-66 per million of population	13,010	438	2,802	876
2. Percentage of this enrolment for which facilities do not exist	50	20	50	20
3. Existing enrolment for which capital expenditure is needed in full	6,805	83	1,401	175
4. Additional enrolment (1966-81)	7,312	6,536	2,459	1,754
5. Total enrolment needing capital investment at full rates	14,117	6,624	3,860	1,929
6. Rate of capital expenditure per student :				
Buildings	300	500	500	500
Equipment	150	1,500	200	2,500
7. Capital expenditure required for upgrading the existing institutions:				
Buildings	2,041,500	44,000	700,500	87,500
Equipment	1,020,750	132,000	230,200	437,500
Total	3,062,250	176,000	930,700	525,000
8. Total capital expenditure required for new enrolment:				
Buildings	2,193,600	3,268,000	1,229,500	877,000
Equipment	1,096,800	9,804,000	491,800	4,385,000
Total	3,290,400	13,072,000	1,721,300	5,262,000
9. Total capital expenditure:				
Buildings	4,235,100	3,312,000	1,930,000	964,500
Equipment	2,117,550	9,936,000	772,000	4,822,500
Total	6,352,650	13,248,000	2,702,000	5,787,000

N.B.I. No capital expenditure is provided for part-time education or for youth welfare programmes such as those would be arranged in institutions of full-time education.

II. The enrolment in special schools in 1965-66 (which comes to 455 per million of population) has been ignored. Most of this enrolment would be included either at the school stage or in secondary schools of general or vocational education in the projections for the period 1966-81.

24. Capital Expenditure at the third level of

Education: The following will be the enrolment per million of population at the third level of education in 1965-66 and 1980-81 :-

Y e a r	Under-graduate		Post-Graduate	
	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
1965-66	1,336	900	162	18
1980-81 (full-time)	2,372	1,582	596	255
Additional enrolment (1966-81)	1,036	682	434	237

In order to calculate the capital expenditure required at the third level of education, the following assumptions have been made :-

(A) Under-Graduate Stage

(i) Buildings and Equipment: It has been assumed that 30% of the existing enrolment in general education and 5% of that in vocational education does not have the necessary facilities at present. It is further assumed that the capital expenditure on buildings and equipment per student in general education would be Rs.2,200 and that in vocational education would be Rs.15,000.

(ii) Hostels: Hostel facilities now exist for about 18% of the enrolment. It has been assumed that the target would be to provide hostel accommodation for 25% of the total enrolment and that the cost per student would be Rs.4,000.

(iii) Staff Quarters: At present, about 10% of the teachers have been provided with staff quarters.

It has been assumed that the target should be to provide staff quarters for 50% of the teachers, that the cost per house would be Rs.20,000 and that the student-teacher ratio would be 15:1.

(B) Post-Graduate Stage

(iv) Buildings and Equipment: It has been assumed that 10% of the existing enrolment in general education is without the necessary facilities and that the capital expenditure per student would be Rs.5,000 in general education and Rs.30,000 in vocational education.

(v) Hostels: It has been assumed that the target should be to provide hostel accommodation for 50% of the enrolment as against a provision of about 18% at present and that the cost per student would be about Rs.5000.

(vi) Staff Quarters: It has been assumed that the student-teacher ratio would be 8:1 and that the target would be to provide quarters for 50% of the teachers as against a provision of about 10% at present.

On the basis of the above assumptions, the capital expenditure needed at the third level of education would be as follows :-

Table No.10 : Capital Expenditure at the Third Level of Education

Type/Level of Education	General Education	Vocational Education	Total
A. Under-Graduate Stage			
(a) Buildings and Equipment:			
(i) For existing enrolment	881,760	675,000	1,556,760
(ii) For Additional enrolment	2,279,200	10,230,000	12,509,200
(b) Hostels:			
(i) For existing enrolment	374,000	252,000	626,000
(ii) For additional enrolment	1,036,000	682,000	1,718,000
(c) Staff Quarters:			
(i) For existing staff	712,000	480,000	1,192,000
(ii) For additional staff	930,000	454,000	1,384,000
B. Post-Graduate Stage			
(a) Buildings & Equipment:			
(i) For existing enrolment	80,000	-	80,000
(ii) For additional enrolment	2,170,000	7,110,000	9,230,000
(b) Hostels:			
(i) For existing enrolment	259,000	23,800	287,800
(ii) For additional enrolment	1,085,000	592,500	1,677,500
(c) Staff Quarters:			
(i) For existing staff	162,000	18,000	180,000
(ii) For additional staff	542,000	296,000	838,000
Grand Total =	10,510,960	20,818,300	31,329,260

25. Total Capital Expenditure: It is now possible to state, in a concise form, the total capital expenditure that would be required for educational development over the next three plans:

Table No.11 : Total Capital Expenditure Required for Educational Development (1961-1981)

Type/Level of Education	Capital Expenditure required for upgrading existing institutions	Capital Expenditure required for new enrolment
Pre-Primary Education	222,870	463,980
Jr. Primary Education	9,684,300	3,211,500
Sr. Primary Education	4,163,250	6,358,750
High School Education:		
General	3,062,250	3,290,400
Vocational	176,000	13,072,000
Higher Secondary Education:		
General	980,700	1,721,300
Vocational	525,000	5,262,000
Under-Graduate:		
General	1,967,760	4,245,200
Vocational	1,407,000	11,366,000
Post-Graduate:		
General	501,000	3,797,000
Vocational	46,800	7,998,500
Total	22,736,930	60,786,630

It may be assumed that the upgrading of all existing institutions may be done in a period of ten years at the first and second level of education and in a period of five years at the third level of education. On this assumption, an annual capital expenditure of Rs.1,881,437 would be needed for upgrading the existing institutions at the first and the

second level and an additional expenditure of Rs.784,512 would be needed at the third level. Similarly, one-fifteenth of the total capital expenditure required for additional enrolment would be needed every year and this comes to Rs.4,052,442. Putting all these together, it appears that an annual capital expenditure of Rs.6.72 per head of population would be needed during the fourth Plan as shown in the following table :

1. One-tenth of the capital expenditure required for first and second level of education	...	Rs.1,881,437
2. One-fifth of the capital expenditure required for the third level of education	...	784,512
3. One-fifteenth of the new capital expenditure required for new enrolment	...	4,052,442
		<hr/>
Total Annual Capital Expenditure Required for Educational Development (1966-71)	...	Rs. 6,718,391 or Rs.6.72 per head of population.

At the end of the Fourth Plan, the only annual expenditure needed would be Rs.5.93 per head of population (leaving out the third level of education); and in 1980-81, the only annual expenditure needed will be that for new enrolment, i.e. Rs.4.05 per head of population. Alternatively, we may assume that all the capital expenditure required for the next three Plans would be spread over this 15-year period. On this basis, the capital expenditure required for educational development would be Rs.5.56 per head of

population.

It was shown earlier that the recurring expenditure needed for the programme would be Rs.63.42 per head of population in 1980-81. If the capital expenditure of Rs.5.57 per head of population is added to this, the total annual expenditure required for educational development would rise to Rs.68.99 (or Rs.69 per head of population in round figures) by 1980-81.

New Delhi
10th July, 1965

J.P. Naik
Member-Secretary

APPENDIX - I

Items included in the Estimate of Educational Expenditures, Service Expenditures and Transfers dealt with in this Paper

I. Educational Expenditures include -

Recurring:

(a) Teacher Expenditure:

1. Salaries of teachers (these will include not only salaries, but all allowances such as house-rent, D.A., etc.).
2. Old-age benefits (these will include pension, provident fund, gratuities, etc.).

(b) Non-Teacher Expenditure:

1. School contingencies (including upkeep and repairs to buildings and equipment).
2. School equipment (of a shorter span of life).
3. Supply of books and writing materials.
4. Salaries and allowances of other staff.

Capital:

1. Construction of Tuitional Buildings; and
2. Equipment which is costly and which has a comparatively longer span of life.

Note: (1) The expenditure on 'private tuitions' ought to have been included; but the item is left out because of lack of data.

(2) Interest charges on the capital invested in buildings (explicit or implicit) has also been excluded, mostly because our building construction is made out of budgetary grants and the interest thereon is shown neither in the budgets nor in the accounts.

II. Service Expenditures and Transfers whose objectives are to equalise educational opportunities, to reduce the social and economic handicaps from which certain groups of students suffer, and to provide some needed

services on a more efficient basis, include -

A. Service Expenditures:

Recurring

1. Student health services
2. Free uniforms
3. Free meals
4. Hostel charges, i.e. maintenance expenses of hostels (excluding the mess charges paid by students for which no data are available).

Capital:

1. Construction of buildings for the above services, hostels and staff quarters.
2. Purchase of costly and more durable equipment for these services.

B. Transfers:

1. Scholarships
2. Stipends to students.
3. Loans

APPENDIX - II

Population Data (1961-81)

Age	Percentage of population in the age to total population				No. of persons in one million of population in 1931
	1961	1966	1971	1976	
3-4	3.06	3.13	3.06	2.90	25,732
4-5	2.93	3.07	2.97	2.85	26,042
5-6	2.82	2.99	2.84	2.80	26,390
Total (Pre-Primary)	8.81	9.24	8.87	8.55	78,164
6-7	2.72	2.87	2.81	2.74	26,215
7-8	2.64	2.75	2.76	2.69	25,987
8-9	2.56	2.64	2.70	2.63	25,794
9-10	2.48	2.55	2.64	2.58	25,394
Total (Jr. Primary)	10.40	10.81	10.91	10.64	103,390
10-11	2.41	2.46	2.57	2.52	25,034
11-12	2.33	2.37	2.49	2.47	24,637
12-13	2.26	2.29	2.41	2.41	24,205
Total (Sr. Primary)	7.00	7.12	7.47	7.40	73,876
13-14	2.20	2.22	2.23	2.36	23,744
14-15	2.13	2.15	2.24	2.30	23,256
15-16	2.07	2.09	2.16	2.24	22,741
Total (High School)	6.40	6.46	6.63	6.90	69,741

contd. ...

A g e	Percentage of population in the age to total population				No. of persons in one million of population in 1981
	1961	1966	1971	1976	
16-17	2.01	2.03	2.07	2.18	22,194
17-18	1.96	1.97	1.99	2.12	21,651
Total (Hr. Secondary)	3.97	4.00	4.06	4.30	43,845
18-19	1.91	1.91	1.93	2.04	21,125
19-20	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.96	20,595
20-21	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.88	20,056
Total (Under- Graduates)	5.57	5.56	5.61	5.88	61,776
21-22	1.77	1.74	1.76	1.81	19,517
22-23	1.73	1.69	1.71	1.73	18,931
23-24	1.69	1.65	1.66	1.68	18,254
Total (Post- Graduates)	5.19	5.08	5.13	5.22	56,702
Grand Total (Higher Education)	10.76	10.64	10.74	11.10	1,18,478
Grand Total (All Stages)	47.34	48.27	48.68	48.89	4,87,414