



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INDIA'S
FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME
ON SCHOOL AGE
POPULATION DURING 1971-1991

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The increase in school enrolment is mainly due to two reasons.

The first is the absorption by the school system of children who at one time would not have attended school. This happens in various circumstances, the most important being the implementation of the system of compulsory education in India since 1950. Its introduction in practice is of course a gradual process, so that over a period of years school roll increases until eventually all children within the age range defined by the statute start attending school.

The second cause of increase in school enrolment is due to increase in the size of those age groups in the general population from which the school population is drawn.

Increase in total enrolment may be temporary due to introduction of compulsory education system or permanent due to demographic factors when considered over a fairly long period of years; but in either case the implications for the educational administrators are the same to plan for sufficient number of educational institutions to cater to the maximum number of pupils at any given time. Such plans will include school building programmes, measures for training enough teachers, provision of all kinds

of school equipment, text books and other teaching aids, arrangements for examinations, inspections, maintenance of school buildings, and so forth.

The making of enrolment projections of the school population depends on trends of change in the size and age-composition of the population of the country. For the past several decades, the population of India has remained quasi-stable, with unchanging fertility and declining mortality resulting in a fixed age distribution.¹ As a result, the school-age population in the age-group 6-17 years has remained about 28 per cent of the total population during the last several decades. Due to unchanging fertility and declining mortality, the population of India has continued to grow faster during each successive decade.

The Government of India realised the gravity of the situation and enunciated the Family Planning Policy in 1962. Since then the programme has been made a part of the developmental plans of the country. During the past two decades, the programme has passed through diverse facets of organisation, planning, implementation and strategy to come to the present mass movement characterised by liberal incentives, intensive campaigns and concentrated efforts. According to the latest declaration of the Government of India,² the goal of the Family Planning Programme is to reduce the

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1. Vig, O.P., "A Study of Population Dynamics of India 1901-1971, Through Stable Population Technique", Ph.D. Thesis, submitted to Delhi University, Delhi, 1969, p.50 (unpublished).
 2. Government of India; Deptt. of Family Planning, "Report of the Family Planning Target Setting Committee", 1971, p.8 (mimeographed).

birth rate to 25 per 1000 population by the end of the Fifth Year Plan or 2 years thereafter i.e. by 1980-81.

The successful implementation of the Family Planning Programme will check the growth of India's population. This is bound to affect the school-age population.

In this paper an attempt has been made to estimate the impact of the decline in the birth rate on the school-age population for the period 1971-1991 and its economic benefits.

The population projections are proposed to be made for the period 1971-91, to estimate the school-age population, while considering changes in fertility and mortality only. The net migration of India during the period is assumed to be negligible. The birth rate is taken as a measure of fertility while the future mortality trends are assumed in terms of expectation of life at birth for the purpose of projecting the population through survival ratios. The initial population is taken as that of 1961 census, adjusted according to the sex-wise age distribution given by Vig.³ The population is projected by sex and in five year age groups upto 70 and above and is given at five year intervals.

I. Fertility

The birth rate is taken as a measure of fertility. Factors such as the increase in female age at marriage, age at widowhood and family planning will effect the birth rate. The net effect of the increase in female age at marriage and widowhood is negligible.⁴ Family planning is,

3. Vig, O.P., opcit, pp. 121 and 127.

4. *ibid*, pp. 99-101.

thus, the only factor which may have a significant effect on the birth rate.

The achievements of the family planning programme may best be considered in terms of the number of births averted. For estimating the number of births averted due to different family planning methods, sterilization, IUCD and conventional contraceptives have been considered. The number of births averted during 1971-91 have been computed under different assumptions, taking into account the actual achievements of the family planning programme, for the period 1961-71. The three assumptions are explained below.

Assumption I: The annual targets recommended for the period 1971-79 by the Target Setting Committee have been assumed to be achieved during each year. For the period beyond 1978-79, for which no targets have been recommended, it is assumed that the tempo of achievement of the programme will be maintained and the targets for 1978-79 will continue to be achieved during each year thereafter.

Assumption II: The annual targets recommended for the period 1971-79 by the working group of the Planning Commission have been assumed to be achieved during each year. For the period beyond 1978-79, assumption made is the same as in Assumption I above.

Assumption III: The annual targets recommended for the period 1971-79 by the Target Setting Committee have been considered. On the basis of the actual average achievements of the programme during 1966-71, it is assumed that

70 per cent of sterilization and 50 per cent of IUCD's targets will be achieved each year. For conventional contraceptives the achievement of the targets is assumed to be 80 per cent in the first two years, 90 per cent in the next two years and 100 per cent in the remaining period. For the period beyond 1978-79, it is assumed that there will be 0.2 million, 0.1 million and 0.5 million increase each year in the performance of sterilization, IUCD and conventional contraceptive users respectively.

The targets to be achieved under different assumptions are given in Table I of the appendix.

Since, the Government of India made the family planning programme target oriented for achieving the desired goal in the shortest period, some Indian demographers have carried out exercises to estimate the number of couples who will have to become contraceptors in order to achieve the targets and number of births which will have to be averted in order to bring about the desired reduction in the birth rate. Method developed by Agarwala and Venkatacharya⁵ has been used to estimate the number of births averted due to various methods of family planning under different assumptions. The estimated number of births averted due to various methods of family planning for the period 1971-91 are given below in Table 1.

5. Agarwala, S.N., and K. Venkatecharya, "A Method for estimating annual births saved by the use of various family planning methods" Studies in Demography, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London, pp. 240-261.

Table 1. Number of Births Averted Due to Various Methods of Family Planning During 1971-91 Under Different Assumptions

| (in thousands) | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|
| Period | Assumptions | Vasectomy | Tubectomy ^a | IUCD | Conventional Contraceptive | Total |
| 1971-76 ^b | I | 15758 | 3328 | 7257 | 6428 | 33271 |
| | II | 15752 | 3708 | 4859 | 4090 | 28409 |
| | III | 14011 | 3304 | 4850 | 5690 | 27855 |
| 1976-81 | I | 24746 | 7466 | 6794 | 9159 | 49465 |
| | II | 27233 | 8011 | 10664 | 7622 | 53430 |
| | III | 17815 | 5152 | 4467 | 9307 | 36741 |
| 1981-86 | I | 33629 | 10603 | 9040 | 9400 | 62672 |
| | II | 40870 | 12026 | 13194 | 8069 | 74159 |
| | III | 25651 | 7942 | 5816 | 10945 | 50354 |
| 1986-91 | I | 37858 | 11738 | 9040 | 9400 | 68036 |
| | II | 47405 | 13510 | 13215 | 8060 | 82190 |
| | III | 33391 | 10632 | 7554 | 12660 | 64237 |
| | I | 111291 | 33635 | 34131 | 34367 | 213444 |
| | II | 131260 | 37255 | 41932 | 27732 | 238179 |
| | III | 90868 | 27030 | 22687 | 38602 | 179187 |

a) 25 per cent of the sterilizations are assumed to be tubectomies.

b) Achievements of the family planning programme prior to 1971 have been taken into account.

The annual number of births averted due to different methods of family planning under different assumptions during 1971-91 are given in Table II of the appendix.

The birth rate has been estimated by taking the age specific fertility rates (A.S.F.R.) from the National Sample Survey,⁶ which have been adjusted to give birth rate of 41.7 for 1961, and are given in Table 2. Those values are assumed to remain constant throughout the projection period.

6. Government of India; National Sample Survey, Cabinet Secretariate, "Fertility and Mortality rates in rural India" Fourteenth round, Report No.89, Table 1, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, 1961.

Table 2. Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates

| Age group | A.S.F.R. |
|-----------|----------|
| 15-20 | 148.7 |
| 20-25 | 270.0 |
| 25-30 | 250.9 |
| 30-35 | 193.6 |
| 35-40 | 131.5 |
| 40-45 | 51.1 |
| 45-50 | 18.3 |

The birth rates for the period 1971-91 at five year interval without family planning and under three different assumptions of the achievements of the family planning programme have been worked out and are given below in Table 3.

Table 3. Birth Rates With and Without Family Planning During 1961-91

| Source | Y E A R | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1961 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 |
| Without F.P. Programme | 41.70 | 39.88 | 38.71 | 38.02 | 37.78 | 37.73 |
| With F.P. Programme | 41.70 | 36.60 | 28.44 | 25.04 | 25.86 | 26.01 |
| I | 41.70 | 36.60 | 29.54 | 22.41 | 22.31 | 24.25 |
| II | 41.70 | 36.60 | 31.22 | 28.64 | 27.37 | 26.05 |
| III | | | | | | |

The decline in the birth rate from 41.7 to 37.73 during the inter-censal period 1961-91 may be due to secondary effect on the age composition of the population due to decline in mortality, with fertility remaining constant. The difference in the birth rates, taking into account

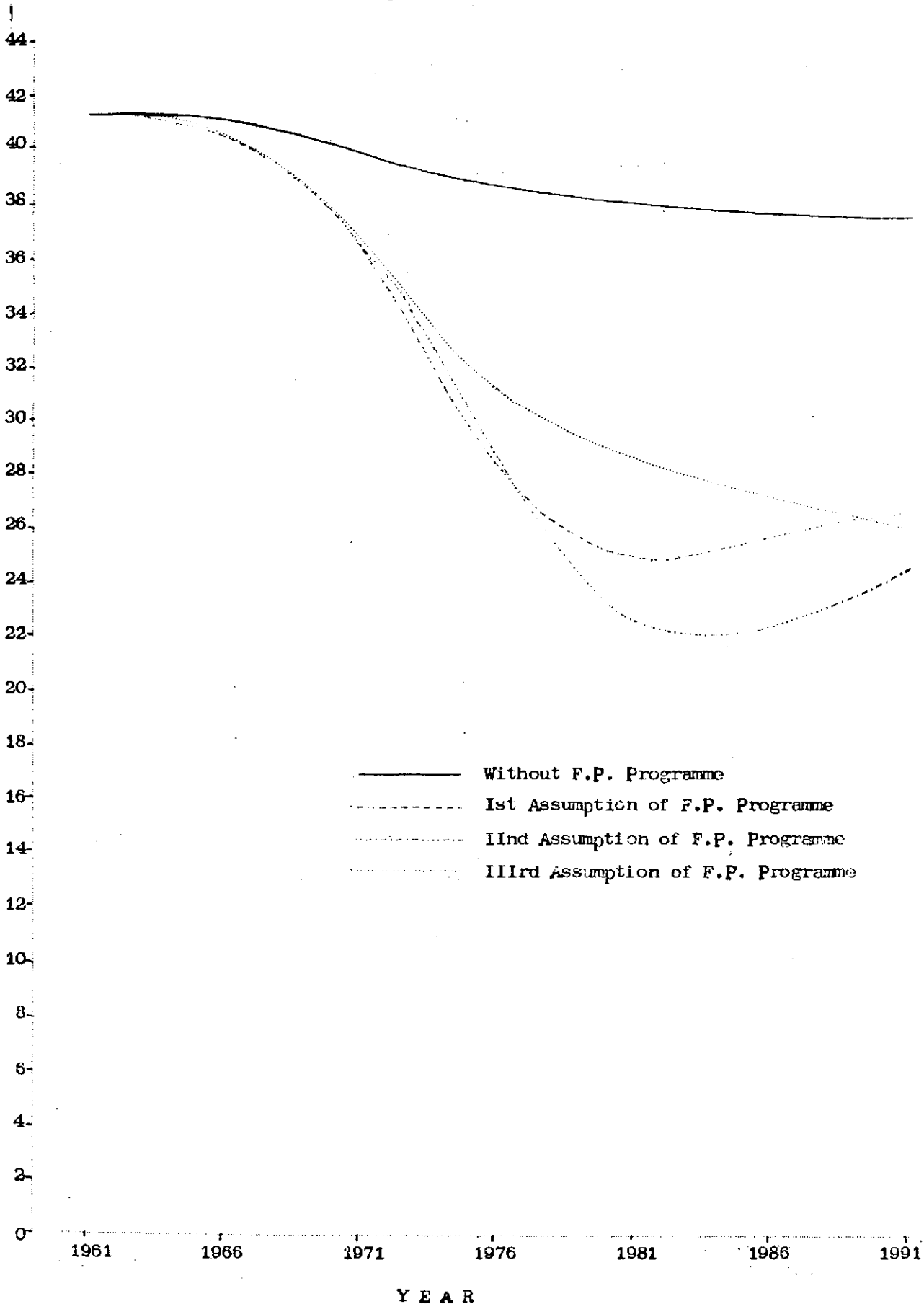
the family planning performance, estimated by us and those by the Target Setting Committee⁷ and the Working group of the Planning Commission,⁸ even though small, are primarily due to different assumptions made for computing the number of births averted. Agarwala⁹ has estimated the birth rate to be 38.23 by 1971, as against our estimate of 36.60. This difference is perhaps due to difference in the age distribution and the data used for achievements of the family planning programme for the computation of births averted.

It is apparent from Table 3, that there are wide variations in the estimates for the birth rates under different assumptions which is also clear from fig.1.

It is most unlikely that the targets suggested either by the Target Setting Committee or by the Planning Commission are fully achieved, which means the goal of reducing the birth rate to 25 or less by 1981 will not be accomplished. The targets suggested under assumption III are based on the average actual achievements of the family planning programme during 1965-71. These targets are moderate and more likely to be over achieved and the birth rate may decline to 29 by 1981 and 26 by 1991.

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7. Department of Family Planning, "Report of the Family Planning Target Setting Committee", 1971, p.15 (Mimeograph)
 8. Department of Family Planning, "Report of the Task Force on Family Planning", September 1972, Appendix (ii), (Mimeographed).
 9. Agarwala, S.N., "Effect of Family Planning Programme on birth rate in India, 1961-71", Newsletter, I.I.P.S., Issue No.36, April. 1971. n.8.

Figure - 1: Birth Rates for India Under Different Assumptions



II. Mortality and Age Specific Survival Rates

The Expert Committee¹⁰ has recommended estimates for the expectation of life at birth upto 1981, which seem to be on the higher side.

Immerwahr and Sinha¹¹ have also estimated expectation of life at birth upto 1981, which is quite different from the Expert Committee estimates. The mean value of the two sets of estimates has been assumed upto 1981 and for the period 1981-91 it has been linearly interpolated. The following table gives the expectation of life at birth by sex for the period 1971-91.

Table 4. Sex-wise Expectation of Life at Birth During 1971-91

| Period | Male | Female |
|---------|------|--------|
| 1971-76 | 54.7 | 54.5 |
| 1976-81 | 58.2 | 58.2 |
| 1981-86 | 61.5 | 61.7 |
| 1986-91 | 64.8 | 65.0 |

To estimate the fraction surviving each five year interval, the survivors within age groups (L)_x have been taken from the Model West Life tables prepared by Coale and Demeny¹². Then the fraction surviving from

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- 10. Registrar General of India, "Report on the Population Projections worked out under the guidance of the Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General of India", 1980, p.27, Table 1.
 - 11. Immerwahr, G.E., and U.P. Sinha; "Mortality rates for India 1951-81, for use of Computer Simulation Model", No. IIPS/Sim-37/1970, I.I.P.S., Bombay, p.20.
 - 12. Coale, A.J. and P. Demeny; Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations, Princeton University Press, New Jersey, 1966.

($x-x+5$) to ($x+5 - x+10$) during a given interval has been taken as $\frac{5^L x+5}{5^L x}$.

The values of L for different values of the expectation of life at birth x have been linearly interpolated.

III. Population Projections

The component method, based on certain assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration, has been used for making population projections. The population of India for 1961 Census adjusted for sex-age as given by Vig¹³ has been projected in quinquennial age groups, by the component method for the period 1971-91, under the following assumptions:

1. The assumptions about fertility as explained in section I.
2. The assumptions about mortality as explained in section II.
3. The sex ratio (male over female births) at birth is assumed as 1.06.
4. Net migration has been assumed to be negligible.

The sex-wise quinquennial age distribution of the projected population is given in Table III - VI of the appendix. The population by sex aged 0-5 has been obtained by applying the survival ratio $0^L 5/50_0$ to the number of total births of a given sex.

The total population for India projected for different years under different assumptions is given below in Table 5.

13. Vig. O.P., opcit., p.109.

Table 5. Projected Population Under Different Assumptions
for Different Years. (in millions)

| Year | Assumptions | | | |
|------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Without F.P. | I | II | III |
| 1961 | 439.25 | 439.25 | 439.25 | 439.25 |
| 1971 | 558.13 | 551.96 | 551.96 | 551.96 |
| 1976 | 636.59 | 608.26 | 612.56 | 613.05 |
| 1981 | 732.49 | 659.37 | 660.03 | 675.70 |
| 1986 | 845.87 | 714.66 | 704.53 | 742.00 |
| 1991 | 983.35 | 782.54 | 759.86 | 813.91 |

Pandit¹⁴ has projected population of India for 1961-2001 under different assumptions. His estimates, under constant fertility, are consistently higher for all the years. This is perhaps due to difference in assumptions made for making the projections.

IV. School Age Population

The Education Commission¹⁵ appointed by the Government of India in 1964, has recommended a common pattern of primary and secondary education in the country which is given in Table 6 below:

Table 6. Pattern of Primary and Secondary Education in India

| Level of Education | Class | Corresponding age group |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Lower Primary | 1- 4 | 6- 9 |
| Upper Primary | 5- 7 | 10-12 |
| Lower secondary | 8-10 | 13-15 |
| Higher secondary | 11-12 | 16-17 |

14. Pandit, H.N., "National population explosion : 1961-2001", Artha Vijnana Vol. 10, 1968, pp. 113-137.

15. Ministry of Education, Government of India, Report of the Education Commission 1964-66, 1966.

Newton's¹⁶ interpolation method has been used for estimating the school age population for different levels of education. The relationships used for different age groups are as under:

$$P_{6-9} = 0.672 P_{5-10} + 0.176 P_{10-15} - 0.048 P_{15-20}$$

$$P_{10-12} = 0.058 P_{5-10} + 0.604 P_{10-15} - 0.064 P_{15-20}$$

$$P_{13-15} = -0.088 P_{5-10} + 0.536 P_{10-15} + 0.152 P_{15-20}$$

$$P_{16-17} = -0.032 P_{5-10} + 0.104 P_{10-15} + 0.328 P_{15-20}$$

where P_{5-9} denotes population aged 5-9 and so on.

The estimated school age population by sex for different levels of education, at five year interval, during the period 1971-91 under different assumptions is given in Table VII of the appendix.

The Education Commission¹⁷ has estimated school enrolment as percentage of population in the corresponding age group at five year interval by sex for the period 1965-66 to 1985-86, which is given below in Table 7.

During 1986-91, the school enrolment has been linearly interpolated for the secondary level whereas for the primary it has been assumed that all the children will be studying upto upper primary.

16. Yeole, B.B., and P.R. Saraswathy; "On estimating the school age population for compulsory education in some ECaFE countries", Indian Educational Review, Vol.7, January, 1972, pp. 116-122.

17. Ministry of Education, Government of India, op cit, pp. 161-167.

Table 7. Enrolment in Primary and Secondary Education by Sex During Different Years

| Level of Education | 1970-71 | | 1975-76 | | 1980-81 | | 1985-86 | | 1990-91 | |
|--------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Lower Primary | 109.8 | 68.6 | 109.0 | 97.2 | 110.8 | 110.7 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 109.0 | 100.0 |
| Upper Primary | 67.7 | 33.0 | 81.9 | 55.7 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Lower Secondary | 34.2 | 12.2 | 40.8 | 16.9 | 49.1 | 22.6 | 60.4 | 30.6 | 66.0 | 41.8 |
| Higher Secondary | 14.6 | 3.5 | 17.0 | 4.8 | 21.7 | 7.4 | 28.8 | 11.4 | 38.4 | 16.7 |

The school going population has been obtained by multiplying the enrolment ratios given in Table 7 to the corresponding school age population given in Table VII of the appendix. The enrolment ratios more than 100 have been assumed as 100. The estimated school going population for different levels of education, by sex and at five year interval for the period 1971-91 under different assumptions is given in Table VIII of the appendix.

The impact of the family planning programme on the school enrolment will be apparent from the table 8 given below.

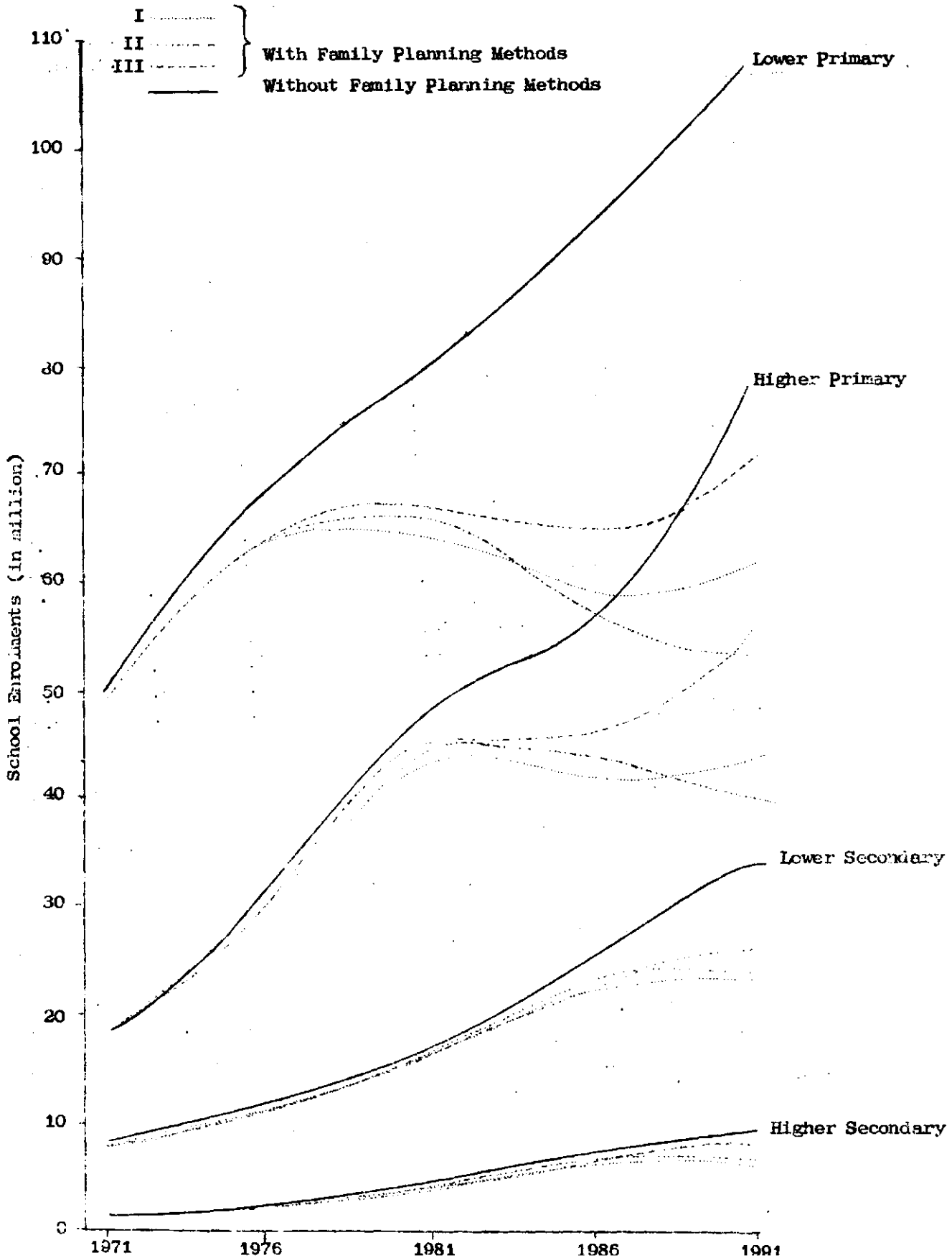
It may be seen from the table 8 that the school enrolment will increase, when there is no family planning programme, from 69.02 millions in 1971 to 180.42 millions in 1991 at primary level and from 10.02 millions in 1971 to 44.15 millions in 1991 at secondary level. The increase in enrolment, taking into account the family planning achievements, will be from 68.63 millions in 1971 to 95.0 - 122.0 millions in 1991 at primary level and from 10 millions in 1971 to 30 - 34 millions in 1991 at secondary level.

Table 8. Percentage Decrease in School Enrolment Due to Family Planning Programme During 1971 and 1991

| Level of Education | Assumption | School going Population (in million) | | Percentage of Enrolment with F.P. Over without F.P. During | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--|------|
| | | 1971 | 1991 | 1971 | 1991 |
| Lower Primary | Without F.P. | 49.80 | 107.92 | | |
| | I | 49.43 | 61.90 | 99.3 | 57.4 |
| | II | 49.43 | 53.91 | 99.3 | 50.0 |
| | III | 49.43 | 71.15 | 99.3 | 65.9 |
| Upper Primary | Without F.P. | 19.22 | 72.49 | | |
| | I | 19.20 | 43.71 | 99.9 | 60.3 |
| | II | 19.20 | 40.75 | 99.9 | 56.2 |
| | III | 19.20 | 50.94 | 99.9 | 70.3 |
| Lower Secondary | Without F.P. | 8.03 | 34.93 | | |
| | I | 8.01 | 23.36 | 99.7 | 66.9 |
| | II | 8.01 | 24.41 | 99.7 | 66.4 |
| | III | 8.01 | 26.44 | 99.7 | 75.7 |
| Higher Secondary | Without F.P. | 1.99 | 9.22 | | |
| | I | 1.98 | 7.00 | 99.5 | 75.9 |
| | II | 1.98 | 7.30 | 99.5 | 79.2 |
| | III | 1.98 | 7.53 | 99.5 | 81.7 |
| Total | Without F.P. | 79.04 | 224.56 | | |
| | I | 78.62 | 135.97 | 99.5 | 60.5 |
| | II | 78.62 | 125.17 | 99.5 | 55.7 |
| | III | 78.62 | 156.06 | 99.5 | 69.5 |

It is apparent from the above Table that the family planning programme had negligible impact on the school enrolment by 1971. This will become quite significant by 1991, when the enrolment will be reduced by about 30-44 per cent. At primary level, the decline in school enrolment is maximum under assumption II while at the secondary level the decline is same under assumption I and II, but minimum under assumption III. Fig. 2 clearly brings out the impact of the family planning programme on the school enrolment for different levels of education.

Figure - 2: School Enrolment By Level of Education



In all 68-100 million's enrolments will be averted due to the family planning programme by 1991.

The Education Commission¹⁸ has estimated average annual cost per pupil for the years 1965-66, 1975-76 and 1985-86 for different levels of education. The cost per pupil for the years 1970-71 has been taken as mean of the value given for 1965-66 and 1975-76 and similarly for the year 1980-81. However, the cost per pupil for the year 1990-91 has been linearly interpolated.

The average annual cost per pupil for different years for different levels of education is given in the following table.

Table 9. Average Annual Cost per pupil for Different Years for Different Levels of Education

| Level of Education | (Rs.) | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Years | | | | | |
| | 1965-66 | 1970-71 | 1975-76 | 1980-81 | 1985-86 | 1990-91 |
| Lower Primary | 30 | 41 | 52 | 66 | 80 | 94 |
| Upper Primary | 45 | 66 | 87 | 103 | 119 | 135 |
| Lower Secondary | 107 | 155 | 203 | 236 | 268 | 300 |
| Higher Secondary | 192 | 278 | 363 | 404 | 444 | 485 |

The life table technique has been used for estimating the expected number of years to be spent by a pupil for completing the school education at various grades. The radix of the school life table has been taken as 100,000 pupils entering grade 1. Different elements of the school life table are explained below in brief.

18. Ministry of Education, Government of India; op.cit. pp 476-480.

- l_x - This column gives the estimated number of survivors at each grade. The values in this column are obtained by multiplying the values in each grade by the corresponding adjusted survival rates (S_x).
- S_x - The survival rate s'_x , is the probability of passing from grade x to grade $x + 1$. The values shown in this column are the values adjusted for the repeaters. The adjustment has been made on the assumption that failures have the same probability of passing as the refreshers and that only one repetition has been considered. The remaining pupils are assumed to have dropped. Then

$$S_x = 1 + 2 s'_x - \frac{2}{2 - S'_x}$$

The values of S'_x used are those given by the Government of Maharashtra¹⁹ for the period 1950-51 to 1965-66.

- L_x - This column gives the number of years lived in grade x and grade $x+1$. The values shown in this column are calculated as $x(1_x + 1_{x+1})$.
- T_x - This column gives the total number of school years remaining to all pupils who are enrolled in school during each grade. The total number of years lived by a cohort is simply the sum of the years lived at every grade
- e_x - This column shows the average number of school years remaining to the pupils who are alive at the grade x . This is equal to the total number of school years lived after grade x , divided by the number of pupils who survived at that grade: $e_x = \frac{T_x}{l_x}$

19. Education & Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Education Development in Maharashtra State, Bombay, 1968, pp. 99-101.

Table 10. School Life Table for the Enrolled Population for 1965-66

| Grade | S_x | l_x | L_x | T_x | e_x |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| I | .8767 | 100000 | 100000 | 688176 | 6.88 |
| II | .6667 | 87670 | 93835 | 594341 | 6.32 |
| III | .9635 | 58450 | 73006 | 510506 | 6.99 |
| IV | .9578 | 56317 | 57383 | 437500 | 7.62 |
| V | .9607 | 53940 | 55129 | 380117 | 6.90 |
| VI | .9633 | 51820 | 52880 | 324988 | 6.15 |
| VII | .9350 | 49918 | 50869 | 272108 | 5.35 |
| VIII | .9784 | 48171 | 49045 | 221239 | 4.51 |
| IX | .9862 | 47131 | 47651 | 172194 | 3.61 |
| X | .8521 | 46481 | 46806 | 124543 | 2.66 |
| XI | .7519 | 39608 | 43044 | 77737 | 1.80 |
| XII | .6782 | 29780 | 34693 | 34693 | 1.00 |

The Education Commission²⁰ has estimated the proportionate distribution of pupils within each level of education for 1965-66 for the grades I to X.

This is assumed to be in the ratio 11 to 9 for the grades XI and XII. The following table gives the proportionate distribution of pupils for various levels of education.

Table 11. Proportionate Distribution of Pupils According to Grade and Level of Education

| Level of Education | Grade | Proportions of Pupils |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Lower Primary | I | .3743 |
| | II | .2549 |
| | III | .2004 |
| | IV | .1704 |
| Upper Primary | V | .4156 |
| | VI | .3226 |
| | VII | .2618 |
| Lower Secondary | VIII | .4135 |
| | IX | .3196 |
| | X | .2669 |
| Higher Secondary | XI | .5500 |
| | XII | .4500 |

20. Ministry of Education, Government of India; op.cit, p. 581.

The cost of education is a function of (i) number of pupils, (ii) cost per pupil per annum and (iii) time. Knowing the proportionate distribution of pupils according to grade, the number of pupils can be worked out from Table VIII for various grades. The time considered is the average number of school years (e_x) remaining to the pupils at the grade x. The cost of education has been worked out on the assumption that the values of inputs for the cost function will remain constant during the period, 1971-91. This assumption will lead to underestimation of the savings on education due to the Family Planning Programme, the extent of which cannot be predicated.

The cost of education on different cohorts under different assumptions, given in table 12 below, has been computed according to the method explained above.

Table 12. Cost of Education for Different Cohorts for various levels of Education under Different Assumption

| Level of Education | Assumption | (Rs. in millions) | | | | | Total |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | Cohort for the year | | | | | |
| | | 1970-71 | 1975-76 | 1980-81 | 1985-86 | 1990-91 | |
| Lower Primary | Without F.F. | 15932 | 27663 | 40064 | 55494 | 71994 | 214147 |
| | I | 15814 | 26182 | 32245 | 35456 | 43014 | 152711 |
| | II | 15814 | 26182 | 33452 | 34500 | 37462 | 147420 |
| | III | 15814 | 26182 | 33793 | 38821 | 49443 | 164053 |
| Upper Primary | Without F.F. | 9189 | 18997 | 33548 | 44405 | 64790 | 170929 |
| | I | 9181 | 18710 | 30819 | 33451 | 39063 | 131221 |
| | II | 9131 | 18710 | 30966 | 35123 | 36413 | 130396 |
| | III | 9181 | 18710 | 31252 | 35924 | 45529 | 140596 |
| Lower Secondary | Without F.F. | 5360 | 9951 | 16687 | 27605 | 41176 | 100779 |
| | I | 5351 | 9723 | 16349 | 23458 | 27529 | 82410 |
| | II | 5351 | 9723 | 16222 | 24696 | 27357 | 83349 |
| | III | 5351 | 9723 | 16207 | 24182 | 31160 | 85623 |
| Higher Secondary | Without F.F. | 917 | 1502 | 2705 | 4776 | 6442 | 16342 |
| | I | 912 | 1488 | 2629 | 4429 | 4886 | 14413 |
| | II | 912 | 1488 | 2688 | 4503 | 5100 | 14691 |
| | III | 912 | 1488 | 2687 | 4444 | 5257 | 14788 |
| Total | Without F.F. | 31398 | 58113 | 93004 | 132280 | 187402 | 502197 |
| | I | 31258 | 56103 | 82114 | 96794 | 114492 | 380761 |
| | II | 31258 | 56103 | 83338 | 98822 | 106335 | 375856 |
| | III | 31258 | 56103 | 83939 | 103371 | 131389 | 406060 |

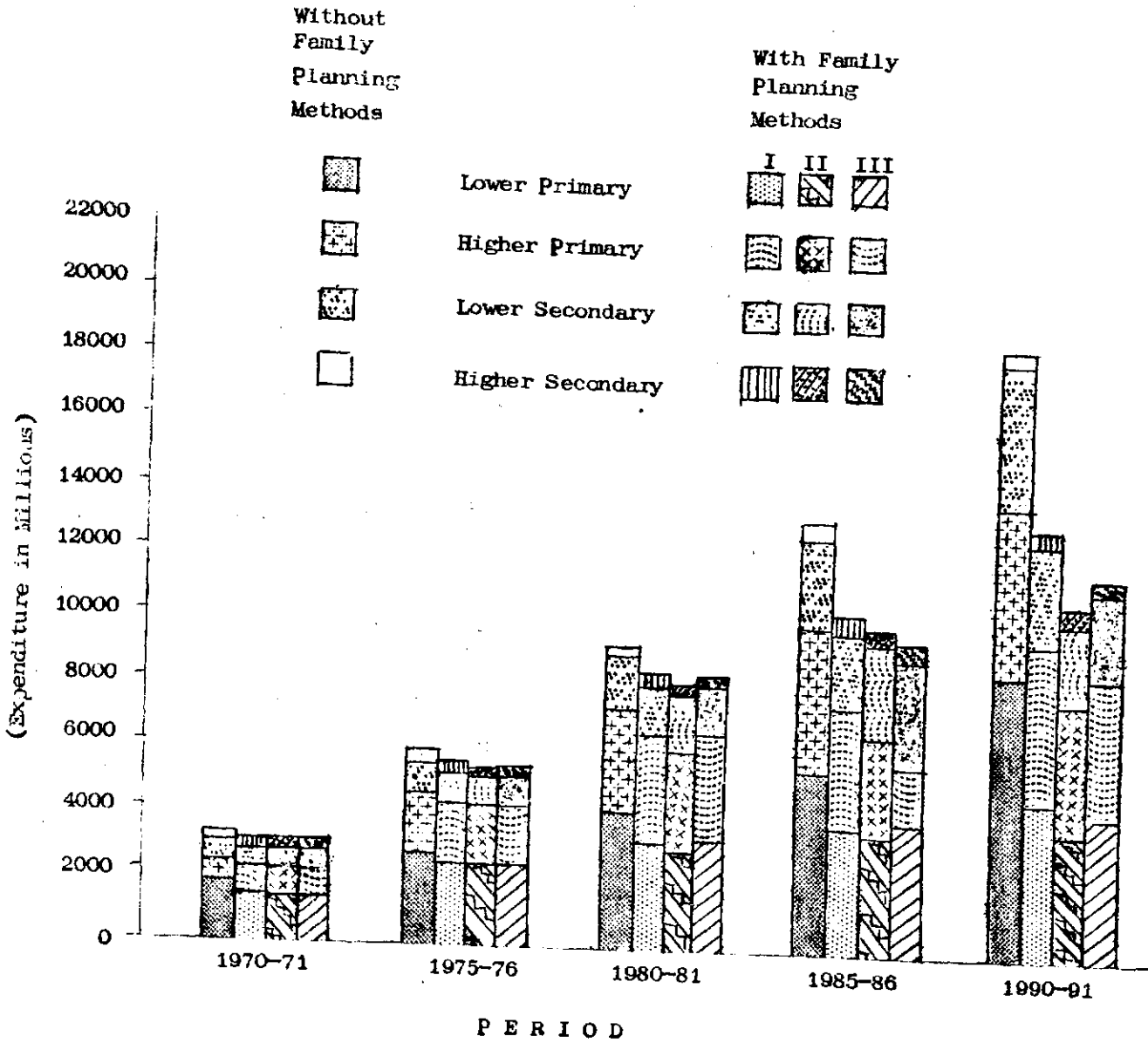
The difference of the cost of education with and without family planning gives the savings on the expenditure on education due to the family planning programme. These savings are shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13. Savings on Education Due to Family Planning for Various Cohorts under Different Assumptions.

| Level of Education | Assumption | (Rs. in millions) | | | | | Total |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | Cohort for the Year | | | | | |
| | | 1970-71 | 1975-76 | 1980-81 | 1985-86 | 1990-91 | |
| Lower Primary | I | 118 | 1481 | 7819 | 20038 | 31980 | 61436 |
| | II | 118 | 1481 | 6602 | 20994 | 37532 | 66727 |
| | III | 118 | 1481 | 6271 | 16673 | 25551 | 50094 |
| Upper Primary | I | 8 | 287 | 2729 | 10954 | 25727 | 39705 |
| | II | 8 | 287 | 2582 | 9282 | 28374 | 40533 |
| | III | 8 | 287 | 2296 | 8481 | 19261 | 30333 |
| Lower Secondary | I | 9 | 28 | 338 | 4147 | 13647 | 18169 |
| | II | 9 | 28 | 465 | 2909 | 13819 | 17230 |
| | III | 9 | 28 | 420 | 3423 | 10016 | 13956 |
| Higher Secondary | I | 5 | 14 | 16 | 347 | 1556 | 1938 |
| | II | 5 | 14 | 17 | 273 | 1342 | 1651 |
| | III | 5 | 14 | 18 | 332 | 1185 | 1534 |
| Total | I | 140 | 1810 | 10902 | 35486 | 72910 | 121248 |
| | II | 140 | 1810 | 9666 | 33458 | 81067 | 126141 |
| | III | 140 | 1810 | 9065 | 28909 | 56013 | 95937 |

It may be seen from the above table that the savings have increased during each successive five-year period. The savings are maximum under assumption II. This is apparent from fig. 3. About 84 per cent of the total savings will be due to the primary education. During 1971-91 about 131.96 millions school enrolments will be averted due to the family planning programme resulting in savings on the cost of education programme to the extent of Rs. 95937 millions under assumption III, which is considered to be

Figure - 3: Expenditure on Education By Level of Education



feasible. The saving per school enrolment varies from Rs. 727 to Rs. 956. Assuming that the savings due to 1990-91 cohort will continue upto 2001, then the average annual savings for all these cohorts will vary from Rs. 3198 millions to Rs. 4205 millions, which is many times more than the actual annual expenditure on the family planning programme.[@] Thus the returns due to the National Family Planning Programme will over compensate the investment on it.

Summary

The Government of India is implementing the National Family Planning Programme as a part of the developmental plans of the country. This is with a view to reduce the birth rate to 25 or less by 1980-81. The declining birth rate may affect the size and age distribution of the population of the country, which in turn may affect the school-age population. The reduction of birth rate from 41.70 in 1961 to 26.05 in 1991 will avert about 131.96 millions school enrolments during 1971-91. This will save about Rs. 3198 to 4205 millions per annum. This is many times more than the actual annual expenditure due to the National Family Planning Programme and will over compensate the investment on it.

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[@] The expenditure on the Family Planning Programme during 1970-71 was Rs. 450 million, which might double by 1991.

Table I. Annual targets for various family planning methods to be achieved under different assumptions.

| Method | Sterilization | | | IUCD | | | C.C. | | |
|---------|---------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| | Year | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II |
| 1971-72 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 5.6 |
| 72-73 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 7.2 |
| 73-74 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 9.4 |
| 74-75 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 10.8 |
| 75-76 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 13.0 | 9.5 | 13.0 |
| 76-77 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 13.0 |
| 77-78 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 14.0 |
| 78-79 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 |
| 79-80 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 |
| 80-81 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 15.0 |
| 81-82 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 15.5 |
| 82-83 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 |
| 83-84 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 16.5 |
| 84-85 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 17.0 |
| 85-86 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 17.5 |
| 86-87 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 |
| 87-88 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 18.5 |
| 88-89 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 19.0 |
| 89-90 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 19.5 |
| 90-91 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 20.0 |

Table II. Number of births averted due to various methods of family planning under three different assumptions during 1971-91

(In thousands)

| Year | Vasectomy | | | Tubectomy* | | | U. C. D. | | | C. G. | | | Total | | |
|---------|-----------|------|------|------------|------|------|----------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III |
| 1971-72 | 1451 | 1428 | 1421 | 291 | 291 | 2291 | 408 | 243 | 243 | 415 | 290 | 377 | 2565 | 2249 | 2332 |
| 1972-73 | 1807 | 1715 | 1646 | 400 | 245 | 342 | 718 | 329 | 410 | 994 | 374 | 794 | 3919 | 2663 | 3192 |
| 1973-74 | 2253 | 2277 | 1916 | 605 | 611 | 562 | 1041 | 384 | 536 | 1247 | 637 | 1024 | 5146 | 3339 | 4038 |
| 1974-75 | 2731 | 2775 | 2214 | 784 | 803 | 615 | 1361 | 623 | 684 | 1440 | 927 | 1294 | 6316 | 5123 | 4807 |
| 1975-76 | 3239 | 3353 | 2537 | 960 | 970 | 706 | 1505 | 1056 | 753 | 1639 | 1169 | 1508 | 7343 | 6548 | 5504 |
| 1976-77 | 3769 | 4014 | 2878 | 1141 | 1152 | 812 | 1638 | 1521 | 819 | 1746 | 1303 | 1743 | 8294 | 7990 | 6252 |
| 1977-78 | 4312 | 4746 | 3231 | 1328 | 1381 | 922 | 1751 | 1928 | 876 | 1773 | 1437 | 1770 | 9161 | 9492 | 6799 |
| 1978-79 | 4848 | 5487 | 3573 | 1507 | 1621 | 1029 | 1792 | 2211 | 996 | 1880 | 1558 | 1877 | 10022 | 10877 | 7380 |
| 1979-80 | 5340 | 6182 | 3905 | 1672 | 1836 | 1134 | 1805 | 2430 | 913 | 1880 | 1612 | 1905 | 10697 | 12060 | 7857 |
| 1980-81 | 5782 | 6804 | 4223 | 1821 | 2021 | 1255 | 1808 | 2574 | 963 | 1880 | 1612 | 2012 | 11291 | 13011 | 8453 |
| 1981-82 | 6162 | 7345 | 4534 | 1945 | 2176 | 1367 | 1808 | 2623 | 1027 | 1880 | 1612 | 2039 | 11795 | 13758 | 9965 |
| 1982-83 | 6464 | 7793 | 4810 | 2049 | 2308 | 1479 | 1808 | 2640 | 1093 | 1880 | 1612 | 2146 | 12201 | 14253 | 9523 |
| 1983-84 | 6743 | 8208 | 5109 | 2136 | 2419 | 1587 | 1808 | 2643 | 1163 | 1880 | 1612 | 2173 | 12569 | 14882 | 10032 |
| 1984-85 | 7010 | 8590 | 5432 | 2207 | 2535 | 1694 | 1808 | 2643 | 1253 | 1880 | 1612 | 2230 | 12905 | 15380 | 10639 |
| 1985-86 | 7243 | 8934 | 5766 | 2266 | 2538 | 1615 | 1808 | 2643 | 1302 | 1880 | 1612 | 2307 | 13202 | 15777 | 11190 |
| 1986-87 | 7397 | 9202 | 6075 | 2304 | 2643 | 1716 | 1808 | 2643 | 1372 | 1880 | 1612 | 2414 | 13389 | 16100 | 11777 |
| 1987-88 | 7512 | 9574 | 6381 | 2333 | 2682 | 2021 | 1808 | 2643 | 1441 | 1880 | 1612 | 2441 | 13533 | 16311 | 12384 |
| 1988-89 | 7598 | 9516 | 6681 | 2354 | 2708 | 2126 | 1808 | 2643 | 1511 | 1880 | 1612 | 2548 | 13640 | 16479 | 12866 |
| 1989-90 | 7657 | 9625 | 6979 | 2369 | 2732 | 2233 | 1808 | 2643 | 1580 | 1880 | 1612 | 2575 | 13714 | 16712 | 13367 |
| 1990-91 | 7694 | 9688 | 7275 | 2378 | 2743 | 2336 | 1808 | 2643 | 1650 | 1880 | 1612 | 2682 | 13760 | 16688 | 13943 |

* 25 per-cent of the sterilizations are assumed to be tubectomies.

Table- V. Population Projection of India by Age and Sex Under Assumption II.

| Age-group | MALES | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | (in thousands) | | | | | | |
| | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 |
| 0-5 | 33690 | 40413 | 44326 | 44356 | 36527 | 35545 | 41214 |
| 5-10 | 28822 | 31411 | 33956 | 42844 | 43274 | 35910 | 35160 |
| 10-15 | 25924 | 28001 | 30948 | 38186 | 42451 | 42974 | 35729 |
| 15-20 | 23252 | 25172 | 27566 | 30556 | 37797 | 42112 | 42713 |
| 20-25 | 20762 | 22387 | 24605 | 27054 | 30095 | 37343 | 41720 |
| 25-30 | 18475 | 19631 | 21769 | 24048 | 26560 | 29661 | 36931 |
| 30-35 | 16302 | 17468 | 19113 | 21222 | 23564 | 26142 | 29307 |
| 35-40 | 14083 | 15424 | 16837 | 18548 | 20718 | 23124 | 25768 |
| 40-45 | 11841 | 13193 | 14739 | 16217 | 17988 | 20216 | 22683 |
| 45-50 | 9690 | 10945 | 12453 | 14034 | 15562 | 17383 | 19655 |
| 50-55 | 7675 | 8779 | 10138 | 11648 | 13244 | 14805 | 16656 |
| 55-60 | 5819 | 6750 | 7906 | 9231 | 10714 | 12296 | 13862 |
| 60-65 | 4166 | 4890 | 5821 | 6906 | 8162 | 9579 | 11108 |
| 65-70 | 2762 | 3266 | 3948 | 4775 | 5750 | 6891 | 8192 |
| 70+ | 3147 | 3512 | 4160 | 5073 | 6259 | 7736 | 9535 |
| Total | 226,410 | 251,242 | 282,969 | 314,698 | 338,665 | 361,717 | 390,233 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 33331 | 38060 | 41227 | 41332 | 34675 | 33261 | 38570 |
| 5-10 | 28031 | 30980 | 36254 | 39457 | 40312 | 33912 | 32767 |
| 10-15 | 25009 | 27358 | 30376 | 35367 | 39084 | 39967 | 33705 |
| 15-20 | 22306 | 24395 | 26808 | 29887 | 35007 | 38722 | 39696 |
| 20-25 | 19815 | 21596 | 23753 | 26225 | 29466 | 34556 | 38349 |
| 25-30 | 17495 | 19064 | 20917 | 23129 | 25771 | 28998 | 34139 |
| 30-35 | 15069 | 16746 | 18335 | 20293 | 22668 | 25298 | 28589 |
| 35-40 | 12558 | 14345 | 16074 | 17766 | 19824 | 22183 | 24875 |
| 40-45 | 10237 | 11891 | 13702 | 15462 | 17282 | 19320 | 21728 |
| 45-50 | 8237 | 9629 | 11285 | 13097 | 14946 | 16737 | 18808 |
| 50-55 | 6492 | 7637 | 9017 | 10652 | 12517 | 14315 | 16126 |
| 55-60 | 4938 | 5872 | 6993 | 8327 | 9998 | 11779 | 13570 |
| 60-65 | 3597 | 4284 | 5178 | 6245 | 7593 | 9137 | 10869 |
| 65-70 | 2469 | 2926 | 3560 | 4374 | 5412 | 6609 | 8054 |
| 70+ | 3256 | 3466 | 4005 | 6242 | 6814 | 8023 | 9779 |
| Total | 212,840 | 238,240 | 268,996 | 297,865 | 321,369 | 342,817 | 369,624 |
| Grand Total | 439,250 | 489,491 | 551,965 | 612,563 | 660,034 | 704,534 | 759,857 |

Table VI. Population Projection of India by Age and Sex Under Assumption III.

| Age group | MALES (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|
| | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | | | |
| 0-5 | 33690 | 40413 | 44326 | 44609 | 44318 | 46959 | 50027 | | | |
| 5-10 | 28822 | 31411 | 38640 | 42844 | 43521 | 43569 | 46450 | | | |
| 10-15 | 25924 | 28001 | 30948 | 38186 | 42451 | 43219 | 43349 | | | |
| 15-20 | 23252 | 25172 | 27566 | 30556 | 37797 | 42112 | 42956 | | | |
| 20-25 | 20762 | 22387 | 24605 | 27054 | 30095 | 37343 | 41720 | | | |
| 25-30 | 18475 | 19631 | 21769 | 24048 | 26560 | 29661 | 36931 | | | |
| 30-35 | 16302 | 17468 | 19113 | 21222 | 23564 | 26142 | 29307 | | | |
| 35-40 | 14083 | 15424 | 16837 | 18548 | 20718 | 23124 | 25768 | | | |
| 40-45 | 11841 | 13193 | 14739 | 16217 | 17988 | 20216 | 22683 | | | |
| 45-50 | 9690 | 10945 | 12453 | 14034 | 15562 | 17383 | 19655 | | | |
| 50-55 | 7675 | 8779 | 10138 | 11648 | 13244 | 14805 | 16656 | | | |
| 55-60 | 5819 | 6750 | 7906 | 9231 | 10714 | 12296 | 13862 | | | |
| 60-65 | 4166 | 4890 | 5821 | 6906 | 8162 | 9579 | 11108 | | | |
| 65-70 | 2762 | 3266 | 3948 | 4775 | 5750 | 6891 | 8192 | | | |
| 70+ | 3147 | 3512 | 4160 | 5073 | 6259 | 7736 | 9535 | | | |
| Total | 226,410 | 251,242 | 282,969 | 314,951 | 346,703 | 381,035 | 418,199 | | | |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 | 33331 | 38060 | 41227 | 41568 | 42071 | 43942 | 46817 | | | |
| 5-10 | 28031 | 30980 | 35916 | 39457 | 40542 | 41146 | 43289 | | | |
| 10-15 | 25009 | 27358 | 30376 | 35367 | 39084 | 40195 | 40894 | | | |
| 15-20 | 22306 | 24395 | 26308 | 29887 | 35007 | 38722 | 39923 | | | |
| 20-25 | 19815 | 21596 | 23753 | 26225 | 29466 | 34556 | 38349 | | | |
| 25-30 | 17495 | 19064 | 20917 | 23129 | 25771 | 28998 | 34139 | | | |
| 30-35 | 15069 | 16746 | 18385 | 20293 | 22668 | 25298 | 28589 | | | |
| 35-40 | 12558 | 14345 | 16074 | 17766 | 19824 | 22183 | 24875 | | | |
| 40-45 | 10237 | 11891 | 13702 | 15462 | 17282 | 19320 | 21728 | | | |
| 45-50 | 8237 | 9629 | 11285 | 13097 | 14946 | 16737 | 18808 | | | |
| 50-55 | 6492 | 7637 | 9017 | 10652 | 12517 | 14315 | 16126 | | | |
| 55-60 | 4938 | 5872 | 6993 | 8337 | 9998 | 11779 | 13570 | | | |
| 60-65 | 3597 | 4284 | 5178 | 6245 | 7593 | 9137 | 10869 | | | |
| 65-70 | 2469 | 2926 | 5360 | 4374 | 5412 | 6609 | 8054 | | | |
| 70+ | 3256 | 3466 | 4005 | 6242 | 6814 | 8023 | 9779 | | | |
| Total | 212,840 | 238,249 | 268,996 | 298,101 | 328,995 | 360,960 | 395,709 | | | |
| Grand Total | 439,250 | 489,491 | 551,965 | 613,052 | 675,698 | 741,995 | 813,908 | | | |

Table VII. Estimated School Age Population by Sex for India During 1971-91
Under Different Assumptions for Different Levels of Education. (in thousands)

| Level of Education: | Assumption | 1971 | | 1976 | | 1981 | | 1986 | | 1991 | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Lower Primary | Without F.P. | 30302 | 28422 | 35955 | 33069 | 41340 | 38430 | 47723 | 44990 | 55800 | 52123 |
| | I | 30089 | 28195 | 34072 | 31305 | 33276 | 30927 | 30492 | 28744 | 31999 | 29902 |
| | II | 30089 | 28195 | 34072 | 31305 | 34737 | 32288 | 29674 | 27964 | 27866 | 26046 |
| | III | 30089 | 28195 | 34072 | 31305 | 34903 | 32382 | 34864 | 32866 | 36782 | 34371 |
| Upper Primary | Without F.P. | 19234 | 18783 | 24005 | 22145 | 27968 | 25764 | 32164 | 29994 | 37314 | 35178 |
| | I | 19221 | 18764 | 23663 | 21781 | 25693 | 23667 | 24231 | 22594 | 22485 | 21222 |
| | II | 19221 | 18764 | 23663 | 21781 | 25815 | 23780 | 25444 | 23721 | 20959 | 19787 |
| | III | 19221 | 18764 | 23663 | 21781 | 25828 | 24226 | 26022 | 24264 | 26208 | 24733 |
| Lower Secondary | Without F.P. | 17350 | 17166 | 21266 | 19982 | 25400 | 23372 | 29378 | 27172 | 33930 | 31950 |
| | I | 17330 | 17106 | 21017 | 19533 | 24882 | 22901 | 24960 | 23099 | 22687 | 21357 |
| | II | 17330 | 17106 | 21017 | 19533 | 24691 | 22723 | 26275 | 24324 | 22549 | 21216 |
| | III | 17330 | 17106 | 21017 | 19533 | 24669 | 22702 | 25732 | 23809 | 25677 | 24178 |
| Higher Secondary | Without F.P. | 11014 | 10792 | 12567 | 12172 | 15521 | 14354 | 18177 | 16721 | 20965 | 19562 |
| | I | 10959 | 10743 | 12441 | 12063 | 15497 | 14322 | 16851 | 15509 | 15904 | 14832 |
| | II | 10959 | 10743 | 12441 | 12063 | 15428 | 14257 | 17133 | 15772 | 16600 | 15477 |
| | III | 10959 | 10743 | 12441 | 12063 | 15420 | 14250 | 16913 | 15564 | 17111 | 15962 |

Table VIII. Estimated School Going Population by Sex for India for Various Levels of Education Under Different Assumption During 1971-91. (in thousands)

| Level of Education : Assumption | | 1971 | | 1976 | | 1981 | | 1986 | | 1991 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Lower Primary | Without F.P. | 30302 | 19497 | 35955 | 32143 | 41340 | 38430 | 47723 | 44990 | 55800 | 52123 |
| | I | 30089 | 19342 | 34072 | 30428 | 33276 | 30927 | 30492 | 28744 | 31999 | 29902 |
| | II | 30089 | 19342 | 34072 | 30428 | 34337 | 32288 | 29674 | 27964 | 27866 | 26046 |
| | III | 30089 | 19342 | 34072 | 30428 | 34903 | 32382 | 31864 | 29994 | 36782 | 34371 |
| Upper Primary | Without F.P. | 13021 | 6198 | 19660 | 12335 | 25171 | 23186 | 28948 | 26995 | 37214 | 35178 |
| | I | 13013 | 6190 | 19380 | 12132 | 23124 | 21300 | 21808 | 20335 | 22485 | 21222 |
| | II | 13013 | 6190 | 19380 | 12132 | 23234 | 21402 | 22900 | 21349 | 20959 | 19787 |
| | III | 13013 | 6190 | 19380 | 12132 | 23245 | 21803 | 23420 | 21838 | 26208 | 24733 |
| Lower Secondary | Without F.P. | 5934 | 2094 | 8777 | 3377 | 12471 | 5282 | 17744 | 8315 | 23751 | 11183 |
| | I | 5927 | 2087 | 8575 | 3301 | 12217 | 5176 | 15076 | 7068 | 15881 | 7475 |
| | II | 5927 | 2087 | 8575 | 3301 | 12123 | 5135 | 15870 | 7443 | 15784 | 7426 |
| | III | 5927 | 2087 | 8575 | 3301 | 12112 | 5130 | 15542 | 7286 | 17974 | 8462 |
| Higher Secondary | Without F.P. | 1608 | 378 | 2136 | 584 | 3368 | 1062 | 5235 | 1906 | 6290 | 2934 |
| | I | 1600 | 376 | 2115 | 579 | 3363 | 1060 | 4853 | 1768 | 4771 | 2225 |
| | II | 1600 | 376 | 2115 | 579 | 3348 | 1055 | 4934 | 1798 | 4980 | 2322 |
| | III | 1600 | 376 | 2115 | 579 | 3346 | 1054 | 4870 | 1774 | 5133 | 2394 |